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SKETCHES

PROMINENT TENNESSEANS.

SKETCHES

OF

PROMINENT TENNESSEANS.

CONTAINING

BIOGRAPHIES AND RECORDS OF MANY OF THE FAMILIES WHO HAVE ATTAINED PROMINENCE IN TENNESSEE.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY

HON. WILLIAM S. SPEER.

NASHVILLE

ALBERT B. TAVEL.

1888.

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PROMINENT TENNESSEANS.

GEN. WILLIAM G. HARDING.

NASHVILLE.

GEN. WILLIAM G. HARDING, the eminent agriculturist and breeder of thoroughbred stock, was born September 15, 1808, in a log cabin, still standing on his present celebrated and magnificent Belle Meade estate, six miles from the city of Nashville. He grew up on that place when the Indians were plentiful in its neighborhood, and it has been his home ever since, except during the six years he engaged in cotton planting on his Stone's river farm. Said he, "I am to the manner born," and alluding to his birthplace he said, "I am a log cabin man." And, indeed, he is a splendid illustration of the virtue of the staying power as a factor of success. He is one of the few men whose personal records appear in this volume, who are now living where they were born, and such men are, as a rule, eminent examples of success in life.

Gen. Harding was educated at the "old field schools" until he was fourteen years old, when he went to the Cumberland College (predecessor of the University of Nashville), under Prof. Philip Lindsley, and there studied two years, displaying the characteristic which foreshadowed his manhood, resolution. He then said to his father, "I want to go off in search of an education, for I cannot get one here, surrounded, as I am, by clever chums, who do not study and will not permit me to study." His father, immersed in a large business, could give neither time nor thought to his son's request, and not comprehending why he could not get an education nearer home, reluctantly yielded to his request, gave him funds, and told him to go to any school he might select. He visited Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, inspecting their methods, and at last found that system, order and studiousness which he was seeking at the American Military Academy, at Middletown, Connecticut, under Capt. Alden Partridge, then having two hundred and fifty students. He had no acquaintances there, and did not want to find any. The absence of acquaintances was to his liking, for those he wanted to form slowly and with proper care. After four years' stay, he graduated with the highest honors, having attained the first position in the corps of cadets. He returned home, to the great gratification of his father and mother, bringing with him as his guest old Capt. Partridge, this being the latter's first visit to any of the Southern States. Shortly after their arrival they paid a visit to the "Hero of the Hermitage," a man whom Capt. Partridge resembled in many respects. Andrew J. Donelson, the private secretary of President Jackson, was a cadet at West Point when Capt. Partridge was superintendent, prior to his organizing the Military Academy at Middletown. The course of instruction at this institution combining, as it did, the strict systems and accurate methods of military science, was also coupled with literary advantages and interspersed with the thoroughly practical, and consisted of marches over New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, laying out roads, perfecting engineering plans, drawing canal locks, building of bridges, aqueducts, etc., and was of immense advantage to the young student who, at the age of sixteen, had the audacity to inspect for himself the merits of the oldest and most famous educational institutions of the country.

In attendance at the military academy with young Harding were ex-Gov. Harry Seymour, of Connecticut; ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, of New York; Iturbide, son of the Emperor of Mexico; Col. M. H. Sandford, of New York; ex-Gov. Hoge, of North Carolina, and many others equally distinguished in the military and civil service of the nation. The only certificate of graduation ever given in Capt. Partridge's own handwriting was to young Harding, and closed with the following words: "I hereby recommend Wm. G. Harding as a scholar, a gentleman and a soldier."

At the age of twenty Gen. Harding married Miss Selene McNairy, the history of whose family is elsewhere given, and commenced life on a tract of six hundred acres and with forty five dollars in money. There he early displayed those traits of energy, close

application to business and system in and economical methods which have guided him to eminent success as an agriculturist and breeder of fine stock and given him a rank among the most distinguished farmers and stockmen in the United States. Remaining on his patrimonial inheritance on Stones river, engaged in cotton growing until 1839, he took possession of the Belle Meade estate, then comprising about fourteen hundred acres of land and one hundred and twenty five slaves of all ages, and here he has resided till the present time, constantly giving his personal attention to his plantation, and adding adjoining acres to the estate, to make room for the increase of his negroes. He was opposed, as his father before him had been, to purchasing slaves, and also opposed to trusting his slaves to the charge of an overseer. Consequently he would never invest in a cotton or sugar plantation, but kept his slaves under his immediate supervision a course generally thought to be a less profitable method of working slave labor, but by him considered the more humane. During the civil war his slaves remained faithful to him, and a goodly number remain with him at this writing. He cares for them in sickness and in health as formerly. They are a contented, happy set; well fed; well clothed; fat, sleek and merry. An incident is told illustrative of their affection and the delight with which they welcomed their old masters return home in 1862, after he had been confined as a political prisoner at Mackinaw. A number of them met the vehicle in which he was riding a mile from home, took him out of the carriage and carried him, with great exultation, on their shoulders. On arriving at the front yard he wanted to go immediately to see his wife, but they said, "No, old master you must go first to see Bob Lewis Green, the faithful groom of the thoroughbred stock, who had been shot by the Federals on account of his faithfulness to his master's interest in his absence, where he was carried, and afterwards returned to his family.

Thus, ever since 1839, he has resided on his farm Belle Meade, conducting on the most extensive scale farming operations and the breeding of blooded stock, and the management of labor with intelligent direction, order and rare good judgment. Particularly has he adhered with great persistence to the rearing of the thoroughbred horse, bringing to bear learning and research, and backing these with great outlay of funds in his breeding and development, and, although he has oftentimes seen his noble products below the price of mules he has continued to persevere in this branch of animal industry, clinging with tenacity of purpose to his first love, until now in his declining years, he enjoys the proud satisfaction of knowing that his blood-horse stock has a reputation for excellence second to none in either the old world or the new. This fact is attested by the representatives of the French government in their report on the horses of America to their government. Such is the result of firm resolution, integrity of dealing and a calm, cool judgment. The time was when he owned foxes, having only an old fashioned "bit" to his mare, but he held to that as a nest egg and rode without a girth to his saddle until he had a few lambs old enough for sale, when he gave the "bit" to his wife to buy blazings with, and helped the butcher drive the lambs to Nashville.

A commendable pride of character has ever been Gen. Harding's guiding star; but he was never proud in the worldly sense of looking down on any body. He esteems men in every condition of life for their cleverness and goodness of heart and integrity rather than for great intellect without these noble traits. He is given to large, discriminating charity, of which he has been his own dispenser never trusting to committees. He is ever ready to assist the industrious of both sexes, but never gives to the drone. He is noted for his generous and elegant hospitality, and at his palatial residence he has entertained nearly every man of prominence that lives in or has visited this section of the United States.

Gen. William H. Jackson, his son in law, who has lived with him now sixteen years, says of Gen. Harding: "In his course of conduct and bearing towards his fellow men he has fulfilled literally the golden rule, more so than any man I have seen, either in or out of the church. As illustrating the difference, I have known him, at a public auction of his colts to direct the auctioneer to knock the colt off when he had reached a certain price, remarking that that was price enough for my yearling colts, and, again when a young man, representing a city firm, offered him one dollar and fifty cents per bushel for his wheat, he remarked, 'Young man, I am afraid you are not a judge of wheat after inspecting it. This wheat is not of sufficiently good quality for that price, and you may have it for one dollar and twenty-five cents,' a beautiful commentary upon the grasping, sordid times in which we live. This action on Gen. Harding's part was but natural, when we consider the early associations of his life. He grew up in an age when confidence between man and man was almost universal, the note or bond never required, when good and neighborly feeling was the rule, when neighbor helped neighbor to shuck his corn, roll logs, clear new ground and raise his cabin, when the incarceration of a single prisoner in the log jail at Nashville produced a great ripple of excitement in the public mind, and when honesty and fair dealing were the rule with scarcely an exception. He attained the age of fifty years before he believed there was a man in the world who would look him in the face and tell him a lie—a beautiful confidence in his fellow man illustrative of the purity and simplicity of his own life. I believe he would suffer death rather than sacrifice a friend or betray a trust confided to him."

All who read the foregoing estimate of Gen. Hard-

ing's character by one fully competent to speak, will recognize it as a true picture of a truly noble Tennessean. Such integrity of life could not help producing like effect on those surrounding him. During the war his negroes buried a barrel of solid silverware that had been awarded him at fairs as premiums, and when the danger was over unearthed the treasure and brought it home, every piece of it.

Gen. Harding has lived as he was born, a "dyed in the wool" Democrat of the Old Hickory school. When Tennessee seceded he was appointed a member of the State Military Board, which expended five million dollars in the equipment of the Tennessee soldiery of all arms for the Confederate service. He had no other connection with the war, having been taken prisoner in April, 1862, and released on his parole of honor, which he observed most sacredly until the end of the war. His title came from being elected brigadier-general of militia, about 1838.

Though a leading turfman forty years or more, enjoying the confidence, esteem and high regard of every man of his acquaintance who ever dealt in thoroughbred horses, yet he has been absolutely free from any of the vices attendant upon the race course. He has never wagered a cent on any race, but has at all times taken a broad view of the high and important mission of the thoroughbred horse, which is to improve all of the equine race; and believes that his chief mission is not, as many suppose, to contribute to the amusement and pleasure of the public on the race-course, but subscribing to the idea that without the theater the world would never have known those distinguished delineators of human character in all its phases, so without the race-course—the theater of action and competition of the thoroughbred horse—the intelligent breeders of this animal would never have discovered the most valuable strains of blood to propagate.

Gen. Harding has also been an advanced thinker as an agriculturist, keeping pace with the latest improvements in farming machinery and the most valuable modes for the recuperation and culture of the soil. Occupying through life prominent positions in the different bureaus of agriculture of the State, he has at all times taken an active interest in all measures tending to build up Tennessee. He was the first farmer who ever shipped grain from Tennessee to the Charleston market; the first to ship a load of hay to New Orleans; the first to suggest the idea of building the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, opposing the expenditure of our money for the building of roads leading North, believing that we should connect with our natural markets of the South, and let the North expend her own money in reaching our southern connections.

Gen. Harding's father was John Harding, a native of Virginia, who came to Tennessee in 1805, with his father's family, consisting of two daughters (Sallie, who married a Mr. Page, and Patsey, who married Matthew Johnson) and four sons, besides himself, Giles, William, Thomas, and David Morris, who all became excellent farmers, and were a hardy pioneer race, who did the first clearing in their respective localities, and were noted for their hospitality and fondness for field sports. They were all men of the strictest integrity, truth-tellers, and fair in their dealings, but firm in contending for their rights.

John Harding married in Davidson county, November, 1806, Miss Susannah Shute, daughter of John Shute, a farmer from the vicinity of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. To this marriage were born Amanda (who married Frank McGavock), William Giles (subject of this sketch), and Elizabeth (who married Joseph Clay). Gen. Harding's father died in September, 1865, at the age of 87; his mother died September 12, 1845, at the age of 60. From a brief biographical sketch of John Harding in the *History of Davidson County*, it appears that he was a warm friend of education, a member of the Christian Church, a prosperous farmer and stock raiser, a large land and slaveholder, and a man of energy, industry and versatility of talents. He purchased the Belle Meade place and built the log cabin in which his distinguished son, the subject of this sketch, was born. No man in this country ever made for himself so high a reputation as a hard and constant worker. Gen. Harding relates of his father that he was the only man, as the imported horse "Priam" was the only horse, whom he never saw resting, alternately, on either leg. No one ever saw him in any position except standing erect or sitting erect. On this remark being repeated to the late venerable Dr. W. K. Bowling, he quietly replied: "Gen. Harding might have said he never saw his father standing on one foot or two, for he was always going." He never took a rocking chair or lounge up to the age of seventy. He was a tall man, six feet high, and of very gentle presence, mild in expression, careful of speech, never going above the mark in assertion. His motto was, "If you had tried a little harder, don't you think you could have got a little further?" He was possessed of indomitable will, and had an iron constitution. At the age of seventy, at one end of a cross-cut saw and the best negro man of two hundred and fifty pounds that he owned at the other, he would go through the toughest tree of five feet in diameter without stopping to blow. At the age of seventy, having cleared up three farms in Tennessee and one in Louisiana, he proceeded to Arkansas with eight hands, and at that advanced age, cleared and put in successful operation a magnificent cotton plantation, near Plum Point Bend, which he gave to his grandson, John McGavock, and for which he was offered and refused one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold. In 1860 he returned to Nashville, and lived in his city home, bewildered in his old age by the war. He could never be made to understand how people could take things which did

not belong to them. He devoted his old age to the Christian Church, of which he was an honored member, and for many years was its prominent support. His name, wherever known, was the synonym of honorable and upright conduct. Such was John Harding, a factor in the early development of Middle Tennessee, and of more than one of its leading industries. He left his sturdy, vigorous personality impressed upon the memories of thousands of his survivors, and is therefore a Tennessee historic character, more important than hundreds of noisy politicians, his contemporaries, who died and left neither sign nor name.

The mother of Gen. Harding was likewise a person of strong character, a lady of marked individuality, exceptionally kind and benevolent, and of proverbial candor. It is reported of her that she would not, out of mere formal courtesy, invite any one to visit her whom she did not want to see again, so great was her devotion to truth. It is easy to see that these virtues of the old family back of Gen. Harding, formed in him a character which is but a reproduction of their own.

Gen. Harding first married in Nashville, November 17, 1829, Miss Selene McNairy, daughter of Nathaniel McNairy, and niece of Dr. Boyd McNairy and Judge John McNairy, of a prominent North Carolina family of Scotch origin. The county of McNairy in Tennessee was named for Judge McNairy. Mrs. Harding's sister, Amanda, is now the widow of James Porter, a merchant of prominence at Nashville, and is a lady remarkable as a business woman and manager of finance. Her youngest sister, Kittie, married John Kirkman, now president of the American National Bank of Nashville. Her mother was Catharine Hobson, of a Virginia family, sister of Nicholas Hobson, noted for his sterling integrity and success as a banker, a man who enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the community; a man of simplicity of character, truthfulness, and kindness of heart. Mrs. Harding was educated at the old Nashville Female Academy, and was a lady of domestic and economical habits, and a member of the Christian Church. She died in 1836, at the age of twenty four, having borne two children: (1). John, a graduate of the North Carolina University at Chapel Hill; married first Miss Sophia Merritt, daughter of Embry Merritt, of Lawrenceville, Virginia. She died a few years after marriage, leaving one child, Sophia Harding, now the wife of Granville S. Johnson, and mother of two children, William Harding and Morgiana. John Harding next married Mrs. Philip Owen, *nee* Margaret Murphy, of Mississippi, who bore him three children—Selene McNairy, William Giles, and John. Selene McNairy Harding is now the wife of Prof. Charles P. Curd, of Washington University, St. Louis, author of several educational text-books, and a brilliant man of great promise. They have one child, Hayden T. William Giles married Miss Bessie Caruthers, of Nashville. (2). Nathaniel McNairy, Gen. Harding's second son, died at the age of ten years, his death being caused by a fall from a horse.

Gen. Harding's second marriage, which occurred at Franklin, Tennessee, January 2, 1840, was with Miss Elizabeth Irwin McGavock, daughter of Randal McGavock, a large landowner and farmer of Williamson county, and a large holder of city property in Nashville, and the first county clerk of Davidson county. The McGavocks are of Scotch Irish descent, and are numerous in Williamson and Davidson counties, and in Virginia. Her youngest brother, Col. John McGavock, one of the most prominent citizens of Williamson, is a highly educated gentleman, thoroughly posted in the careers of the public men and measures of the government, and having been the private secretary of Hon. Felix Grundy while at Washington, he is regarded as a typical gentleman of the school of those days. Her mother's sister was the wife of Felix Grundy, and was the lady to whom Washington society deferred in all matters of taste, etiquette and court manners. Mrs. Harding's brother, James R. McGavock, was a fine farmer in Williamson county, possessed of a noble, generous heart, given to large charity and overflowing hospitality; of great sympathy for the struggling masses, the soul of honor, and a general favorite and standard man in his county. He married his first cousin, Miss Louisa Chenault, of Missouri, a lady of sterling qualities, similar to those of her husband, and their sons and daughters are notable likewise for their liberality and hospitality. Mary Cloyd McGavock, Mrs. Harding's sister, married J. J. B. Southall, a nephew of Gov. Branch, of Florida, and lived in princely style at their house, "Rosemont," three miles from Nashville. Her striking characteristics were a strong will-power, a very highly cultivated intellect, and the highest order of Christian virtues. She gave her only son, Randal McGavock Southall, to the Confederacy, saying, "My son, you are all I have to give to the Southern cause," and placing her hand on his head, added, "Go, with my blessing." Mrs. Harding's mother was Miss Sarah Dougherty Rogers, daughter of John Rogers and Margaret M. Dougherty. Her father was a descendant of John Rogers, the Protestant martyr.

By his marriage with Miss McGavock, Gen. Harding has two children: (1). Selene, born April 5, 1846, at Belle Meade, where her father and her own children were born. She was educated at the Nashville Female Academy under Rev. C. D. Elliott until the war broke out, when she was sent to Philadelphia, where she studied a year in Madame Masse's private French school. She married December 15, 1868, Gen. William H. Jackson, a planter of West Tennessee, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, and has three children, Eunice, William Harding and Selene Harding. (2). Mary Elizabeth, born February 5, 1850, at Belle Meade, educated at Nashville, under Rev. Philip Fall; married Judge Howell E. Jackson, present United

States Senator from Tennessee, and has three children, Bessie, Louise, and Harding Alexander. See Judge Jackson's sketch elsewhere in this volume.

Thus surrounded by his children and his grandchildren, and living upon the goodly inheritance bequeathed him by his father, Gen. Harding has wisely made himself his own executor, and disposed of his large estate among his heirs to their entire satisfaction, and is passing the evening of his life in happiness unalloyed, undisturbed by the cares of business or distress of mind caused by the bad conduct of any of his descendants, and is free from the petulance and little foibles and weaknesses so often attendant upon old age. His life is gradually passing out smoothly, serenely and quietly, with the consciousness of years well and usefully spent, without a wrong inflicted on his fellowman.

Gen. Harding professed religion under the preaching of Rev. Sam. Jones, in May, 1885, and immediately thereafter connected himself with the Christian church in Nashville, being received into the same by Rev. R. Linn Cave, its pastor.

HON. JAMES W. DEADERICK.

JONESBOROUGH.

THE present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee was born in Jonesborough, Washington county, on the 25th of November, 1812. He is the youngest child of David Deaderick, a native of Winchester, Virginia, who died in 1823, at the age of sixty-five. Judge Deaderick's father was a soldier of the Revolution, and paymaster of a Virginia regiment which served in that war. He moved to Jonesborough at an early day after the close of the war for independence, and was president of the branch of the first bank of the State of Tennessee located in that town. He also at one time represented Washington county in the General Assembly of the State. He was a warm personal friend of Gen. Jackson, who, when Circuit Judge in East Tennessee, made his home at Mr. Deaderick's house. He was one of the most intelligent men of his day; but was chiefly noted for his unswerving integrity in all the relations of life. So marked was this characteristic that no higher praise could be bestowed upon a person than to say, "He is as honest a man as David Deaderick," and this saying as to him passed into a proverb throughout the region in which he lived. During most of his life he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and a common saying among his patrons was: "We can get as much for our money from him by sending a child as by going ourselves." He was possessed of a vast fund of information, was very fond of reading, and made it a point to give all his children the benefit of the best schools accessible in those early days.

Judge Deaderick's paternal grandfather and grandmother were Germans, who settled in Winchester, Virginia. They retained the German form of the family name, Deitrich—master-key—which has been anglicized into Deaderick by their descendants. Besides the father of Judge Deaderick, this worthy couple had other children, one of whom, Michael Deaderick, settled in Nashville at an early day, as a merchant, and was also president of the old State Bank of Tennessee about 1810. Deaderick street in Nashville was so called in his honor. Another son, Thomas Deaderick, was also among the early settlers of Nashville and one of the pioneer merchants of that city, as was a younger brother, John Deaderick, who was engaged in business with his brothers, but who died quite young. Judge Deaderick's only paternal aunt was the wife of David Murrell, of Lynchburg, Virginia. Of her children, one is a physician of that city, one a tobacco merchant, and another, John Murrell, was at one time a millionaire cotton merchant in New Orleans. The mother of Judge Deaderick, Margaret Anderson, was a native of Delaware, daughter of a Mr. Anderson of a German family. She had six brothers in the Revolutionary army, all of whom were officers. Her oldest brother, Joseph Anderson, was the first United States Senator from Tennessee, and also one of the first federal judges in the State. He was for many years, and up to a short time before his death, Comptroller of the Treasury at Washington, where he died. Another brother, William Anderson, was a Congressman from the State of Delaware. Inslee Anderson, another of the brothers, was killed in one of the battles of the Revolution. Dr. Thomas Anderson, of Tullahoma, Tennessee, is a son of Judge Joseph Anderson, mentioned above. Judge Deaderick's maternal grandmother was an Inslee. His mother died at Jonesborough in 1856, at the advanced age of eighty-five. She was a lady of fine literary tastes, of extensive reading, and possessed a remarkable store of information upon a great variety of subjects. She was by nature kind, affectionate and generous, and a working member of the Presbyterian church. It was truthfully said of her, "No better woman ever lived than she."

In his youth Judge Deaderick enjoyed excellent educational advantages. After a course of primary training at home, he entered East Tennessee College at

Knoxville (now the University of Tennessee), and afterwards Centre College, at Danville, Kentucky, then under the presidency of John C. Young. While at Danville, he became engaged to his wife, and married her before completing his college course, being at the time under twenty years of age. Soon after his marriage he settled at Cheek's Cross roads, in Jefferson (now Hamblen) county, where he commenced merchandising in 1833, on a limited capital, carrying on a farm at the same time. Generous and confiding, without business experience or knowledge of men, and fond of good living and the manly sports of the day, he soon ran through his moderate patrimony, most of it going to pay security debts for friends for whom he had endorsed. In 1841 he left Cheek's Cross roads and went to Iowa, under an appointment from President Tyler as Indian agent for the Pottawattomies. He remained there only some six or eight months, when he returned to Jonesborough and commenced the study of law, Judge Luckey lending him books and giving him some instruction. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, at Jonesborough, by Judge Luckey and Chancellor Thomas L. Williams, Judge L. remarking, when he presented himself to be examined for license, "You need no examination." He opened an office at Jonesborough and practiced in that circuit with reasonable success until the close of the civil war. Having been a sympathizer with the South in that unfortunate struggle, he was, after its close, subjected to much trouble and annoyance from the "truly loyal" people of that section, to avoid which he removed, in the spring of 1866, to Bristol, on the Tennessee and Virginia line, where he remained for about a year, when he removed to Knoxville, remaining there until he was elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court in 1870, under the present Constitution of the State, which was adopted in that year. Since his elevation to the Supreme bench he has made his home at Jonesborough.

In the division of parties which prevailed from the time of his majority till the disruption of the old Whig organization, some years prior to the civil war, Judge Deaderick was an ardent follower of the great Harry of the West. After the war he allied himself with the Democratic party, but having been on the bench for most of the time, has taken no active part in politics.

He has frequently occupied public stations, and always with honor to himself and advantage to those whom he served. From 1833 to 1841 he was postmaster at Cheek's Cross roads, and in the last-named year was agent for the Pottawattomie tribe of Indians. In 1851–52, he was chosen Senator in the General Assembly from the district composed of the counties of Washington, Sullivan, Carter and Johnson. At that session he served as chairman of the committee on internal improvements. This was the session of the Legislature at which the internal improvement act, known as the "omnibus bill," was passed, which loaned the credit of the State to several railroad companies. The bonds issued under this act and subsequent enactments are the obligations that have entered so largely into the politics and legislation of the State since the war. Judge Deaderick advocated and voted for all the internal improvement measures adopted at that session. In 1860 he was elector on the Bell and Everett ticket for the first congressional district. As before stated, he was elected to the Supreme bench in 1870, and re-elected in 1878. In 1875, upon the death of Chief Justice A. O. P. Nicholson, he was chosen Chief Justice by his associates on the bench, and unanimously re-elected in 1878.

Judge Deaderick is a member of the Presbyterian church—the church of his mother—as are also his wife and all their children. He has never allied himself to but one secret society, the Odd-Fellows, which order he joined in 1845.

He was married at Danville, Kentucky, November 8, 1832, to Miss Adeline McDowell, daughter of Dr. Ephraim McDowell, known in his day as "the great surgeon of Kentucky." Dr. McD. was a Virginian by birth. He studied his profession in Edinburgh, Scotland, and is too well and widely known to need further mention here. He died in 1829, at the age of sixty. Judge Deaderick and his estimable wife, who still survives to bless him in his old age, celebrated their golden wedding in Jonesborough on the 8th of November, 1882. Mrs. Deaderick's mother, Sarah Shelby, the first white female born in Kentucky, was the daughter of Gov. Isaac Shelby. Her death took place at Danville, in that State, where she had always resided, at the age of sixty five. She was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, "the corner-stone of that church in Danville," a woman of vigorous mind, highly cultivated, of fine presence, and prided herself greatly on her domestic qualifications. Her mother, Susan Hart, of North Carolina, was the daughter of Nathaniel Hart, of that State. Her brother, Nat. Hart, was a prosperous farmer at Versailles, Kentucky. The Harts were all wealthy men, gentlemen of elegant leisure. Mrs. Deaderick's only surviving sister, Catharine, married Judge D.'s cousin, Addison A. Anderson, who represented Jefferson county in the Tennessee Legislature in 1848–49. He died in 1883, in Monroe county, Missouri, where his widow now resides. Mrs. Deaderick was educated at Danville and Lexington, Kentucky, and is a lady of most admirable traits of character, a wise and safe counselor, and a helpmate in every sense to her distinguished husband. Even in her old age she is always busy, believing, as she says, it is a sin to be idle.

To Judge Deaderick and his worthy wife have been born ten children, as follows: (1). Arthur, a farmer in Washington county; married Miss Addie Walker, of New Market, daughter of James Walker, a farmer of that place, and has six children, viz.: James William, McDowell, Lizzie, Lula, Charles and Monroe. (2).

Shelby, who was killed in the battle of Chicamauga, September 21, 1863, leaving one child, a son, John Wallace; his widow, Louisa Brown Deaderick, is a daughter of Maj. Byrd Brown, of Washington county. (3). Anna Mary, widow of William D. VanDyke, formerly a prominent lawyer of Chattanooga, who died in 1883, leaving four children, Annie, Thomas Nixon, Fannie and Carey. (4). James G., a lawyer, now residing in California, engaged in fruit culture, who married Miss Lizzie Sayers, of Virginia, and has two children, Ella and Howe. (5). D. Frank, a commission merchant, and at this writing mayor of Quincy, Illinois, who married Miss Nannie Haynes, daughter of Col. J. G. Haynes, of Washington county, by whom he has seven children, viz.: Mary, Fannie, Nannie, Frank, Lavinia, Carrie and Fred. (6). Wallace, a merchant and lawyer of Greeneville, Tennessee, who married Miss Sarah Hardin, daughter of Chief Justice Mordecai Hardin, of Kentucky, and has two children, Sallie and Mary. (7). Alfred Shelby, a lawyer, living at Jonesborough; married Miss Carter Luster, daughter of Rev. Mr. Luster, of Fincastle, Virginia; has four children, Kate, Lucy, Addie and James. (8). Louis, a farmer in Washington county; married Miss Nannie Bayless, daughter of Byrd Bayless, a farmer of that county; has two children, Addie and Byrd. (9). Charles, a merchant at Hamilton, Missouri; married Miss Sue Anderson, daughter of Addison A. Anderson, previously mentioned; has one child, Pauline. (10). Addie McDowell, a graduate of Dr. Ward's Seminary, Nashville; unmarried.

Judge Deaderick owes his success in life chiefly to a firm adherence to the principles of honesty instilled into him by his father, and to a faithful discharge of every duty devolved upon him in the various stations he has been called to occupy. His steady persistence in this course through his whole life has made him troops of friends, and secured the unbounded confidence of the people of his State, who have elevated him to the highest judicial position in their power to bestow. Naturally one of the most modest and diffident of men, he never put himself forward—never seemed to know the value of himself; but the people, quick to discern true worth and ever ready to appreciate and reward the exercise of noble qualities and high purposes, have singled him out and crowned him with the enviable distinction of their approval. When about to enter upon the practice of the law, he was somewhat despondent, in view of the rather unpromising prospect which presented itself to him in the profession. At this time he was much strengthened in his purpose by the late Judge T. A. R. Nelson, who remarked to him: "It seems to me you look discouraged; but I know enough of the law and enough of you to feel sure that if you will persevere you will succeed." Taking courage from these words, he went forward and has achieved a measure of success attained by but few men in the profession. It must have been peculiarly gratifying to the generous and noble hearted Nelson to find, in after years, the young lawyer whom he had thus encouraged in his early struggles, occupying a seat on the Supreme bench with himself.

HON. NEILL S. BROWN.

NASHVILLE.

THE life of this gentleman may be considered as coeval with the history of Middle Tennessee. His father came to Giles county in 1809, and he was born the next year. There is a wonderful unity of type in these early pioneers of Tennessee, who settled in its central valley during the first decade of the nineteenth century, and impressed their best qualities on their descendants, who are now the leading families of the State. They came from the Carolinas or Virginia, where they were known to be of Scotch or Scotch-Irish descent; they were Presbyterians of the old school; plain, industrious farmers, who brought a moderate supply of the world's goods with them, and with it their frugal, simple habits and well-directed industry. Discipline was strict in their families, and a plain English education was usually attainable by the young, an education, however, which was largely interspersed with work on the farm; in truth, it was generally the half session system of six months' schooling and six months' work on the farm; an arrangement contemplated with high disdain by those trained on the modern high pressure system, but which gave our Websters to the North, our Clays to the West, and our Wrights and Browns, Friersons, Coopers and Flemings, and a host of other great men, to Tennessee.

In such a community Neill S. Brown manfully struggled on his way from obscurity to distinction. His surroundings were depressing and discouraging to youthful ambition beyond what was common, even in that modest settlement. The limitations of his home must have amounted to actual poverty; for, whether from deficiency of means or from the need of his labor on the farm, his education did not commence until his seventeenth year. Most minds would have been crushed and deadened under such depressing circumstances; not so the indomitable spirit of Neill S. Brown. He was only

stimulated to the more heroic efforts to raise himself above the humiliating level in which he found himself. From the little known about his boyhood, he seems to have been thoughtful beyond his years, not unsocial, but evidently possessed of the aspirations that come in more mature life. He was, even then, seeking to break through the close environment that hemmed him in. When, at length, in his seventeenth year, he did commence his school education, it was by his own savings, the scanty earnings of his previous labor, and, when these were exhausted, he taught school himself to acquire means for further instruction.

In 1831 he entered what was called the Manual Labor Academy in Maury county, and studied there two sessions, after which he taught school in Giles county for a short time.

In 1833 he commenced the study of law with Chancellor Bramlett at Pulaski, and was admitted to the bar at the close of 1834, at Pulaski by Judges Bramlett and Stuart. He now opened an office at Pulaski at which place, with some interruptions, he practiced law till 1847. The first interruption was a trip he made to Texas, in 1835, to test the probability of doing a lucrative practice there, but not meeting with encouragement, he returned to Tennessee the same year. In 1836 he enlisted in Armstrong's brigade for the Seminole war in Florida. He was in the battle on the Withlacoochee, October 13, 1836. He went out as a private and was promoted to be sergeant major of his regiment, the First Tennessee.

His political life now commences, for before his return from Florida he was nominated by the Whig party candidate for presidential elector on the ticket of the Hon. Hugh L. White. In that and in the two successive presidential elections, he took the stump for the Whig candidates in the same capacity, viz: in 1840, for Gen. Harrison, and in 1844, for Henry Clay.

In 1837 he was elected a member of the State Legislature wherein he served for a session, the youngest member in it.

In 1847 he was elected Governor of Tennessee, served one term and has since resided in Nashville. He was the youngest man ever elected to the gubernatorial office. When it is taken into consideration that he went to school for the first time in his seventeenth year, and in only twenty more years had so impressed the people of Tennessee with his merits and abilities as to receive at their hands the highest office they were capable of bestowing, the career of Gov. Brown may be considered unique in the records of political life. The chief faculty by which this eminence was attained was his matchless power of addressing crowds of men. Sprung himself from the very heart of the people, he knew what was in that mighty heart, and could count its every throb, and his speeches were those of a man speaking from his own experience to those whose experience had been the same. The college trained orator cannot meet such a man before the populace without defeat, whatever he may do in the Senate and at the bar.

In 1850 he was commissioned by President Taylor as minister to Russia, in which capacity he resided in that country three years.

In 1853 he was elected to the State Legislature as member for Davidson county, and, when the Assembly met, was elected by it Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In 1856 he was again in his element as a popular orator, being placed on the electoral ticket for the State at large in the interest of Mr. Fillmore, this time canvassing the whole State, and acquiring universal reputation as an eloquent and powerful champion of Whig principles.

In 1870 he was member for Davidson county of the most important constitutional convention ever summoned in Tennessee, that convention whose duty it was to modify the institutions of the State so as to adapt them to the vast organic changes which had been brought about by the abolition of slavery and the results of the recent civil war.

This was the last political position held by Gov. Brown, but he has once since then come forward from the dignified and peaceful retirement which he had chosen. In 1880, when the last struggle of parties came on in relation to the State debt question, the venerable Governor was induced to step on the platform again and put in one more plea for the credit and honor of the State. He was at once recognized as the old man eloquent, pleading with impaired physical powers, but with undiminished fire, the cause of righteous dealing, and though that plea was unavailing, it will be remembered in the coming years, when the present generation of politicians has passed away, and a future race of Tennesseans may happily be induced to reconsider calmly a question decided in the heat of party animosity.

In politics Gov. Brown has been a life long Whig, at least so long as the Whig party had an organized existence, but since the war has acted with what is now styled the Democratic party. He has, however, abstained for some time from party conflicts, preferring to give his valuable support to those measures which are advocated not on party lines. Among these the foremost is that of popular education. Among self educated men no better test of their magnanimity can be found than that of observing how they look upon education. One class delights in disparaging every better educated man than themselves as a pedant and dreamer; this is not the magnanimous class. Another, on remembering the disadvantages which clogged their own early career, are only inspired by it to vow that no meritorious young man of the future shall be shackled and impeded at the threshold of life as they have been; and to this class belongs Neill S. Brown, the most zealous and

active promoter of public education in the Tennessee of the present

The father of Gov. Brown was Duncan Brown, a native of Robertson county, North Carolina, who married and emigrated to Giles county, Tennessee, in 1809, where in 1840, he became father of the future Governor. It will be gathered from what has already been said, that he was a poor man. He was a farmer, and, from the time when the Whig party was first organized a Whig, and to the day of his death. He was a man of strong intellect, but of moderate educational advantages. He seems to have been a man of poetical turn, as both his sons were, though none of the three are known to have published any poetry. It is the testimony of one who knew him that the old gentleman was better looking than either of his sons, which is saying much, for both of them have been very fine looking men. His father (grandfather to the Governor), was Angus Brown, born in Scotland and settled in Robertson county, North Carolina, about the middle of the last century. There he lived and died a farmer. He served a short campaign in the Revolutionary war under Gen. Marion. He lived to be about seventy years of age.

All these people have been plain farmers, in moderate circumstances, Presbyterians of the old school, and respected in their days as fair dealing, upright citizens.

Gov. Brown married at Nashville, December 26, 1839, Miss Mary Ann Trimble, daughter of Judge James Trimble, of that city, deceased, a man of position and influence, of a Virginia family. Her mother, Letitia Clark, was born in East Tennessee, daughter of Norris Clark, a merchant and farmer from Virginia. Mrs. Brown's brother, Hon. John Trimble, was several times a member of the Legislature, and once district attorney-general. He was a noted leader of the Union party in the days of secession. Her sister, Louisa, died wife of John Reid, a prominent lawyer at Nashville. Her sister, Eliza, married A. V. S. Lindsley, a lawyer at Nashville, son of Dr. Philip Lindsley. Her sister, Susan, married Col. W. B. A. Ramsey, of Knoxville, Secretary of State of Tennessee; both now dead. Mrs. Brown is a lady of taste and intellect, of pleasing, amiable manners, religious, and endowed with the tact and native politeness which are beautifully manifested in the practice of a genial and elegant hospitality.

By this marriage Gov. Brown has had eight children: (1). James Trimble, born at Pulaski, February 25, 1842, a lawyer; married Miss Jennie F. Nichol, sister of Dr. William L. Nichol, of Nashville; died May 31, 1878; he was a soldier in the Confederate service; left three children, William Lytle, Elizabeth and Trimble. (2). George Tully, born at Pulaski, December, 1843; a lawyer at Nashville; married Miss Lou Ezell, daughter of P. H. Ezell, of Pulaski. (3). Neill S., born at Pulaski, February 1, 1846; now reading clerk in the House of Representatives at Washington; married Miss Susan Walton, daughter of Col. W. B. Walton, of Davidson county, has two children, Neill and Walton; served in the Confederate army four years. (4). Duncan, born at Nashville, August 4, 1848; died July 8, 1879; clerk of the Davidson County Court at the time of his death. (5). Susan Louisa, born at Nashville, November 5, 1850; not married. (6). Henry A., born at Nashville, May 7, 1851; was express agent on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, and was killed at Albuquerque, March 27, 1881, unmarried. (7). Mary Letitia, born at Nashville, June 27, 1856; wife of Capt. Vivet Donelson a merchant at Nashville. (8). John C., born at Nashville, December 28, 1858; United States mail agent; unmarried.

The career of Gov. Brown is confidently offered as a most instructive lesson to such young men as, feeling themselves possessed of the ability to rise above the ordinary level of humanity, find themselves impeded and shackled by straitened circumstances. The advantages of the Governor's youth were limited to a pure, simple and frugal home, with religious training and a necessity for constant industry; its disadvantages were the absence of educational facilities, straitened finance, and distance from center of population. No young man who is now complaining of his obstacles to self-elevation will find, on reading the above sketch, that they were greater than those which stood in the way of Gov. Brown, who practiced no arts but those of self denial, industry and perseverance; and yet, twenty years after he commenced his education on the slenderest of means, he was Governor of the State, and three years after that was ambassador in one of the greatest courts in Europe.

How was it done? This question was put to the Governor by the editor, and his answer shall be given in his own words. He points out his first advantage as being "the manner in which I was raised by my parents, who were strict diciplinarians, instilling correct morals." He goes on to say of himself: "I had a native ambition to rise from obscurity and make myself useful in the world; to shine and be distinguished. A pains-taking father and mother inculcated moral and religious principles, without which no success is worth anything. My poverty pushed me on. I started life on nothing, was as poor as any man in Tennessee who ever became at all known."

So after all there were no methods beyond taking hold of whatever there was to do and doing it with all his might, observing, the while, those principles of strict morality in which he had been trained. That is your method, young man; it never failed, and there is no other.

Gov. Brown is six feet two inches in height, a little bowed at seventy-five years of age; perfectly accessible, his manners those of a man who, being at ease himself, puts all who approach him at ease and conciliates their confidence; manners which have given him acceptance in the courts of great monarchs, and which make the

HON. ARCHIBALD WRIGHT

A. Wright

of extensive learning when he entered on the profession of law. His books had been few, but those thoroughly mastered. The chief elements of his success were a keen insight into character and motive, an impressive earnestness of manner, a great facility in the expression of his ideas, combined with a power of commending them to the judgment of other men. It has been remarked that, while his judgments from the bench were characterized by an extreme terseness and concentration of thought and language, his pleadings at the bar were diffusive and exhaustive, omitting nothing which could have any possible bearing upon the case in hand; and it should be added that if he commenced with a moderate amount of book lore, his subsequent studies must have been extensive, as his legal opinions evince a very copious acquaintance with previous cases bearing upon the issues before him.

In 1835-36 he served as a volunteer in the Seminole war, under Gen. Armstrong, and in company with many other noted Tennesseans, among them Terry H. Cahal, Dr. Cheairs, Gen. William Trousdale and Gov. Neill S. Brown. He and Brown were at the same time presidential electors on opposite sides, Wright on the Van Buren ticket (Democrat), and Brown on that of Hugh L. White (Whig). They returned from the army to vote just before the close of the war and, with it, of their military careers.

He married, in 1837, Miss Mary Elizabeth Eldridge, daughter of Dr. Elisha Eldridge, a physician of eminence and a Methodist preacher a native of New Hampshire, of whom more will be stated at the close of this chapter.

In 1847 he was nominated and elected to the State Legislature from Giles county, and served his term therein, during which he held the important position of chairman of the judiciary committee. After this he never held political office, and indeed frequently expressed himself averse to the routine of party politics with a great distaste for the machinery of partisan warfare, including caucuses and conventions, which he believed to act rather as an impediment than as an aid to the advancement of public interests.

His professional practice continued to increase from the day he entered upon it, and he invested the profits of it in real estate and engaged in 1841 largely in cotton planting, his plantation being upon the Tombigbee river, in Lowndes county, Mississippi; he also had property in Tunica county in the same State, and at one time worked as many as a hundred negroes. At the outbreak of the war, his whole property was valued at two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. While, however, he was at one time a wealthy man, his wealth had but two sources, industry intelligently directed and its proceeds judiciously invested. He never shaved notes or speculated, or resorted to even doubtful methods of becoming suddenly rich.

In 1858 he was appointed to the Supreme bench of Tennessee by Gov. Isham G. Harris to fill a vacancy, and was elected to the same position before taking his seat, which he did at Knoxville in September of the same year, his associates being Robert L. Caruthers and Robert J. McKinney. All three occupied the Supreme bench until the war. Judge Wright's term legally expired in 1866, but he was arbitrarily displaced by Gov. Brownlow in 1865, and Alvin Hawkins appointed in his place.

Towards the close of his life, Judge Wright once more entered the political arena to take part in the last desperate struggle of the State credit party, being delegate to the convention which nominated Mr. Fussell for Governor in 1882, and again as a candidate for the State Senate in the same year. In both he was defeated, as was anticipated from the first. His candidacy must be looked upon rather as a protest than as a practical candidature for office.

The wife of Judge Archibald Wright was, as has been already stated, the daughter of a New Hampshire gentleman, a physician and Methodist minister, named Elisha Eldridge, who died in 1833. On the mother's side she was descended from the noble Irish family of Dillon, a member of which emigrated towards the close of the last century, became a large landowner, and was grandfather of the lady in question. She was educated in Pulaski, Tennessee, and is a prominent and active member of the Methodist church. Four of the children of this lady by Judge Wright are living, as follows: (1) Luke E. Wright, educated at the University of Mississippi; a fine scholar and accomplished gentleman, whose reputation at the bar as a close reasoner, a well qualified lawyer, and an eloquent advocate already promises to raise him to the level of his father's high position. He married Miss Kate Semmes, daughter of the celebrated Admiral, and by her he is the father of four children, Eldridge, Anna, Luke E., junior, and Semmes. (2). Mary, educated by the widow of Gen. Leonidas Polk, at Columbia, Tennessee, and married to William C. Fowlkes, a law partner of Judge Wright, of high military and legal reputation. (3). Lizzie, educated at Memphis. (4). Kate, educated at Poughkeepsie, New York. A second son of Judge Wright, named Elisha Eldridge, distinguished himself at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, taking the first honors of his year, and receiving from the hands of President Buchanan a copy of Hawkes' History of North Carolina, as a prize for composition. He was killed at the head of his company at the battle of Murfreesborough.

Judge Wright was a director of the Planters Bank at Pulaski, and afterwards of the Planters Bank at Memphis, and throughout his career was always looked upon as a fit person for offices of trust and responsibility. He was of commanding stature and powerful frame, distinguised for physical and moral courage, and both honored and feared for his unflinching condemna

tion of meanness and dishonesty. His manner was such as to repel indiscriminate familiarity but to attract the friendship of the noble and the good. He belonged to a past generation, the best of whose qualities are now at a discount, being eclipsed by the more superficial element of popularity. It will be well for Tennessee when her chosen leaders shall be men stamped with the same high qualities that gave to Judge Wright the powerful and extensive influence he exercised when alive.

The opinions and decrees given from the Supreme bench of Tennessee by Judge Wright, can be found in the Reports of Sneed and Head, and the two first volumes of Coldwell.

HON. WILLIAM F. COOPER.

NASHVILLE.

THE maternal ancestors of this gentleman were members of the same colony, originally Scotch Irish, which migrated from South Carolina to Tennessee quite at the commencement of the present century and settled in Maury county in 1805, as is stated more in detail in the memoir of Chancellor S. D. Frierson, given in another part of this work. He and Chancellor W. S. Fleming are related to the late chancellor and to one another.

Franklin, in Williamson county, is the place of Judge Cooper's birth, which took place March 11, 1820, and in infancy he was carried to the permanent residence of the clan, as it may be called, in Maury county. His father was a man of education and literary tastes and gave him the best education attainable in those days. He attended school until he was fourteen years old and then entered the class of 1834 at Yale College, graduating there in 1838. This class comprised the names of many men afterwards prominent in life, among them are the following, the first three of whom were members of Congress. (1) Joseph B. Varnum, member of Congress from New York, many years in the New York Legislature. (2) Richard S. Donnel, member of Congress from North Carolina. (3) William P. Lynde, of Milwaukee, member of Congress from Wisconsin. (4) William S. Fleming, chancellor of the Columbia district. (5) J. Knox Walker, private secretary to President Polk. (6) Benjamin S. Edwards, of Springfield, Illinois, many years a judge in that State. (7) Francis P. Blair, a general in the Federal army during the late war, and candidate for vice president on the ticket with Gov. Seymour, of New York.

After the completion of his academical course, law was not Mr. Cooper's first love, but a brief flirtation with medicine preceded his courtship of the profession to which he was finally wedded. He studied medicine two years at Columbia with Dr. Hayes of that city, and took one course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, when he discovered that law rather than medicine was his true vocation. He then studied law with S. D. Frierson, afterwards the celebrated chancellor, and, on admission to the bar, became his partner. His admission to the bar was in March, 1841, Judges Anderson and Dillahunty participating in that ceremony.

His partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Frierson, lasted four years, and in 1845 he moved to Nashville, where he has since resided. Here he became a partner with A. O. P. Nicholson, afterwards Chief Justice of the State (elected to that office 1870, died 1876). This second partnership lasted only one year, and he practiced alone until 1851, when he became partner of the Hon. Andrew Ewing, and practiced with him ten years.

In 1861 he was elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State, but the war causing the closing of the courts, and Judge Cooper being strongly southern in his sympathies, William G. Brownlow, as military governor, interdicted him from the exercise of his office.

Returning to the bar, he formed a partnership successively with Judge Robert L. Caruthers and with his brother, Henry Cooper. This latter gentleman was elected United States Senator in 1870. After two years practicing alone he was again removed from the bar by his appointment as chancellor of the Seventh or Nashville, district, by Gov. John C. Brown. He was soon after elected to the same post by the people, and held it till 1878, when he was elected to the Supreme bench for eight years, defeating in this election Judge John L. T. Sneed, who had beaten him in 1853, when both of them were candidates for the office of attorney-general.

While nearly all his family connections were Whigs before the war, and have been and still are Presbyterians, he has always been a Democrat, and has never joined any religious organization. Neither is he a member of any secret society; he is eminently an independent thinker, and not willing to be bound in his thoughts by any organization, religious, political or social.

Judge Cooper has been successful in life in a financial point of view, his property before the war amounting to over one hundred thousand dollars in value. He attributes his success in this respect to constant and

close attention to business, and always living within his means. These two observances are in truth the condition of all success in life, the exceptions being so rare and accidental that they form no guide for men's conduct. The judge was never married.

In stating the ancestry and family connections of William F. Cooper, Samuel D. Frierson and W. S. Fleming separately, many repetitions must inevitably occur, for the members of that Maury county colony, several times alluded to in this volume, intermarried so frequently with one another that the relations of one are the relations of all. His maternal grandfather was one of the original members of the colony, which owned sixteen sections of land (over ten thousand acres), with the Presbyterian church in the middle, the first building put up on it, and the school house close by. [See the memoir on another page of S. D. Frierson]. His father, Matthew D. Cooper, was born in 1793, in Chester district South Carolina. He was one of the earliest graduates of Cumberland College, at Nashville, since known as the University of Nashville, in the same class with the Hon. John Bell, once United States Senator, and Judge W. B. Turley, of the Supreme Court. He married in Maury county, was cashier of the bank at Franklin, and afterwards engaged in mercantile business in that town in partnership with Dr. William G. Dickenson. In 1822 he moved to Columbia, engaged in the mercantile business till 1827, when he became a commission merchant in New Orleans. This business he kept up for thirty-five years, but continued to make his home in Maury county, where, until 1867, he was a successful farmer. He died December 18, 1878, at Columbia. He was a lieutenant and acting captain under Jackson in the Creek war. He was a man of energetic character, well educated and of literary tastes. His whole property at the commencement of the war vested in negroes, land and merchandise, was probably not worth less than one hundred thousand dollars, all the proceeds of his own exertions. His credit stood high as a business man. From 1840 to 1862 he was president of the Columbia branch of the Union Bank. His wife, mother of Judge Cooper, was a daughter of William Frierson, the acknowledged head of the Frierson clan, repeatedly mentioned as settling in Maury county in 1805, and was first cousin to the mother of Chancellor S. D. Frierson. She died in 1833, at Columbia, leaving four children, viz.: (1). William F., the subject of this sketch. (2). Edmund, a graduate of Jackson College at Columbia, now a lawyer at Shelbyville. He was for several years a member of the State Legislature, both before and since the war, and assistant secretary of the treasury under President Johnson. (3). Henry, graduated at Jackson College, Columbia; for many years practiced law in partnership with his brother Edmund, at Shelbyville; appointed circuit judge by Gov. Brownlow, and held the office three or four years, and afterwards became a professor in the law school at Lebanon; in 1869 he moved to Nashville, and practiced law there in partnership with his brother, William F.; in 1869 and 1870 he represented Davidson county in the State Legislature, and during that session was elected United States Senator, and served as such for six years; in 1878 he settled at Columbia, returning to the practice of the law. He was killed by robbers near Culiacan, Mexico, on February 1, 1884, while returning from a silver mine in the mountains. (4). Mary Agnes, Judge Cooper's only full sister; graduated from the Columbia Female Institute and married Richard S. Sanson, a lawyer, who died at Georgetown, Texas, where his sister still resides. He was for several years a member of the Texas Legislature; he left five children, Edmund, who died at Columbia when twenty years old, Cevantha, Richard, Mary and William. Judge Cooper's half brothers and sisters are: (1). Duncan B., who represented Maury and Williamson counties in the Legislature of 1881–82. (2). Addison, a lawyer, clerk in a government office at Washington. (3, 4, 5). Martha Ann, Alice and Emma all graduated at the Columbia Female Institute, and are living in that city unmarried. (6). Eloise graduated at the same school, and married A. W. Stockell, a lawyer and editor at Columbia, but now connected with the *American* newspaper, and residing at Nashville. (7). Fannie, died the wife of George Milner, leaving three children.

Judge Cooper's remoter paternal ancestors migrated from Tyrone county, in the north of Ireland, considerably before the Revolutionary war. They were of Scotch-Irish derivation. Among them we find a great grandfather who died in South Carolina at the age of one hundred and nine years, originally an Irish weaver, but in this country a farmer. The Judge's grandfather, by trade a blacksmith, was a captain in Sumner's brigade during the Revolutionary war. He was a very handsome man, and made a runaway match with a Miss Hamilton, daughter of a rich Philadelphia merchant, who had a branch establishment at Mobile. She was a lady highly educated and of great energy of character. She educated her own children, and in 1803, after her husband's death, conveyed them all in a carryall to Nashville, and settled in Davidson county, near the old town of Haysborough, where she lived for several years. She died in Mississippi at the age of ninety three. She gave birth to and raised twelve children, of whom Matthew D., the Judge's father, was the youngest. The great number of her distinguished descendants is a confirmation of the general belief that intellectual qualities generally descend in the female line. Judge Cooper's mother was also descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors who emigrated from the north of Ireland.

During the war the Judge spent several years traveling in Europe, chiefly in England, Scotland and Switzerland, visiting also the cities of Rome, Naples, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Trieste and Venice. He has published three volumes of reports of cases decided in his own

[illegible] Tennessee [illegible] Supreme [illegible] in the winter of 1851 [illegible] Nashville [illegible]

In 18[illegible] Nashville and Northwestern [illegible] Tennessee in 18[illegible]

Judge Coldwell is of short stature, compactly built, weighing one hundred and thirty pounds, has brown eyes and a large round head. His motions are quick. He is easy of [illegible] and a most entertaining conversationalist.

His [illegible] the Supreme bench and in society, [illegible] distinguished family connections, together with his [illegible] exceptional talents, [illegible] among the most prominent men of Tennessee.

JUDGE THOMAS H. COLDWELL.

[illegible]

THOMAS H. COLDWELL [illegible] Tennessee, August [illegible] 18[illegible]. His father [illegible] Coldwell [illegible] January [illegible] 179[illegible] [illegible] East Tennessee [illegible] Bedford county [illegible] Campbell Coldwell [illegible] New Orleans [illegible] Shelbyville [illegible] from 1818 to 18[illegible] [illegible]

Thomas H. Coldwell [illegible]

He married [illegible] Shelbyville [illegible]

[illegible]

Attorney General of the State and Reporter of the Supreme Court, and in May, 1867, was elected by the people to [illegible] without opposition. While serving in this capacity he reported seven volumes of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and considers this the most pleasant part of his professional career. While attorney general he entered a nolle prosequi in [illegible] cases that came to the Supreme Court where persons were indicted for treason against the State, [illegible] which grew out of the [illegible] war, the disposal of which, in this summary manner, brought about a great good feeling, and won for Judge Coldwell the earnest gratitude of many of his fellow citizens. In 1868 he was the Grant and Colfax elector for the Fifth Congressional District of Tennessee.

From 1865 to 1871 he served as one of the directors of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. He was a [illegible] to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church [illegible] held at Brooklyn, New York, in 1872, and while there was the author of the [illegible] from the Methodist Episcopal Church to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, [illegible] the most earnest advocates of the measure. He has always been a zealous worker in his church, giving [illegible] liberally to all of its [illegible], and has always been an active Sunday-school [illegible]. Few things seem to give him more pleasure than [illegible] young people as they develop into noble [illegible]

[illegible] 1871-72 he was president of Bedford county Agricultural Society, and his earnest efforts contributed [illegible] to the success which has attended the society [illegible]. In 18[illegible] he [illegible] the [illegible] of Bedford county [illegible] the court-house [illegible] destroyed [illegible] Shelby [illegible] the most beautiful, durable and [illegible] in the State. He was president

of the Shelbyville Saving Bank three years, and has been one of its directors from its organization up to the present time.

Judge Coldwell, from the organization of the Central Tennessee College at Nashville, has been a member of its board of directors a great deal of the time, also president of the board of trustees, and is at present its vice president and acting president. This is one of the institutions for the education of the colored people for which Nashville is so famous, and is under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal church. Judge Coldwell is a fearless advocate of the education and Christianization of the negro, his theory being, "Give them a fair and even chance in life, and if there is anything in them they will succeed; if not, they must seek the level of other inefficients."

He is now the president of the board of common school directors of the seventh civil district of Bedford county, which includes the town of Shelbyville. He had served almost twelve years as director, and proved himself one of the most enthusiastic friends of the common schools. His term of office having expired at an election held in his native town in August, 1884, it was found that of the three hundred and forty-two votes cast for school director, Judge Coldwell received every one—a fact which he regarded as one of the handsomest compliments of his life.

In 1871 Gov. DeWitt C. Senter recommended Judge Coldwell to President Grant as a suitable person to be appointed commissioner for the State of Tennessee to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. He received his commission and served until 1877 was on many of the important committees and was elected first vice president of the commission, being one of the most active participants in the measures that made the exhibition so great a success.

Judge Coldwell married Miss Ellen Gray Erwin. Gen. Ernest Coldwell, the eldest of their children and only son, twenty-seven years of age, and the partner of the gallant Col. [illegible] and Captain [illegible] Coldwell, was twenty years of age, the child of his parents' old age.

Gen. Ernest Coldwell was born in Shelbyville, November 12, 1858, and was educated at Shelbyville, at Athens, Tennessee, and at Carbondale, Illinois. After reading law in his father's office, he was licensed by Judge Robert Cantrell and Peter Turney, in September, 1882, he was appointed a special revenue collector under A. M. Higbee, Jr. He was secretary of the Middle Tennessee and Bedford county Sunday school Associations while a law student. In November, 1884, he was elected Representative from Bedford county to the Forty-fourth General Assembly of Tennessee, overcoming a Democratic majority of six hundred and twelve and a half votes. For a time he was a Republican, the son of an outspoken Republican, this was a handsome testimonial of public confidence. He is a director of the Bedford County Agricultural Society, a director in the Bedford county Stock Breeders Society, and register for a time, and was a director and treasurer of the Eakin Library Society and is a member of the library committee. Ernest Coldwell was appointed May 21, 1881, on Gov. Alvin Hawkins' staff with the rank of brigadier general. He is six feet three inches in height, and of handsome, graceful carriage. His mother, nee Mary Henderson, was a lady versatile in her accomplishments and of marked firmness of character. She was born in New York, raised in Ohio, and died in Tennessee in 1874, fifty three years old, leaving, by her first marriage to a Mr. Bosworth, two children: Helen, now wife of Rev. M. M. Callen, Saint Joseph, Michigan, and Frances, who married S. Tower, Greenville, Michigan.

HENRY CRAFT.

MEMPHIS.

IN studying the careers of eminent men, it is sometimes an instructive method to bring out their distinctive characters into higher relief by the force of contrast, and it is proposed to apply this method to the sketches of two men, each successful in the path marked out for himself, but by opposite methods and in virtue of mental characteristics as sharply contrasted as if the two men belonged to different races of the human species.

Let the reader then study in connection with the sketch now presented to him that given on another page of Col. Leonidas C. Houk. He will thus find, in abrupt contrast, one man always eager to match himself against other men, the other pursuing his own course in self-chosen seclusion; the one always seeking a conspicuous position in the eyes of the world, the other instinctively shrinking from publicity; the one always aggressive, the other with scarcely combativeness enough in his nature to assume the defensive. Nor is the contrast made with the purpose of exalting the one type as superior to the other; both have their place in the economy of society, and it is a matter of thankfulness that all men are not made according to the same type, but differently constituted so as to meet one or other of the varied requirements of the social system.

It has been said of Henry Craft that he might have

[illegible]

Henry Craft was born April 8, 1825, at Millington, [illegible] Baldwin county, Georgia, of that [illegible] the State. Both his parents were [illegible] of the Church. [illegible]

[illegible]

In 1847-48 [illegible] New Jersey [illegible] Chancellor [illegible] Wilson, [illegible]

In 1858 [illegible] Memphis [illegible] Cumberland [illegible] New York [illegible] Memphis [illegible]

[illegible] Marks, Ed. Rixey, [illegible] H. Magee, R. Mallory, Smith, [illegible] Vernon, A. S. Cunningham, Carter, George William M. Smith, N. N. Cox, Sol. Hay and D. M. Brooks.

Much of his success in legal practice is attributable to his early business training, giving him a knowledge of [illegible] and book-keeping. His method in law [illegible] in the exact point upon which a [illegible] and then to bring all the evidence and law [illegible] comparatively disregarding [illegible] at an objective point rather than [illegible] a practice indeed applicable to all [illegible] where concentration insures success, [illegible] efforts entails almost certain failure. [illegible] appeared in the criminal courts his [illegible] confined almost exclusively to [illegible]

In 1862 he went with the Confederate army on the staff of Gen. James R. Chalmers, and was present at the battle of Shiloh, but retired from the service with [illegible] discharge on account of broken health, [illegible] exposure in camp at Corinth.

In politics the Judge was a Whig down to the war, [illegible] with the Democrats, but has [illegible] he has never taken [illegible] by canvassing making [illegible] conventions; he has never held [illegible] He is a member of [illegible] his interest and associations out [illegible] concentrated on religious [illegible] literature. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and an elder in the congregation of Memphis. His is a settled mind, not [illegible] newfangles, but to live consistently [illegible] which were implanted [illegible] He has no ambition beyond [illegible] profession, and the welfare of his [illegible] Finally, his aspirations are not confined to the [illegible] existence, but all that he does and all that happens to him, is regarded by him mainly as [illegible] the higher existence beyond the grave, [illegible] the present life as a probation and a [illegible] training.

He [illegible] title of Judge, by which he is usually [illegible] in 1877 as commissioner [illegible] of the Supreme Court.

The [illegible] a Welsh family, who have [illegible] years as farmers on the eastern [illegible] of Maryland.

[illegible] Craft, father of the Judge, was born in 1799, at [illegible] Maryland, but moved, in [illegible] He was partially [illegible] Athens, Georgia, looking to medicine as a profession, [illegible] himself to merchandise, [illegible] occupation from his uncle, [illegible] Augusta, Georgia. With that gen[illegible] business at [illegible] merchant [illegible] where he also

A. D. Friend

was a successful merchant till the panic of 1837, when he failed, and removed to Holly Spring, Mississippi. Here he was a land agent till 1860, and died in 1867. He was a strict Presbyterian of the old school, devoted to church work, and especially to that of the Sunday-school.

Judge Craft married in Nashville, November 5, 1856, Miss Ella D. Boddie, daughter of Elijah Boddie, of Sumner county, Tennessee, formerly a prominent Democratic leader in that county, frequently in the Legislature, a soldier in Jackson's army at New Orleans. The Boddies are a well known North Carolina family, well represented in Nashville and in Sumner county. Mrs. Craft's brother, Charles E. Boddie, is a farmer in Sumner county. Her sister, Elizabeth B., widow of William R. Elliston, resides in Nashville; her sister Maria is the wife of Carrington Mason, once of Holly Springs, Mississippi, now an insurance agent at Memphis, and another sister, Mary, is the wife of Rufus K. Cage, Esq., of Houston, Texas. Her mother, Maria Elliott, was of an old Sumner county family, originally from North Carolina. Her uncle, Col. George Elliott, was with Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, and a noted stock raiser and turfman of Sumner county. Mrs. Craft was educated at the old Nashville Female Academy, under Dr. Elliott, and is noted for her retiring disposition, her domestic tastes and habits, and her intense religious devotion.

By his marriage with this lady, Judge Craft has had six children: (1). Alfred Douglas, born 1858, now deceased. (2). Mary F., born 1861. (3). Henry, born 1866, a young man who promises to honor the name which he inherits. (4). Charles Kortrecht, born in 1868; now deceased. (5). Paul, born 1870. (6) Hugh, born 1874.

Judge Craft had one full sister, Martha C., widow of James Fort, now deceased. By his father's second marriage were born five others: (1). Carrie, wife of Dr. Richard Venable, now deceased. (2). Addison, now of Holly Springs, Mississippi. (3). Heber, now living in McComb, Mississippi. (4) Stella, widow of J. B. Hill, now at Holly Springs, Mississippi. (5). Helen, wife of Prof. Anderson, at Holly Springs, Mississippi.

Judge Craft's maternal grandfather, John Pitts, moved to Hancock county, Georgia, in 1815. He and all his family were zealous Methodists. It was in Hancock that Hugh Craft married his daughter, Mary E. Pitts, of which marriage Judge Craft was the offspring. This lady was born in 1799 and educated at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. She was an eminently devoted Methodist, and died in 1826. The Pitts family have all been farmers and Methodists, and Judge Craft himself was baptized by Mr., afterwards Bishop, Capers. None of them have been professional men except the Rev. Epaminondas Pitts, a Methodist preacher of some distinction in Texas, nor any of them politicians except Peyton T. Pitts, brother of Mrs. Hugh Craft, who, at one time, represented Jones county in the Georgia Legislature.

The whole of Judge Craft's kindred, on both sides, have been religious people, not seeking conspicuous position, but making it their chief aim to keep their consciences void of offense before God and man, and to bring up their children in the fear and admonition of the Lord.

Judge Craft is an accomplished and elegant scholar; his extensive reading has been so thoroughly digested and assimilated as to have become an intrinsic element in his intellect, manifested not by a pedantic frequency of quotation, but by a richness of thought which pours a flood of illustration upon any subject he undertakes to elucidate; thus his oratory derives light from his well-stored intellect, and warmth from his intense moral and religious instincts. It differs from the impetuous declamation of the stump orator as a deep, clear, placid stream differs from the mountain torrent; the latter bears down all opposing forces, carrying away trees and rocks before it; the former fertilizes the fields it visits, and bears the freighted fleets of commerce on its bosom. His speech on the Sunday law is a case in point, wherein he contended that "whatever the origin of Sunday, whether divine or human, wise or unwise, it is, as to America, a law of the Anglo Saxon people." Whatever the subject, he exhausts its capabilities while enchaining the attention of his hearers by the beauty and translucent clearness of his rhetoric. He will long be known in Tennessee as a good man, a lawyer of consummate ability, and a polished, Christian gentleman.

HON. SAMUEL DAVIES FRIERSON.

COLUMBIA.

PERHAPS no community contributed more to the honor and well-being of Tennessee during the first half of the present century than Maury county. She gave to the bench and bar a Frierson, a Wright, a Cooper and a Fleming; to the Church the two eminent prelates, Bishops Otey and Polk; to the navy and to science a Maury; to the arms of her country a Pillow, a Brown and a Polk; to the capital of the United States another Polk as President. Some of the men who gave lustre to this community will now be passed

[illegible] will present [illegible] Chancellor Samuel Davies Frierson.

The father of the subject of this sketch [illegible] Williamsburg, South Carolina, in 1805, with a colony of [illegible] Frierson, Armstrong [illegible] Witherspoon [illegible] and afterwards in Maury county in 1807. [illegible]

Samuel D. Frierson [illegible] South Carolina [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] March 29, 1787. [illegible] Presbyterian [illegible] of Sabina Witherspoon [illegible] 1825.

[illegible]

of the Supreme Court of the State and a President of the United States.

He was raised to the bench A. D. 1854 by Gov. William B. Campbell, who appointed him to fill the unexpired term of Terry H. Cahal, at the expiration of which he was twice elected to the same position by the people, serving [illegible] twelve years to the day of his death, which occurred suddenly like that of his father. He had suffered a paralytic stroke of the left side in 1865, but for a short time continued to hold his courts with entire satisfaction to the bar. He had been holding court at Pulaski and on March 11, 1866, took supper with a few friends at the residence of Gov. John C. Brown, whence he repaired to his hotel, had a second stroke while disrobing for bed, and died that night.

Chancellor Frierson was not a member of any church. His ancestry and his immediate family were Presbyterians, and doubtless his preferences were for that denomination, although he had a life-long friendship for Bishop James Hervey Otey of the diocese of Tennessee, [illegible] he was to the day of his death.

Politically he was a Whig, and was presidential elector on the Clay ticket of 1844. Since the war the [illegible] which the bench was [illegible]

His practice at law was of a character that is generally remunerative, and with judicious economy enabled him to accumulate a considerable fortune. He was the legal adviser of the wealthiest people in the county, and for a long time acted as attorney for the Columbia Branch of the Union Bank. He [illegible] with a [illegible] his [illegible] by the [illegible] of his [illegible]. His [illegible] did not [illegible] him [illegible] exercising a liberal hospitality, equally removed from penurious meanness and from [illegible] ostentation. The highly intelligent and cultured society of Columbia was nowhere more [illegible] than in his elegant residence.

Immediately after his death a meeting of the bar at Pulaski was called, the proceedings of which we now [illegible] as an evidence of the respect entertained for him by his brothers of the profession. It was followed by similar meetings at all the towns within his district, in all of which his death was deplored as an irreparable loss to the profession and to the people.

Many distinguished members of his family and kin- [illegible] Columbia community.

Proceedings of a meeting of the Bar at Pulaski, Tennessee, held immediately after the death of the Hon. Chancellor Samuel Davies Frierson, for the purpose of [illegible] his memory.

[illegible] tribute of respect

to the memory of that able jurist, upright judge and good man, who died while holding court in our midst.

It was with the most painful feelings and profound regret that the tidings reached us early on Sunday morning that Chancellor Frierson was dead. We all felt that we had lost a warm-hearted and dear friend and an impartial and equitable judge, and that his loss at this critical juncture was a great public calamity. For twelve years he was chancellor of this division, and, during all the time that he presided over our courts, not an unkind word was ever uttered by any member of the profession respecting the court. Patiently and courteously he listened to every argument, and as calmly and clearly he delivered his opinions and decrees; inspiring all with the settled conviction that in coming to his conclusions, he was influenced by the single determination to administer the law and to do justice. Among the many distinguished judges who have adorned the bench in Tennessee, none have left, or will leave, a more pure and unsullied reputation than the Hon. Samuel D. Frierson.

Such was the man whose loss we deplore. On this occasion it becomes us to mourn, and we feel that, in paying the highest honors to his memory, we are but giving utterance to the feelings of every member of the bar, by whom the recollection of the virtues of our deceased chancellor will be long cherished.

In order that we may place in an enduring form, to last as long as the records shall be preserved, this expression of our sentiments and tribute of respect for the memory of the deceased, it is directed that some member of the bar, at the next term of the chancery, circuit and county courts, present a copy of these proceedings and accompanying resolutions, signed by the chairman and secretary of the meeting, and ask that the same may be entered on their records.

Resolved, That in the death of the chancellor, the State of Tennessee has been deprived of the services of a model judge, the profession of one of its ablest and most distinguished jurists, and the people of the bright example of an honest and good man.

Resolved, That we tender to the widow and child of the lamented dead our deepest sympathy, and that a copy of these proceedings be respectfully furnished them.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be published in the Pulaski *Citizen*.

Messrs. McCallum, Jones and Brown were appointed to present the entire proceedings of the bar to the chancery, circuit and county courts.

Mr. Whitson, Maj. Richardson, Maj. Jones and Gen. Brown addressed the bar relative to the public and private character of the deceased chancellor, whereupon the meeting adjourned.

JAMES MCCALLUM, *Chairman*.

NATHAN ADAMS, *Secretary*.

Chancellor W. S. Fleming, who aided in the compilation of this memoir, says, in reference to the above proceedings: "What could be said of this excellent man more gratifying to his posterity, more complimentary to the profession in which he was a shining light, or more honorable to the bench which he adorned by his learning, his impartiality and his unquestioned integrity?"

* * * * * * *

As the hereditary transmission of both bodily and mental characteristics is a settled conviction with the author of these memoirs, and as we are now concerned with a family which has given many illustrious men to Tennessee, we will give some details of its lineage.

Of Samuel Frierson, sr., the father of the Chancellor, some account has already been given. He married Sarah Wilson in 1787, who was a member of that Wilson family which emigrated from South Carolina at the same time with her husband.

The wife of the Chancellor was Miss Mary McCartney Mayes, another emigrant from Williamsburgh district, South Carolina. She was born August 12, 1805, and married October 5, 1826. Her father was Samuel Mayes, a prominent physician, a Revolutionary soldier who fought at the battle of King's mountain. He was of Scotch Irish descent and emigrated to Tennessee at the same time with the Armstrongs and Flemings.

There was a Capt. William Frierson, who also fought at King's mountain and was a common ancestor of the Friersons, Flemings and Coopers. Dr. Mayes died at the age of ninety, and his son, Scott Mayes, was still living at the age of ninety-one years, at the time these memoirs were compiled.

Mr. Frierson died six years after her husband, December 23, 1872. She had six children, only one of whom survived her, Lucius Frierson. A daughter, Salina Jane, was married October 19, 1848, to Judge A. McEwen, now deceased, a lawyer of Nashville, and once mayor of that city. They had a son, Samuel D. F. McEwen, born July 10, 1850, educated at Yale College, now a merchant at Columbia. He married Miss Maggie Phillips, daughter of Charles Phillips, planter and commission merchant of New Orleans, and has two children, Margaret and Lucia. Lucius Frierson, surviving son of the Chancellor, was born April 1, 1840, at Columbia; graduated at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, in 1859, was clerk two years in the Columbia branch of the Union Bank, afterwards engaged in merchandise for some years. May 17, 1870, he married Miss Kate, daughter of John F. Morgan, a merchant of Columbia, whose father, Calvin Morgan, was a pioneer merchant of Knoxville. John F. Morgan was related to Gen. John Morgan and Samuel D. Morgan, of Nashville. Mrs. Lucius Frierson's mother was a Miss Louisa Porter, daughter of William Porter, a merchant of Nashville, and afterwards a large farmer of Maury county. He and his brother James were Catholic refugees from Ireland. William settled at Carthage, afterwards at Nashville, and James settled in Louisiana, where he became judge and the father of James Porter, United States Senator from Louisiana. Mrs. Lucius Frierson was educated in the Columbia Female Institute. Her maternal grandmother, wife of the above-named William Porter, is still living at the age of ninety-one.

Lucius Frierson, by his marriage with Miss Morgan, has four children: (1) John Morgan Frierson, born June 23, 1871. (2) Samuel Davies Frierson, born August 27, 1873. (3) Lucius Frierson, jr., born March 8, 1875. (4) Louisa Porter Frierson, born January 26, 1878.

Lucius Frierson became a Mason in 1868, in Roche Lodge, No. 195, and is now Eminent Commander of DeMolay Commandery, No. 3, at Columbia, and has for years been connected with the banking interests of Columbia.

COL. ROBERT I-O-H-NSTONE CHESTER.

[illegible] ANSON.

COL. ROBERT I. CHESTER, [illegible] remarkable for his great [illegible] and distinguished for his high character, the extreme courtesy of his Chesterfield[illegible] manners, his chivalric [illegible] and love for choice society, was born in Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1793. His [illegible] the age of twenty three was [illegible] East Tennessee, his father having moved to that place in December, 1796. His education was limited to the old field schools and [illegible] under the tutorship of John Hardin of [illegible]. He was [illegible] David Deaderick's [illegible] where James W. Deaderick, present Chief Justice of Tennessee, was born.

He volunteered in the place of his [illegible] Kennedy, who was drafted in the war of 1812, and served at Mobile as [illegible] of Col. Samuel Bayless' Third Tennessee regiment. Mustered into service October 11, 1814, at Knoxville [illegible] Gen. Jackson at New Orleans. [illegible] the [illegible] commenced [illegible] Rhea county, in which place were [illegible] and Mississippi [illegible] commanded the regiments were [illegible] to Mobile where they were stationed [illegible] was declared in March, 1815.

In July, 1816, young Chester formed a partnership for merchandising at Carthage, Tennessee, with his uncle, Col. Robert Allen, [illegible] under the firm name of Robert I. Chester & Co., and prospered until 1819 [illegible] business at [illegible]. In 1822 [illegible] made him surveyor [illegible] and he [illegible] the land warrant business [illegible] to Jackson where he [illegible] and where his children were [illegible]. From 1824 to 1835 he [illegible] Jackson, was postmaster from 1825 to 1835 [illegible] Reelfoot lake [illegible] disastrous venture.

In 1835 with his [illegible] Dr. William E. Butler and [illegible] Samuel [illegible] Texas [illegible] on the Brazos [illegible] Waco [illegible] of Santa Anna who [illegible] Col. Chester and his companions [illegible] Gen. Sam Houston [illegible] Texas [illegible] of San Jacinto put an end to the necessity of sending troops to that quarter.

Having lost by these several removals nearly everything he possessed, Col. Chester returned to Jackson May 1, 1836, was reappointed postmaster and deputy [illegible] for the Western district, which latter gave him [illegible] opportunities to enter and speculate in lands. He has been engaged more or less in the land business ever since and has issued some five thousand grants. He did most of this work at night, assisted by his wife, she reading to him and he writing until late hours, for both were noted for their industry and energy. Being the owner of several negro men that were good brick masons and plasterers he built the Presbyterian church and Female Institute at Jackson, and soon recovered in [illegible].

In 1837 President Van Buren appointed Col. Chester United States marshal for the Western district of Tennessee, [illegible] he [illegible] under various administrations [illegible] years up to 1861, with three years [illegible] under Gen. Taylor's administration. During [illegible] he never carried about him a [illegible] weapon and never had trouble in the discharge of the duties of his office. He has always maintained [illegible] character in office. His high standing [illegible] in letters, still in his possession, from Judge Catron, President Polk and Gen. Jackson. After the war of 1812 he was associated with Gen. Jackson as much as a young man could be, and afterwards married his niece, youngest daughter of Robert Hays. He [illegible] a poor boy, made a [illegible] but [illegible] a great deal of it for [illegible] and for the support of his political party. His [illegible] the [illegible] is sufficient evidence of the [illegible] of his [illegible] business transactions. The [illegible] words [illegible] for his success are, hard work, economy and [illegible]. Whatever embarrassments he [illegible] were the result of [illegible]. When the civil war began it found him and his two sons in possession of three [illegible] hundred and eighty six slaves, fifty [illegible] all of which were lost except the land. From 1841 to 1851 he [illegible].

In 1870 Robert B. Hurt and William W. Gates [illegible] selected him to run for the [illegible] to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. [illegible] the district being composed of the counties of Madison, Gibson, Carroll and Henderson [illegible] Col. Chester was elected, and re-elected [illegible] following term. When in the Legislature in

1871–72 he went with the members of that body to visit Mrs. ex President Polk, who was a schoolmate of his first wife. Col. Chester, then an octogenarian, offered this toast raising his glass and addressing Mrs. Polk: "I hope, madam, you will live to be one hundred years old, and that I may live to see you die." "Yes," quickly responded the venerable lady, "you always wanted something good for yourself ever since I knew you." One reason for his longevity is his temperate habits. Though never abstemious, he was never intoxicated, and never used tobacco. Among the souvenirs and collections of a long life Col. Chester has a cane made from wood from the old American ship "Ironsides," originally presented to President Polk, and by his widow presented to Col. Chester. But the most interesting of the Colonel's treasures is his fine memory stored with historical reminiscences of the statesmen and distinguished characters he has known, and the wars, the changes and times that have gone over him. What a bonanza of interesting incident he would prove to an enterprising short hand reporter.

Col. Chester has all his life long been a Democrat, and active in politics, contributing to every presidential campaign and voting for every Democratic nominee, from President Madison down to President Cleveland. In recognition of these veteran services he was chosen by the Tennessee electors in 1884 messenger to carry to Washington the electoral vote of the State for Cleveland and Hendricks. After delivering the vote, he went to Albany to see Mr. Cleveland. Not being a card man, he sent into the office of Gov. Cleveland his name on a slip of paper. Mr. Cleveland soon came into the hall and said, "I need no introduction to you. I am glad to see you, Col. Chester." After about half an hour's conversation, Mr. Cleveland presented Col. Chester his photograph, which is highly appreciated.

Col. Chester is the oldest living Freemason in the United States, having been made a member of Carthage Benevolent Lodge No. 11, in May, 1817. He is also a Knight Templar. He has filled the offices of Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter and Thrice Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council of the State of Tennessee. He is also an elder in the Presbyterian church, which he joined in 1868.

He married first near Jackson, January 20, 1825, Miss Elizabeth Hayes, daughter of Col. Robert Hayes, who was the first United States marshal for West Tennessee. Gen. Jackson and Col. Hayes both marrying Donelsons, Mrs. Chester was niece of Mrs. Gen. Jackson. Her mother, *nee* Jane Donelson, was a daughter of Col. John Donelson, of Virginia, one of the first settlers in Davidson county, Tennessee. Mrs. Chester died in November, 1841, at the age of thirty-eight. She was a beautiful woman, very much admired, a Christian, and a domestic lady with the rarest graces of female character about her. By this marriage Col. Chester had seven children: (1), Mary Jane, died December 1, 1846, the wife of Mr. George W. Bond, a lawyer leaving an infant son Chester George Bond, now a prominent man and able lawyer at Jackson—"a man," says his grandfather, "of as much probity and honor as any man that ever lived on earth." He married Miss Kate Royster of North Carolina, and has two children, Aphia Chester and Chester. His father, Mr. George W. Bond, died in 1851. (2), John, born May 18, 1827, graduated at the West Tennessee College under Mr. McKinney, graduated also at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, was appointed lieutenant and fought with gallantry all through the Mexican war, married Miss Aphia Taylor in 1848, by whom he had several children, all of whom died but one, Aphia, now wife of Richard Bostick, in mercantile life in St. Louis; he proved himself a worthy son of a noble sire, being not only a distinguished physician, but was eminent commander of the Knights Templar of Jackson, which he helped to organize. (3), Robert Hayes, born April 29, 1829, graduated at Jackson, and is now a successful farmer in Madison county, married Miss Mary Long, and has three children, William Long, Robert L. (2), and Dolly Vernon, all married. (4), Martha Butler, born June 3, 1832, married Dr. L. L. Battle, now in Shelby county, Tennessee, died April 1, 1872, leaving five children, William P., Jane Royster, Mary Ormand, Belle and Marsha. (5), William Butler, born August 10, 1831, graduated at Jackson, is a farmer in Madison county, married Miss Laura O'Connor, and has four children, Ann O'Connor, John, O'Connor and William. (6), Andrew Jackson, called "the king Chester," born May 29, 1836, died October 8, 1856, unmarried, in his twentieth year, a gallant boy remarkable for his manly form and bearing. (7), Samuel Hayes, born February 21, 1840, graduated at Jackson, and also as an M. D. at Baltimore, where he remained two years studying in a hospital, is now practicing medicine at Jackson, married Miss Ella Rosland, daughter of Sensor F. B. Rosland, and has two children, Mamie and Elizabeth.

Col. Chester went married in Shelby county, Tennessee, January 22, 1855, Mrs. Jane P. Donelson, *nee* Royster, daughter of David Royster, of Goochland county, Virginia. Her mother, Elizabeth Samson, was sister of Dick Samson, one of the largest farmers in the "Old Dominion." Miss Chester was born April 10, 1812, and educated in Goochland county. When Col. Chester married her she had one child, Linnie, who died in Shelby county, the wife of Col. James M. Crews, one of Forrest's great men, leaving at her death a daughter, Linnie Donelson Crews, born October 3, 1865, now under the maternal grandfather's roof. Mrs. Chester's brother, Frank W. Royster, is a prominent real estate agent at Memphis. Her maternal grandmother was a Curd, of Goochland county, Virginia. Her paternal grandmother was a Watkins, of Virginia.

The grandfather of Col. Robert Lochinstone Chester

was a Welshman, born in Limerick, Ireland. He came to Pennsylvania, and was quartermaster in the Pennsylvania line in the Revolutionary war; after the war a United States revenue officer. He married Elizabeth Patterson, of Latark, near Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He had four children: (1). Dr. William Patterson Chester, who moved in 1793 to Jonesborough, Tennessee; his wife was Miss Mary Adams; died a very old man (ninety) at Jonesborough. John Blair, a member of Congress of some distinction, married his daughter Mary. (2) John, father of the subject of this sketch, was raised a coppersmith; married Mary Greer, in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Greer. Samuel Greer was born in Dublin, Ireland, and was in the Revolutionary war. John Chester moved to Jonesborough, Tennessee, in 1796; became a farmer and trader; died in 1832, in Hawkins county, Tennessee; settled the place known as Bowling Green, near Jonesborough; was a man of great energy, self sustaining and successful, of good common sense, without the finish of an education. (3). Richard, a silversmith, married in McColasterstown, Pennsylvania, to a Dutch woman and died childless. (4). Mary, married an Irishman named William Connell, a merchant at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and raised a large family. Col. Chester's paternal grandmother, Elizabeth Patterson, lived with her daughter Mary, at Huntingdon, after the death of her husband. Her two sons, William and John being in Tennessee, she rode horseback by herself seven hundred miles to see them when she was fifty five years old, and returned, after a few months, in the same way. She died at Jonesborough in 1810. It will thus be seen that the Chester family on both sides are long lived.

All of Col. Chester's sons, John, Robert, William B. and Samuel, and his grandson, G. Bond, were in the Confederate army, and fought through the war. John commanded the Fifty-first Tennessee regiment, and was in most of the hard fought contests of the war in the West. In one charge at Perryville he lost one hundred and sixty men killed and wounded, and had his horse killed and hat shot through at Murfreesborough. At the battle of Chickamauga Gen. Bragg put him into the medical corps, saying, "I can make generals, but I can't make doctors." After the Chickamauga fight he and Col. John F. House and Gen. Pope Walker were the judges of the corps court for the Army of Tennessee, and he held that position until the close of the war. William B. Chester was marshal to that court.

The Chesters and the Greers were in the Revolution, and in every war since—a fearlessly brave people.

Dr. John Chester, the second child and oldest son of Col. Chester, to whom brief reference is made in the above family record, was a man of most amiable traits of character, high and noble deeds, whose life was so full of good and useful actions as to deserve more than a mere passing notice in this sketch. He died at Jackson, on June 1, 1877, of small-pox, which disease he contracted in performing a charitable operation on a poor woman. He was a successful physician and skillful surgeon, and was at all times as ready to obey the calls of those whom he knew could never pay his fees, as of those upon whom fortune had showered her gifts. An intimate personal friend, the editor of the Jackson *Whig and Tribune*, writing on the occasion of his death, said of him: "There was a *suaviter in modo* in his style and an electricity in his pleasant face and cheerful, witty words which, it is proverbial, were sunlight in the chamber of the sick, and thrilled the suffering frame of the patient with something like the glow of health as soon as he entered the sick room; and for many years up to the close of his career, he did a very large and lucrative practice." His death threw the whole city into mourning, and the entire community poured out its grief at the loss of one of its noblest citizens. The business houses were closed and draped in mourning, and the people, with one accord, assembled to commemorate the virtues of the distinguished dead. At this meeting there was a large attendance of ladies, who felt that in the death of Dr. Chester almost every family in the city had been bereaved. The meeting was presided over by Gen. Alexander W. Campbell, who appointed the following gentlemen as a committee to give formal expression to the feelings of the community on the sad occurrence, viz.: B. A. Enloe, chairman, R. W. Haynes, Thomas S. Vincent, Rev. E. McNair and J. L. H. Tomlin. The committee submitted the following report:

The large assembly that is here to-day portrays, in a manner more potent than language can express, the heavy affliction that has fallen upon this community. The sad whispering of every heart is, that "Dr. John Chester is dead;" the noble man, the sincere friend, the disinterested philanthropist, the pure Christian, is no more. Having embalmed himself in all hearts by his unselfish and pre eminent life of usefulness, no words that we can now employ could add anything to the universal sense of our great loss. His character was so complete and well rounded in every relation of life, that the moment we touch it or attempt to express our appreciation of what he was, we are burdened with a sense of our inability to tell what is keenly felt by all, and is far more vividly spoken by the dark pall which hangs over us to-day. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, the end of that man is peace." Dr. John Chester was born in the city of Jackson, May 18, 1827; was educated in West Tennessee College, where he received his first honorary degree. As soon as he graduated he promptly responded to the call of his country, then engaged in war with Mexico. Having served his country with distinguished gallantry, he returned to his home, and soon after commenced the chosen profession of his life. In the late war he was again found in the ranks of the soldier. The testimony of those who knew him well, and who were with him in the conflict, is that a braver heart never throbbed upon the battle field than his. While a gentle and affectionate companion in social life, he rose to the dignity of a born commander; with the gentle submission and reverence of a son, he combined the prudence and wisdom of a father; as a citizen he was ever a patriot; as a physician, he manifested the highest skill in his noble profession, to which he died a martyr; and by the magic inspiration of his faultless manner he encour-

aged, comforted and blessed his patients, and demonstrated his own greatness and the influence of a great mind and character.

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. John Chester suffering humanity has lost a noble benefactor, whose ear was ever open to the call of distress as his hand was willing to tender relief; society one of its brightest members; the medical profession one of its noblest and most devoted exponents; the church a true and tried member, whose life was a living witness to the beauty of Christian charity; the State a self-sacrificing and disinterested patriot; the world a man whose character justified the declaration that "an honest man is the noblest work of God."

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Jackson and Madison county, in mass meeting assembled, do, with one voice, give this expression of our sense of the loss we have sustained in the death of a citizen so eminent and useful in all the walks of life, and we beg leave to tender to his bereaved family our profoundest sympathies in this hour of their deep distress, and to join our prayers with theirs that the love of a merciful Father may bring the consolation of the Christian's hope to heal the stricken hearts of his family and friends.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted by a rising vote, every person in the vast assembly, many of whom were in tears, voting in the affirmative. Eloquent and heartfelt tributes to the memory of Dr. Chester were also adopted by all the Masonic bodies of Jackson, the Ancient Order United Workmen and the Knights of Honor, of all which he was an active and zealous member.

HON. JACOB THOMPSON.

MEMPHIS.

THIS gentleman, like a great many prominent Tennesseans, was born in North Carolina. His father seems to have combined the business of a tannery and harness factory with agriculture on a considerable scale. The subject of this sketch was born in Caswell county, North Carolina, May 10, 1810, and was one of eight children, six male and two female. His education up to fourteen years of age was obtained in the common schools of the county, and then he was placed at the Bingham Academy in Orange county, at that time quite a renowned school. After a preparation here of three years, he was entered at the University of North Carolina, where he graduated in 1831. The graduating class of that year consisted of thirteen students, nearly all of whom became distinguished in after life. Among them were Chancellor Calvin M. Jones, of Tennessee, Judge James Grant, of Iowa, the Rev. W. W. Speare and Dr. Steadman of the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches respectively, the latter of whom died at Memphis, and Prof. Hooper, now of the University of North Carolina. That he had acquired the good opinion of the faculty was proved by his appointment as tutor in the University on the day of his graduation. This office he held for eighteen months, when he left the University and entered the law office of Judge Dick, of Greensborough, North Carolina, as a law student. In 1834 he obtained his first license, and his second in 1835. The former authorized him to practice in the lower courts of the State and the latter in the higher.

The same year (1835) he emigrated to Pontotoc, Mississippi, where he commenced practicing, and continued to do so successfully till 1839, when he was elected to Congress for the Northern District of Mississippi. He served uninterruptedly in Congress for twelve years, but in 1851 was beaten by Mr. B. D. Nabors, a Whig clergyman. It was during this canvass that Mr. Thompson made one of his characteristic humorous speeches. He commenced, "Gentlemen, I have now been your Representative in Congress for twelve years and understand all the routine of business there, and have sustained all the impressions which the life in Washington City is capable of making upon a man's character and morals. Now, if you send Mr. Nabors there, you will spoil a good preacher and make a very poor Congressman, and I confidently predict that if you do send him there he will never preach again. I know the influence that society at the capital has upon new men." Nabors was elected and the prediction was verified—he never preached again.

To go back a few years, when Polk was elected President, in 1844, Gov. Brown of Mississippi appointed Mr. Thompson United States Senator to fill some unexpired term and sent the appointment to the Secretary of State, Robert J. Walker. For some unexplained reason Mr. Walker failed to communicate the appointment to Mr. Thompson, which is the more remarkable, as it was through the earnest solicitation of Mr. Thompson that Walker was admitted to the cabinet. On his return to Mississippi he was unanimously renominated by his party for Congress, and, when Gov. Brown insisted upon his accepting his appointment as Senator, he declined, inasmuch as he had accepted the nomination, and was elected that fall to Congress by the largest majority ever given to a congressional candidate in the State. Early in 1857 he was appointed Secretary of the Interior in Mr. Buchanan's cabinet, entered upon the duties of the office in March of that year, and made a peculiarly favorable impression by his manner of conducting the business of the office. No recommendation made by him to Congress ever failed of being promptly acted upon.

In 1861, after the agitation of secession had commenced, an event occurred productive of much scandal at the time, and which was made the pretext of much

Mr. Emmons, the district attorney for Michigan, was directed to look after the cases under investigation in the Canadian courts in which the United States government was interested. While he was in Canada for that purpose, he was requested by Mr. Lincoln to see Mr. Thompson in person and inform him that Mr. Lincoln desired a private interview with him and wished him to come to Washington for that purpose, promising the amplest protection should he consent. He did consent, and upon his arrival at Washington, the President directed him to apply to Mr. Seward for letters of protection. Mr. Seward objected and while the President and Secretary were discussing the subject Mr. Thompson left Washington and made his way back to Canada without the letters.

After the surrender at Appomattox he went to Mississippi for Mrs. Thompson and took her to Europe, where he remained two years, visiting Palestine, Egypt and other places of historical interest.

Among the many annoyances heaped upon him by the officials at Washington was the absurd charge got up by Messrs. Holt and Stanton and, at their instance, made the subject of a proclamation by President Johnson, that he had been an accomplice in the assassination of President Lincoln. This charge was so utterly absurd and groundless that after a short time it was withdrawn by a second proclamation.

After the rancor of political vindictiveness abated he returned to the United States and settled himself at Memphis, where he chiefly occupied his time in collecting the relics of his dilapidated fortune. He also devoted himself with great zeal to the affairs of the Episcopal church, of which he was a member, regularly attending both its State and general conventions. He died at Memphis on March 24, 1885, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

At the time he was visited by the editor of this work, the impression conveyed was that he was a man of affairs, of culture and refinement, and in his careful but easy politeness and attention to his visitors a typical southern gentleman. His height was five feet eleven inches, his form somewhat attenuated and a little bowed with age.

As a speaker his oratory was eager and earnest, as well as closely argumentative, sparing in the use of ornamental diction, and, perhaps for that reason, always practically effective.

He became a Master Mason in 1842, but for twenty years previous to his death had not attended a lodge. He was a member of the Episcopal church, a director in [illegible] bank and [illegible] companies, and prominent [illegible].

He [illegible] of [illegible] hundred dollars [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] before the war was worth a million and a half of dollars.

Mr. Thompson's father was Nicholas Thompson, a native of Orange county, North Carolina. He was moderately well educated and of industrious, thrifty habits. His trade was that of a saddler, to which he added a tannery and became the proprietor of two farms, and generally successful and prosperous in business. He had [illegible] and it seems to have been a [illegible] of his ambition to give his [illegible] which he had [illegible] himself.

In 1838 Jacob Thompson married Miss Catharine Anne, daughter of Col. John P. Jones, a Mississippian of wealth, whose property was eventually inherited by his daughter. Her mother was a daughter of Col. Whately, an eminent Georgian, member of the Legislature of his State. An anecdote is told illustrative of his bravery. A squad of men was sent by the Federal government to arrest and remove him from the Cherokee country, where he had settled. He came out in front of his house, leveled his gun on the commanding officer and commanded him, on pain of instant death, to give the order to ground arms. The officer hesitated, but finally complied. He then marched the men away from their arms, had them collected and delivered to military headquarters. He was no more molested. The Jones family were men of property and intelligence, but without political ambition. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Thompson was a Revolutionary soldier of the Virginia militia and lost a leg at the battle of Guilford Court house. He died in the receipt of a government pension. She had three maternal uncles, settled as planters in North Alabama and Mississippi, Weldon, Richard and William Jones. Her brother, Thomas L. Jones, died in the Mexican war. Mrs. Thompson is a lady of great personal attractions. She acquired social distinction in Washington City. Her prominent trait was cheerfulness combined with thoughtful consideration.

By his marriage with this lady, Mr. Thompson had one son, Tazewell Macon, who graduated at the University of Mississippi, and afterwards devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He married Miss Sallie Fox, who was educated at Washington. He died at the age of thirty-seven years, leaving two children (1) Katie J., graduated at Fairmount, Tennessee; (2) Mary Anne, now at school at Fairmount.

MAJ. JOHN W. CHILDRESS.

MURFREESBOROUGH.

MAJ. JOHN W. CHILDRESS, for many years a leading and highly respected citizen of Murfreesborough, was born in Sumner county, Tennessee, June 1, 1807. His father was Joel Childress, who came to Tennessee from North Carolina at an early day, and engaged in merchandising at Fox Camp Spring, then a noted place, remaining there until the sale of lots at the present site of Murfreesborough, when he went there and built the first house in Murfreesborough. He was made first postmaster at Murfreesborough, and held the appointment until his death, in 1819.

The mother of Maj. Childress was Mrs. Elizabeth Whitsett, daughter of John Whitsett, a native of North Carolina, who came to Sumner county among the pioneers and located there before the human trouble of the frontier were settled. He was associated with the Browns, Haskells and Blackmore, [illegible] known in Tennessee.

Maj. Childress was the youngest of a family of two girls and two boys. One of the [illegible] married President James K. Polk, and the other Dr. Wm. R. Rucker, of Murfreesborough. His brother, Anderson Childress, was a lawyer of ability at Murfreesborough.

Maj. Childress began his education at the Samuel P. Black, of Rutherford county, a noted teacher in his day, and continued it under Rev. Robert Henderson, for a long time a Presbyterian minister at Murfreesborough. In 1822 he entered the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, and remained there more than two years, when he graduated. He returned to Tennessee, and began the study of law at Columbia in the office of his brother-in-law, Hon. James K. Polk, and remained under his instruction until the following year when Mr. Polk was [illegible]. He then went into the office of his brother, Anderson Childress, at Murfreesborough. At the age of nineteen he was admitted to the bar by Judge Thomas Stuart, one of the ablest judges that ever presided on the Murfreesborough circuit. Young Childress then settled in Greenwood, Alabama, and began the practice of law with fair prospects of success, but in a few months was compelled to leave that section on account of ill health, being threatened with consumption, and once more returning to Tennessee he went to work on a farm, and followed the business of farming all his life, with the firm conviction that farming is the greatest and best of professions.

In 1855 Andrew Johnson, then Governor of Tennessee, appointed him a director of the Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville, the largest banking institution in the State, and he served a term of four years. During this period Hon. Cave Johnson was president of the bank and James Morton cashier, and the institution was in a more flourishing condition than ever before. Of the fifteen directors who served during that time but two are now living, Hon. Michael Burns, of Nashville, and Col. John McGavock, of Franklin. When the Planters' Bank of Nashville established a branch at Murfreesborough, Maj. Childress, at the request of Mr. Dempsey Weaver, cashier of the parent bank, became president of the branch, and filled that position with [illegible] and ability until the branch was withdrawn during the war. After the war, when the Murfreesborough Savings Bank was organized, he was made one of its directors and served as such until the bank was merged into the First National Bank of Murfreesborough. He then served as a director of that bank until the death of its president, Mr. Kimbrough, a year or [illegible] when he was made president and remained so until 1881, when he resigned on account of increasing [illegible] was succeeded by Mr. E. L. Jordan, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. During all his banking career, covering a period of some twelve or fourteen years, Maj. Childress never owed a dollar to any bank with which he was connected, and in every case the position came to him unsought. He was also twice appointed a director of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, serving in that capacity about thirteen years in all, and in both instances the position came to him without previous solicitation.

Maj. Childress was raised a Democrat, and lived a Democrat all his life, casting his first vote for Andrew Jackson in 1828. He never held a political office, never was an [illegible] or office seeker, but always took a lively interest in politics through principle, patriotism, and on account of his friends. In 1848 he was a delegate to the National Democratic convention, at Baltimore, which nominated Gen. Lewis Cass for President.

Maj. Childress married twice: first, in June, 1831, near Murfreesborough, to Miss Sarah Williams, daughter of Mr. Elisha Williams, a wealthy farmer in Rutherford county. Mrs. Childress's mother was a daughter of Mr. Philip Philips, of Pennsylvania, a large land speculator in Tennessee. By this marriage there were six children: (1) Mary, wife of Col. James M. Avent, a prominent lawyer of Murfreesborough, and mother of four children; (2) James K. Polk Childress, who married the daughter of Dr. Ben W. Avent, and died in 1862, at the age of twenty-four; (3) Elisha, who entered the Confederate service in the famous Second Tennessee regiment, commanded by Col. Wm. B. Bate, and died in 1862, just after the battle of Shiloh; (4) John W., [illegible] successful lawyer at Nashville, and junior partner of the firm of Colyar, Marks & Childress, mar-

ried Miss Mary Lyon, daughter of Rev. Dr. James A. Lyon, an eminent Presbyterian minister of Washington county, Tennessee, for thirty years stationed at Columbus, Mississippi, and for ten years professor in the University of Mississippi, at Oxford; by this marriage there are three children. At the beginning of the war he was a cadet at the Western Military Institute, at Nashville, and left there to enter the Confederate army, was given a commission as drill sergeant by Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, and joined the command the day before the battle of Fort Donelson, where he was captured, being at the time not sixteen years of age. On being exchanged he was made adjutant of his regiment, with the rank of lieutenant and held that rank until the battle of Bentonville, when he was made captain. On the several occasions during the war when his regiment was consolidated with other regiments he, though always the junior adjutant, was every time appointed adjutant of the new regiment. Capt. Childress since the war was for several terms chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee of Tennessee, and filled the place with signal ability. (5). Bettie, now the wife of Ex-Gov. John C. Brown, and noted as one of the most elegant and highly cultivated ladies in the State; is the mother of four children. (6). Joseph, who joined the Confederate army near the close of the war at the age of fifteen; after the war married Mollie, the daughter of Hon. Edwin A. Keeble of Murfreesborough, at one time Speaker of the lower house of the Tennessee Legislature, and also a member of the Confederate Congress. Joseph died a few years after marriage, leaving three children.

The first Mrs. Childress died in 1851, and in October, 1852, Maj. Childress was married to Miss Mary Philips, daughter of Judge Joseph Philips, of Rutherford county, uncle of the first Mrs. Childress. Judge Philips was a captain of artillery in the war of 1812, and at the close of that war settled in Illinois, and was made the first Secretary of the Territory of Illinois, and was afterwards made Judge of the Supreme Court. He was first married in Illinois to Miss Morrison, and after her death came to Tennessee and married again. Several years later he was made president of the People's Bank, at Nashville, and filled that position several years. He died in Rutherford county, in 1857, at the age of seventy-three.

By his second marriage Maj. Childress was the father of six children. (1). William, a farmer of Rutherford county; married Miss Inez Wade, daughter of Levi Wade, Esq., and has three children. (2). Horace, also a farmer in Rutherford county, married to Miss Shelley Maney, daughter of Maj. Louis M. Maney, of Murfreesborough and granddaughter of Ex-Gov. Newton Cannon, has two children. (3). Eloise, wife of Edgar P. Smith, Esq., an able lawyer, who at one time was assistant attorney general of the Murfreesborough district; has one child. (4). Annie, aged eighteen years. (5). Eugene, aged fifteen years. (6). Saline, aged eleven years.

Maj. Childress came of Presbyterian stock, and his wives have both been members of that church; but he was never connected with any church organization.

Maj. Childress began his life with but little of this world's goods, but by steady industry, energy, and close attention to business he worked his way to the front. He always dealt on a cash basis, never going in debt, especially after the late war. Previous to the war he had amassed a handsome property, and was one of the largest land and slave owners in Rutherford county. He remained at home when the war began, but being harassed by the Federals he went South with his family, and on returning after peace was declared, found every thing swept away except his lands. But the same indomitable energy that characterized the struggles of his earlier manhood was brought to bear on his shattered fortunes.

Maj. Childress died at Murfreesborough October 6, 1884, since this volume was begun universally regretted, and followed to his grave by an imposing concourse of his fellow citizens, who now cherish the memory of his upright life and sterling integrity.

GEN. ALEXANDER W. CAMPBELL.

JACKSON.

THE subject of this sketch was born in the city of Nashville, June 4, 1828, being descended, on his paternal side, from a member of the colony, bearing the family name, which emigrated from Scotland and the north of Ireland, in 1825, settling first in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, but removing after a few years to Amelia county, Virginia. His great grandfather, with others of the same colony, afterward moved from Amelia county to western Virginia, and settled in the territory now embraced in Washington and Wythe counties. His grandfather, Maj. William Campbell, was born in Wythe county, and his grandmother, Miss Anne Campbell (a distant relative), was born in Washington county, where they were married. Soon after their marriage they removed to Lexington, Kentucky, where Gen. Campbell's father was born, in 1799. Maj. William Campbell was a cousin of Col. Arthur Campbell, and his wife a niece of Gen. William Campbell,

who fell in the Revolutionary battle of Eutaw Springs. Maj. William Campbell was at one time one of the largest pioneer merchants west of the Alleghanies, his business connections extending from the falls of the Ohio to New Orleans and embracing every important business point on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The business disasters growing out of the great financial crisis of 1817 so impaired his fortunes that he retired from commercial pursuits and accepted the position of superintendent of the mineral lands of the Northwest, tendered him by Gen. Jackson, who was his intimate personal and political friend, his headquarters being fixed at Galena, Illinois. While residing here the Black Hawk war broke out and he was elected to command a battalion of volunteers from the State of Illinois. While the father of our subject was a youth Maj. William Campbell moved from Lexington to the Green river country, in Kentucky, and made his home in Greeneville, where he established the first bank in that part of the State, of which he made his son, then only nineteen years old, the cashier. After a considerable period of most acceptable service in his father's bank, the father of Gen. Campbell, who had received a good preparatory education at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, entered Dickinson college, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1825. In the meantime, Maj. Campbell had moved to Nashville, to which place his son returned upon leaving college, and studied and commenced the practice of law, being associated, both in the study and practice of his profession, with such subsequently distinguished men as Bailey Peyton, Henry A. Wise, Dixon Allen, Thomas Washington and Francis B. Fogg. In 1827 he was married to Miss Jane E. Porter, daughter of Alexander Porter, one of the pioneer merchants of Nashville. Before he had well established himself in his profession, in which his talents and excellent training promised a brilliant career, the Union bank was chartered, and there being in those days so few who had any experience in the banking business, he was offered and accepted the position of cashier of the branch of the new bank at Jackson, in West Tennessee, to which point he proceeded and opened the bank on the first day of July, 1833, his young family following in the succeeding November. He continued in charge of the affairs of the bank for sixteen years, until 1849, when he retired and devoted himself to his planting interest, dealing largely also in wild lands in West Tennessee. He died on his plantation, near Jackson, in June, 1874. He had one brother and one sister. The former, Robert C. Campbell, lived for many years at Ashport, Tennessee, engaged in planting, where he raised a large family of children, and from which place he removed to Paducah, Kentucky, just previous to the civil war. He died while on a visit to a daughter in Texas, in 187[illegible]. His sister, Cynthia Ann, married first Dr. Samuel R. Campbell, who lived but a short time. She then married Lieutenant George W. McGehee, of Georgia, a graduate of West Point, who died at an early age. She afterwards married Mr. John Siddall, of Illinois, who died of yellow fever in New Orleans, in 1853. She is still living with her only child, John O. McGehee, in Concrete, Texas.

The maternal grandfather of Gen. Campbell, Alexander Porter, was born in Ireland, and first settled at Jonesborough, in East Tennessee, where he married Miss Susan Massengill. While living at Jonesborough, the Irish rebellion of 1798 broke out, and his eldest brother, Rev. James Porter, a Presbyterian minister, one time professor of chemistry in the University of Dublin, became involved in the troubles of the country, which determined him to return to his native island to look after the welfare of his relatives. His brother James was tried on a charge of treason, convicted and executed. His younger brothers, Robert and William, succeeded in making their escape from the country, and came to America with him. He afterwards brought over two sisters and two nephews, Alexander and James, sons of his brother James. His brother Robert died unmarried. His brother William first lived at Carthage, in Smith county, from which place he removed to Maury county, where he died, leaving three children, Louisa, Mary and William. Louisa married John Morgan, and Mary married Samuel Mayes, merchants of Columbia. William Porter, jr., died during the civil war, leaving a widow and several children in Columbia. Alexander and James Porter, sons of Rev. James Porter, both read law while living with the grandfather of Gen. Campbell, in Nashville, and after the acquisition of the territory of Louisiana by the United States, removed there and commenced the practice of their profession. Upon the organization of the State government of Louisiana, Alexander was appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court, and his brother James was made Attorney General. They both engaged in sugar planting and acquired large estates. Alexander Porter represented the State of Louisiana in the Senate of the United States, and was an intimate friend of Henry Clay. His only child, a daughter, married Mr. Alston, a son of Gov. Alston, of South Carolina. Both died young, leaving no children. The widow of James Porter, and two daughters, are now living in Attakapas, Louisiana. Alexander Porter's sister, Rebecca, married Mr. Allison, who left, surviving her, Maj. Alexander Allison and Mr. Andrew Allison, of Nashville, and Dr. Robert Allison, of Lebanon.

Gen. Campbell's maternal grandfather, Alexander Porter, and his wife, Susan Massengill, had seven children, to-wit: James A. Porter, Matilda Porter (who married Robert W. Green), Penelope Porter (who married James Woods), Jane Eliza (who married John W. Campbell, his father), Alexander M. Porter, William Porter and Robert M. Porter. James A. Porter first married Miss Sally Ann Murphy, of Louisiana, by whom he had one child, Capt. Alexander J. Porter, now living

in Nashville. His second wife, Miss Amanda McNairy, is also living in that city. Mrs. Matilda Green died in 1831, in Decatur, Alabama, and left four children, Susan, Jane, Alexander P., Robert W., and Matilda P., all of whom are dead except the last, who married James W. Armstrong, and now resides in Abilene, Texas. Jane Eliza, the mother of Gen. Campbell, died in December, 1849, leaving ten children, viz.: Alexander W., Susan Ann, Ann Matilda, Penelope Porter, Jane Eliza, Cynthia Roberta, Mary Madeline, John James, Robert Porter, and Allison Woods. Ann Matilda died single, Penelope Porter, who married Col. Robert Sterling, died in 1872, leaving two children, Jane P. and Carrie M.; John James was killed at the battle of Shiloh when nineteen years old; Robert and Allison died in 1850, of cholera, in Nashville; Jane Eliza married Dr. Preston B. Scott, of Louisville, Kentucky, where she now resides; the others live in Jackson, with the exception of Mary, whose home is in Washington City.

The subject of this sketch received his primary and collegiate training at the Jackson Male Academy and West Tennessee College, and his professional education in the law department of Cumberland University, at Lebanon. Before entering the law school he had pursued his legal studies for more than a year under the late Judge A. W. O. Totten.

On January 13, 1852, he married, at Lebanon, Miss Ann Dixon Allen, a native of Nashville, daughter and only child of Dixon Allen, a lawyer, who had greatly distinguished himself, and gave promise of a most brilliant career, but who died at the early age of twenty-six years. Mrs. Campbell's grandfather, Col. Robert Allen, a wealthy merchant of Carthage, was for several terms a member of Congress from his district. Her mother was a daughter of George W. Gibbs, who settled at Sparta, Tennessee, at a very early day, and removed to Nashville about 1812, where he was distinguished as a land holder and as a land lawyer, standing at the head of his profession in that department. Gen. Gibbs father was a native of Germany, who came to America in early life, and settled in East Tennessee as a farmer. Mrs. Campbell is a niece of Joseph W. Allen, a retired banker of Nashville. Her mother first married Judge William L. Brown, of Nashville, one of the leading lawyers of the State. She afterwards became the wife of Dixon Allen, and after his death married the father of Gen. Campbell. Mrs. Campbell received her education at the Jackson Female Institute, and the Columbia Female Institute, having graduated at both of these schools. She is a lady of finished education, fine literary taste, and possesses an extensive knowledge of books. Her acquirements in this respect are so thorough and accurate as to enable her to serve as a ready reference for her husband when he wishes to recur to a forgotten historical fact or a classical quotation. She is noted for her devotion to the duties of religion, being ever foremost in all the charities of her church and city. She is a member of the Episcopal church, as are also her husband and the younger members of the family.

In 1852, soon after completing his law course, Gen. Campbell opened an office in Jackson, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1855, he formed a partnership with the late T. P. Scarlock, which continued until the breaking out of the civil war. He was appointed United States district attorney for the Western district of Tennessee, in 1851 by President Pierce, and reappointed in 1857, by President Buchanan. He resigned the position in 1860, after six years of acceptable service.

Gen. Campbell's record during the civil war is a most creditable one. Having always been a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and believing that the political doctrines and constitutional interpretations taught by the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence and his great contemporary, Mr. Madison, to be the true theory of our government, and the correct exposition of the relations between the Federal government and the States, he did not hesitate for a moment upon which side he should take his stand when the war between the sections was inaugurated. On the first call for volunteers to repel the proposed invasion of the South, he enrolled himself as a private in the Independent Guards, a company raised at Jackson, which afterwards became a part of the Sixth Tennessee regiment. Before this regiment was mustered into service, however, he was appointed by Gov. Harris Assistant Inspector General in the provisional army of Tennessee and was engaged for some time in mustering in and organizing the West Tennessee troops. In June, 1861, he was assigned to duty on Gen. Cheatham's staff, and remained on staff duty until October of the same year, when he was elected colonel of the Thirty third Tennessee regiment. The first battle in which he was engaged was that of Shiloh, fought on the 6th and 7th of April, 1862, where his regiment distinguished itself for gallantry, being the last that fought in the battle, and the last to leave the field. At this battle Gen. Campbell was shot through the left arm, just below the shoulder, by a minnie ball, but did not leave the field. Later on in the fight he was wounded in the right foot, and had his horse killed under him. He was at the head of his regiment at the battle of Perryville, fought on the 10th and 11th of October, 1862, where he was slightly wounded in the thigh. At the battle of Murfreesborough, he was attached to the staff of Gen. Polk and served as Assistant Inspector General. After that battle, at the request of Gov. Harris, he was placed in charge of the conscript bureau of a portion of Middle Tennessee, with headquarters at Fayetteville, where he continued until July, 1863, when Gen. Bragg evacuated that territory and fell back towards Chattanooga. He was then sent to West Tennessee by Gen. Bragg to col-

lect up and organize the dismounted cavalry in that portion of the State. While engaged in this service he was captured near Lexington, Henderson county, in August, 1863, and sent as a prisoner to Johnson's Island in September following. He remained at Johnson's Island until September 16, 1864, one year to a day, when he was taken with others to City Point and exchanged. While a prisoner at Johnson's Island, the authorities at Richmond not having been informed of his capture, promoted him to the rank of Brigadier General. After his exchange was effected he was assigned to duty as commander of one of Gen. Forrest's brigades, and served in that command until the surrender of Gen. Forrest's troops at Gainesville, Alabama, May 5, 1865.

This brief record of the part taken by Gen. Campbell in the war between the States needs no comment. It tells the simple story of a brave man trying to do his duty, and who had made up his mind to die, if necessary, in its accomplishment. It is doubtful if any man is prepared for the battle of life, either in peace or war, in any business or profession, until he has first answered to himself affirmatively the question: "Can you die if duty calls in the line of your profession or calling?" This question answered in the affirmative, all the troubles incident to the battle of life are easily surmounted.

The war over, Gen. Campbell returned to his home at Jackson, and took up the practice of his profession in partnership with Judge A. W. O. Totten, the partnership continuing until the death of the latter, in June, 1867. He continued the practice alone until 1870, when he associated with himself H. W. McCorry, formerly a law student under him, and practiced with him until 1875, when he formed a partnership with Hon. Howell E. Jackson, with whom he practiced until Judge Jackson's election to the United States Senate in 1881. After this he was for a short time in partnership with John L. Brown, but since April, 1883, he has practiced alone. During his professional career he has been engaged as counsel in a number of important banking, railroad and criminal cases of some celebrity in the State; but as these things go without saying, it is deemed unnecessary to make special mention of them here. Although he has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, he has not grown rich, but is in comfortable circumstances. Being most liberal and generous by nature, he never set himself to the accumulation of wealth, but always used his income freely. Besides being charged with almost the entire support of two or three families, he has paid twenty thousand dollars of his father's debts. His motto through life has been: "Be honest; do your duty, and let the consequences take care of themselves."

Gen. Campbell has always possessed in a marked degree the esteem and confidence of the community in which he has spent his life. Jackson has been his home ever since his father moved there from Nashville, in 1833, when he was five years old. He was mayor of the city in 1856, was president of the Bank of Madison from June, 1866, to February, 1881; was a director in the Mobile and Ohio railroad company from 1868 to to 1872; and is a director in the Jackson Gas-light company. In 1868, in New York, and in 1876, at St. Louis, he was a delegate from Tennessee to the National Democratic convention. In 1870, he was a delegate from Madison county to the State constitutional convention, and served on the judiciary committee of that body, of which the late Chief Justice Nicholson was chairman. He has on several occasions served as special judge on the Supreme bench of the State.

Gen. Campbell is a man of spare build, with keen black eyes and a face and forehead thickly corrugated with the lines of thought. His mind is one of great power, capable of intense concentration, and while possessed of the keenest sensibilities, he has about him that air of self-possession and collectedness that Virgil expressed in the words,

"Librato suis ponderibus."

By his marriage with Miss Allen have been born six children: (1). Dixon Allen, died in infancy. (2). Lou's Jane, educated at Jackson Female Institute; married Dr. Samuel B. Carey, of Union City, Tennessee; burned to death in 1877, by her clothing accidentally taking fire. (3). Anne Allen; educated at Jackson; married W. R. McIntosh, a merchant and general southern freight agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad company; has one child, Campbell. (4). John W., born June 2, 1866. (5). Katharine Fenner. (6). Alexander W.

HON. ARCHELAUS M. HUGHES.

COLUMBIA.

AMONG the many distinguished lawyers who made the bar of Columbia famous during the middle of the present century, no reputation was more brilliant than that of A. M. Hughes.

He was born in Stokes county, North Carolina, November 21, 1811. His father having moved to Maury county in 1828, the son, then seventeen years of age, accompanied him, and that county has been his home ever since. He was principally educated at the Patrick Henry Academy, Henry county, Virginia, where he studied two years.

After leaving school he engaged in teaching at Cedar

Springs, then in Maury county, but which is now included in the newer county of Marshall, and was afterwards employed as clerk in the firm of Frierson & Stratton for four years. He then became the partner of Gardner Frierson in mercantile business. This partnership lasted six years, from 1836 to 1842, but did not prove successful.

He had been privately studying law in his leisure hours, even while engaged in business, having evidently looked forward to that as his ultimate profession. And here the editor would call attention to the fact that almost all our lawyers who have attained pre-eminence in their profession have, in their early years, engaged in general business as merchants, bankers' clerks, book-keepers, or in other occupations which gave them practical acquaintance with the routine of business transactions, a knowledge which could not fail to be useful in a profession which brings men in constant contact with business in all its forms.

He now devoted his entire time and attention to the study of law in the office of Madison S. Frierson, and was admitted to the bar about 1846–47, at the age of thirty-five, by Judge Dillahunty. He commenced practice at Columbia, which has been his residence ever since, and where he still occasionally takes part in the conduct of important cases.

In 1847 he was elected attorney-general for Columbia judicial circuit, and re-elected in 1853. A year and a half after this the constitution was changed, and he was thrown out of office, but was re-elected in 1860, holding the office altogether for thirteen years. He was elected judge of the same court in 1866, and presided therein till 1870, when the adoption of the revised constitution of that year again remanded him to private practice. From 1873 till 1877 he was United States district attorney under appointment from President Grant.

He was a Whig before the war, and was never a candidate for political office except in 1861, when he was elected as a Union delegate to the constitutional convention by the counties of Maury and Williamson; but the convention never met, being voted down by the people.

Since the war Judge Hughes has been a Republican, and has attended nearly all the State conventions of his party, and received many ballots for nomination as Republican candidate for governor in the convention of 1881. He attended as an alternate the convention at Cincinnati which nominated Mr. Hayes for president.

Educated by Methodist parents, he joined the Presbyterian church about 1848, all his associations from the time that he first went to Columbia having been Presbyterians.

He became a Mason at Columbia about 1837–38, and is a Knight Templar. He has been three several times Grand Master of the State of Tennessee, and is the oldest grand master in it. He has been twice Grand High Priest of the State of Tennessee. He belongs to no other secret associations.

In the practice of his profession Judge Hughes has been financially successful, having built up a handsome fortune by his own unaided exertions; he has given his children a fine education which he considers the best fortune he could give them.

His methods in the conduct of life, as pursued by himself and enjoined upon his children, are strict veracity and the avoidance of dissipation. He never made anything by speculation or by any other means than the practice of his profession. The highest fee he ever received was fifteen hundred dollars. The best part of his life has been spent before juries, either as prosecuting attorney or in private practice. While attorney general he did his best to convict the guilty, but never used his influence to persecute anybody, believing it to be as much his duty to let the innocent go free as to convict the guilty. In one instance a female, indicted on a criminal charge, was, as he thought, insufficiently defended, and believing her innocent, instead of continuing the prosecution, he addressed the court in favor of her discharge, which was granted by Judge Dillahunty with a high compliment to the attorney general.

Judge Hughes has been twice married, the two ladies being first cousins.

His first marriage was in Bedford county, Tennessee, in 1836; the lady was Miss Sarah G., daughter of Thomas B. Moseley, a successful farmer of a Virginia family. Her mother was Rebecca Martin, daughter of Capt. Matt. Martin, now deceased. The first Mrs. Hughes' grandmother was sister of Rachel Clay, and own cousin of Henry Clay, of Kentucky.

By his first marriage, Judge Hughes has had two children: (1). Rebecca, who died in her thirteenth year. (2.) Sarah, graduated at the Columbia Female Institute, and is still living.

The first Mrs. Hughes died in 1843, leaving behind her an enviable reputation as possessing a character of high moral elevation and all the accomplishments of a finished lady.

His second marriage took place in Bedford county, December 14, 1841, the lady being Miss Mattie B., daughter of Col. John L. Neill, who was in the war of 1812, captured December 23, and a prisoner till after the battle of New Orleans in 1815. Her mother and the mother of the first Mrs. Hughes were sisters, both being daughters of Capt. Matt. Martin, mentioned above.

By his second marriage the Judge has five children living: (1). A. M. Hughes, jr.: educated at Sidney, Ohio; is a lawyer by profession, and resides at Columbia. (2). William Neill Hughes, educated at Earlham, Indiana, is a lieutenant in the Thirteenth infantry, United States army, appointed from civil life. (3). Edmond D. Hughes, educated at the University of

Tennessee, Knoxville, [illegible] collector of internal revenue for Middle Tennessee. (4) James White Hughes, graduate of the University of Tennessee, now in the [illegible] of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. (5) [illegible] graduated from the Columbia Female Institute and now living.

The present Mrs. Hughes is a Presbyterian, [illegible] of great [illegible] of character, a rapid housekeeper, noted for her hospitality and charity to the poor.

The foundation of the American branch of the Hughes family was the settlement of three brothers of the name near Richmond, Virginia, about the middle of the eighteenth century. It is believed that all the Hughes in the [illegible] States are their descendants. One of these is Judge Hughes of the Federal court in Virginia.

Judge Hughes' brothers are: (1) Samuel Hughes, [illegible] brother, at Surry [illegible], North Carolina, father of Powell Hughes, a United States marshal in Virginia. (2) John F. Hughes, a presiding elder in the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he has been a member since [illegible]. (3) William H. Hughes, a Methodist [illegible] since [illegible] years old.

The [illegible] of Judge Hughes was William Hughes, a [illegible] of Virginia, the family [illegible] of Welsh descent, [illegible] for their longevity, as the following table will show:

NAME.	RELATIONSHIP.	Age at Death.
[illegible]	Paternal grandmother	97
[illegible]	Paternal great aunt	97
[illegible]	Paternal great aunt	95
[illegible]	Father	87
[illegible]	Paternal aunt	70
[illegible]	Paternal aunt	98
[illegible]	Aunt, still alive at ninety	[illegible]
[illegible]	Aunt	86
[illegible]	Uncle	88
[illegible]	Uncle	84
[illegible]	Uncle, over	[illegible]
[illegible]	Uncle	70
[illegible]	Uncle	70

GEN. E. KIRBY SMITH.

SEW., NEE.

THE University of the South on Sewanee, on the Cumberland plateau of Tennessee, is now the peaceful home of the military chieftain whose name stands at the head of this section. The visitor, who seeks with interest there the retired veteran of a life long military service, naturally looks for the curt and peremptory speech, the erect figure and formal gait accepted as the characteristic expression of the retired military officer. No contrast could be greater than that of the reality with this fancied sketch. When we see when we visit his cottage home is a jovial middle-aged country gentleman who, at first sight, seems to have no object in life but that of making the world pleasant to himself and his neighbors. Even this second impression, however, will meet with further correction upon further acquaintance, for beneath that genial exterior, less a stern sense of duty and a profound religious conviction, the characteristics of a man who throughout his life, has done and suffered much for what he believed to be the cause of right and truth. But the character of such a man cannot be described in a paragraph; it has to be ascertained by a study of his life.

Edmund Kirby Smith was born at St. Augustine, Florida, in May, 1824. His father had been an officer in the United States army, but had retired, become a lawyer, and was appointed judge of the Federal courts in the Florida territory, which office he was filling at the time of our hero's birth. He lived at his birthplace till he was ten years old, when, his father having been sent to Congress from Florida, he was sent to the famous Hollywood school, at Alexandria, Virginia. Here he studied for six years, when, obtaining an appointment at West Point, he completed his course there and graduated in the class of 1845, with Fitz John Porter, C. P. Stone, W. F. Smith, B. E. Bee, Gordon Granger, D. B. Sacket, and many other officers subsequently distinguished in both armies.

The record of his military achievements in two great wars and an Indian campaign cannot be given here; they are spread on the page of history wherever the triumphs and calamities of the Mexican and civil wars are recorded for the instruction, the example and the warning of future generations. He received his first commission as brevet second lieutenant, fifth United States infantry, July 1, 1845, and brevet second lieutenant seventh infantry, August 22, 1846. He soon got his "baptism of fire" in the Mexican war, for we find him brevetted first lieutenant April 18, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo, Mexico, and captain on August 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct. The war being closed, however, it soon appeared that the military authorities had discerned in him intellectual qualities beyond those which attach to mere gallantry in the field, for he was ordered to West Point, October 23, 1849, to assume the post of acting assistant professor of mathematics in the National

Military Academy and when, after the Mexican war, it became necessary to survey the new frontier established by the results of that war, in 1855, he acted as botanist to the military commission detailed for that purpose. Botany, entomology and conchology have been and are still his favorite studies. The professorship he held for three years. In 1855, he was appointed captain in the second cavalry, and with this command was constantly engaged in frontier warfare from this time till the outbreak of the civil war. Like many of the best soldiers of the Confederate army, he was opposed to secession until it was a *fait accompli*, but then offered his sword and his life for the defense of the new government. His offer was gladly accepted, and his promotion rapid, as is testified by the following list of his commissions: (1.) Colonel of cavalry at the first organization of the Confederate government and army at Montgomery, 1861. (2.) Brigadier-general, June 17, 1861. (3.) Major-general, October 10, 1861. (4.) Lieutenant-general, October 9, 1862. (5.) Full-general, February 19, 1864. He held important commands successively in Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and the trans-Mississippi department; in the first he was present at the first battle of Manassas; in the two last fields of operation he was largely left to his own discretion, and conducted masterly campaigns in both of them.

For his brilliant victory at Richmond, Kentucky, the Confederate Congress, on February 17, 1864, voted him a resolution of thanks, styling the action "the only really decisive battle of the war."

This expression points to the fact that his merits as a commander consist not so much in winning pitched battles, as in so disposing his troops, both before and after the fight, as not only to obtain victory but to secure substantial advantages to his government as its fruits. In his trans-Mississippi campaigns he had to create the resources with which he operated. He organized not only his military command but the civil government. Even his financial resources were raised by means of the State Legislature, which he inaugurated, basing its operations upon the cotton at the disposal of the government. The Texas Legislature twice voted him resolutions of thanks for services in that State. It can not be doubted that the department administered by him was left in a better condition for future prosperity than any other which had been the seat of active warfare.

When the end came, and the surrender at Appomattox proclaimed disarmament to the forces of the South which still kept the field, and while it was still uncertain whether criminal charges would not be preferred against the leading officers of the Southern army, Gen. Smith found it necessary to leave the United States for a time. He first surrendered his army to Gen. Canby, May 26, 1865, and bade farewell to his devoted soldiers in a solemn and touching address from which we extract the following peroration: "Your present duty is plain, return to your families, resume the occupations of peace, yield obedience to the laws, labor to restore order. Strive, both by counsel and example, to give security to both life and liberty, and may God in his mercy direct you aright and heal the wounds of our distracted country." His own life during the last twenty years has been a beautiful and impressive realization of this counsel.

After doing all in his power for his army, he went through Mexico to Cuba, and after two months, finding that it was safe to return, sailed for New York and thence repaired to Lynchburg, Virginia, where he rejoined his family and then moved to Louisville, Kentucky.

Here he assisted in organizing the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph company, and became its president, which office he filled till that concern was absorbed by the Western Union company.

In 1867, he became president of the Western Military Academy, Henry county, Kentucky, and held the office for two years, when bad luck again followed him: the buildings were burned down and he was again without employment. But his talents and great administrative ability were well known and he became chancellor of the University of Nashville.

After six years' honorable service in this capacity, he was invited to take the chair of mathematics in the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee, in the duties of which he has been occupied to the present day, idolized by his pupils and commanding the respectful esteem and sympathy of the whole South, for whose cause he gave his splendid talents, his powerful influence and four of the best years of his life.

The military experience of Gen. Smith is in many respects unique. In constant military service for twenty years, holding commands in Mexico, on the Texas frontier, in Virginia, in Kentucky, in the States west of the Mississippi, he never knew defeat. In the Mexican war he was present at every battle, both in Scott's and Taylor's line, except that of Buena Vista, when he was engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz. He was never taken prisoner, and his command never retreated before the enemy; he was never in an unsuccessful engagement, either as subaltern or as in chief command.

Every expedition he organized was successful, and he organized the brilliant raids of Morgan, Forrest and others. It was he who commissioned Forrest as brigadier-general when organizing the expedition from his department which, dashing into Tennessee under Forrest, captured the entire brigade, infantry and cavalry, of Crittenden at Murfreesborough, one of the most brilliant *coups* of the war.

He had thirteen relatives and connections in the Mexican war: all his people for generations back have been soldiers: all his nephews are graduates of West Point, as he is himself, and as was his brother, Ephraim Kirby Smith, who fell in 1847, at Molino del Rey. One

divines produced by this country, and especially noted as an impressive reader of the Protestant Episcopal liturgy. He was a lawyer in North Carolina before his ordination, and author of a well known history of that State.

Gen. Smith's mother was a remarkable woman, highly educated and accomplished; she was educated at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, was a member of the Episcopal church, as were all Gen. Smith's relatives on both sides. She kept up with the literatures and politics of the day to the day of her death. Her energy of character was astonishing; when the first Federal gunboat arrived at St. Augustine, she went out and urged the citizens to fight, and offered to command them, though eighty years old. When she found that they would not fight, she, with her own hands, helped to cut down the flagstaff, then went to her room and locked herself in. Refusing to take the oath, she was imprisoned by the Federal authorities. Even in death she manifested her extraordinary energy of will, having protested during life that she would never go to bed to die, she finally expired in a sitting posture in her ninety-fourth year. She left two children, the general and his sister, Frances Marvin, who died in 1881, widow of Col. L. B. Webster, of the United States artillery.

Gen. Smith married at Lynchburg, in 1861, Miss Cassie Selden, born at Lynchburg, Virginia, daughter of Samuel L. Selden, a lineal descendant of the learned English lawyer of that name. Her mother was a Miss Hare, daughter of a wealthy tobacco manufacturer in Virginia.

Mrs. Smith was educated at the Catholic college, Georgetown, District of Columbia; is a member of the Episcopal church, much esteemed in society, and the careful and conscientious mother of a very large family. Their children are as follows: Caroline Selden, born at Lynchburg, Virginia, October 5, 1862; Frances Kirby, born at Hampstead, Texas, July 7, 1864; Edmund Kirby, born at Louisville, Kentucky, August 28, 1866; Lydia, born at Louisville, Kentucky, April 1, 1868; Rowena Selden, born at New Castle, Kentucky, October 2, 1870; Elizabeth Chaplin, born at Nashville, Tennessee, January 2, 1872; Reynold Marvin, born at Nashville, Tennessee, June 14, 1874; William Selden, born at Sewanee, Tennessee, February 27, 1876; Josephine, born at Sewanee Tennessee, October 11, 1878; Joseph Lee, born at Sewanee, Tennessee, April 16, 1882; Ephraim Kirby, born at Sewanee, Tennessee, August 30, 1884. Gen. Smith (as all his ancestors were) is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and has served as vestryman, senior warden, lay reader and Sunday school superintendent in a great number of churches in that communion. He is a Mason and Knight Templar.

In politics he is a Democrat; was opposed to secession, but, when it was accomplished, was the first to offer his sword to the service of the South, and the last to lay it down. He was the first Confederate officer to enter Virginia, being sent thither by the government at Montgomery to select depots and to muster in troops. Among the first of those were the Tennessee regiments of Turney, Bate and Maney.

Enough has been stated to show that he was a soldier by inheritance, has always been a correct, conservative man, with no bad habits, always full of life and always in the lead. He began life on no capital, has supported his mother almost since boyhood, and having been devoted to military life, has never gone into mercantile business.

GOV. JAMES DAVIS PORTER.

NASHVILLE.

IT has been said of Gov. Porter that a promise from him is equivalent to its fulfillment, and that a statement from him is a guarantee of its truth, his natural courage rendering him incapable of dissimulation or evasion. He has a calm, judicial mind, and his speeches and written articles are clear, concise and pointed. As a governor he won the praise of being laborious, decisive, prompt and frank. He owes his prominence to no sort of arts. He is incapable of performing those acts of simulation by which some men rise to distinction. His genuine politeness and courtesy are not the results of study or art, but arise from his natural instincts, to render unto others that which he feels he has a right to claim for himself. His mind is more characterized by strength than brilliancy. He is quick to perceive the right, yet he rarely acts without first giving the subject mature thought, and when he does come to a conclusion he can not be driven from it, or persuaded to abandon it merely to please others. Not that he is stubborn, for on minor matters of difference, no man is more ready to yield for the sake of harmony or courtesy. As a lawyer and a judge, he was painstaking and careful, and whether in advising a client or in rendering an opinion, he was cautious not to mislead and anxious to be precisely right. His information is varied and more uniformly correct than that of most men; but he does not like to dwell on abstract or hypothetical questions, while the practical, concerning either the present or future, attracts his earnest attention. He has no pretentions to the politician. The character of his mind

and his habits of thought forbid this. His views of public questions are based on his belief as to their probable effects on the country and not how they are likely to affect his personal ambition. It is not meant to say that he is not ambitious, but that his ambition is of a kind which prompts him rather to desire permanent approval than temporary success. His character for truth, candor, honesty and integrity was made by strict attention to details in business, both public and private. He is a man of decided opinions, and his moral and personal courage both unite in making him a formidable advocate or adversary. No man in Tennessee possesses to a higher degree the confidence and respect of the intelligence of the country, and even those who have felt called on honestly to join issue with him, award to him the virtues of sincerity, honesty and courage in his advocacy of opposing views. A clearer estimate of him as a man and a statesman may be gathered from his messages to the Legislature, and the measures passed on his recommendation some of which are imperishable monuments to his memory, and entitle him to the gratitude of this and coming generations. In his inaugural address, January 18, 1875, he submitted the following subjects of State policy of lasting character characteristic of the philanthropist and builder:

"A great political revolution in public sentiment has begun, and is in progress in Tennessee and in the other States of the Union. What influence for good or for evil it is to have on the country remains to be seen, but our duty is a plain one: to avoid the errors that have brought disaster to the best interests of the country. Foremost among them is that spirit of party which has gained such an ascendancy over the minds of men as has caused them to substitute party for country, and make them seek party approbation rather than the approval and prosperity of the country. The people of Tennessee will count him a public benefactor who will direct the popular energies to useful pursuits, to a diversification of labor, to the encouragement of immigration, the opening of mines, the improvement of agriculture, the erection of school houses, and especially is the great body of our people anxious to see utter oblivion of all local jealousies and animosities, and for the encouragement and perpetuation of a spirit of brotherhood among the people of all the States of the Union.

"Thanking the people of Tennessee for the distinction they have conferred upon me, I will labor to repay this generous confidence by taking care that the laws are faithfully executed, and by maintaining the jurisdiction and rights of the State, and this is the point to which the vigilance of the people should be chiefly directed. Their highest interest is at home, their political Mecca is their own State government. They ought to know that they can look nowhere else with perfect assurance of safety and protection. Let them reverence their local government not only in its rights but in its dignity and influence. It is vain to hope that the principles of our government can be preserved or that anything can prevent it from running into the absolutism of consolidation if we suffer the rights of the States to be filched away and their dignity and influence lost through our carelessness or neglect.

In his message to the Thirty-ninth General Assembly he recommended such legislation as would afford the benefits of the public schools to every child in the State. On the subject of immigration he said: "I recommend that you indicate, in some form, the desire of our people to encourage the honest immigrant without regard to his nationality, religion or politics." He recommended that the Federal Congress be urged to improve the Mississippi, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and he urged the Legislature to appeal to the Federal Congress to place the names of Mexican veterans upon the pension rolls of the government.

During his administration the public expenditures were greatly reduced. In his message he said: "The current expenses of the State government for the past two years amount to $1,011,111.00 or to the sum of $522,207.00 per annum; this statement shows a reduction of the current expense account in ten years that will be full of encouragement to the tax payer. Further large reductions can be made by the adoption of certain changes recommended in this message and in the able report of the comptroller. The current expense account for the years 1868-69 amounted to $1,913,063.51; for the years 1870-71 it was $1,519,088.00; for 1873-74 it was $1,324,931.00; for 1875-76 it was $1,278,908.00."

The appropriation bill passed upon his recommendation by the Twenty-ninth General Assembly was the first compliance with the constitutional provision that no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and he earnestly recommended "a strict adherence to this precedent, not alone as a constitutional duty of maintaining legislative authority and responsibility, but as the only method of securing certainty and economy in administration."

The State Board of Health, a beneficent measure of more than State importance, was created upon his recommendation, at the suggestion of Dr. J. D. Plunket, who was his adviser on that subject. (See Dr. Plunket's biography elsewhere in this volume.) The State Normal College was established under his administration, as was also the Bureau of Agriculture, Statistics and Mines. Fish culture was adopted upon his recommendation. Humanity in the conduct of the State prison he urged in this language: "The prison has no sewerage, no adequate hospital arrangements; it is in the way of the improvement of the city of Nashville, and the absence of sewers makes it at certain seasons of the year dangerous to the general health." In his address to the Thirty-ninth General Assembly, I urged its removal. The reasons for it are more potent now and I

earnestly repeat the recommendation, and suggest its removal to some point below the city on the west side of the river, where the State can secure isolation and perfect ventilation and sewerage, without the expenditure of any considerable amount of money; the rental derived from the labor of the convicts should be appropriated to the purchase of another site, and for the construction of a new prison. In six years, the term of the present lease, it will amount to four hundred and twenty three thousand dollars. With this sum a prison can be constructed creditable to the humanity and character of the State. The necessity for separate accommodations for female and juvenile convicts is great and growing, and in the construction of a new prison provision can be made for this class of offenders. Upon the discharge of a convict, the lessees furnish him with a suit of clothes and transportation to the place of his conviction. I recommend that he be furnished by the State with a few dollars in money for his subsistence from the prison to his home."

His exercise of the veto power evinces the conservative cast of his character. He vetoed the bill taxing the losing party with the jury fees in civil suits, the bill for reducing the salaries of judges, and the bill abolishing the office of county superintendent of schools.

The editor is not competent to discuss the political issues involved in the State debt question, but is of the opinion that Gov. Porter's highest honor lies in the unequivocal position he took on that subject. The evasion of the payment of debts, public or private, by bankrupt laws, repudiation acts or other subterfuges, was never popular in America, and never will be. The man or the State whose commercial honor is not sustained by the prompt payment of one hundred cents on the dollar, principal and interest, will be spotted and shunned, and come to the bad in the long run. Gov. Porter's recommendation to the Legislature has a high moral business tone in it that all men, not professional politicians, must applaud and commend to their children as the true measure of manhood and of statesmanship. He said: "The settlement of this debt is paramount to all questions of legislation that can engage the attention of the General Assembly, it involves the honor and good name of the State, the credit and honor of every one of its citizens: it is a liability that was voluntarily contracted, and whether it was wisely created or not, can not now be a question. I hold, and have always believed, that in the light of moral and legal duty, as a question of commercial honor and of State pride, the best settlement of the debt of Tennessee would be to pay the entire debt according to the terms of the contract."

James Davis Porter was born at Paris, Tennessee, December 7th, 1828. He is descended from John, the first American Porter, born in 1590, at Kenilworth, Warwickshire, England, and in Wraxhall Abbey, the ancient home of the family, where many of their number are buried. John Porter, his wife Rose and their children sailed from England in the ship Anna arriving at Dorchester Quarters, May 30, 1627.

His ancestor, John Porter, who came to America in 1627, was not a Puritan, and did not leave the old country to escape any sort of persecution but to improve his fortune. His descendants are very numerous. Many of them were soldiers of the Revolutionary war, among them a great uncle of Gov. Porter, Gen. Peter B. Porter of the war of 1812 afterwards a member of the cabinet of John Quincy Adams. The Admirals of the United States Navy are his descendants. John Porter and Rose, his wife, had nine children, who lived to rear families. Their eldest son, John, born in 1618, was nine years old when his parents emigrated to America. He married Mary Stanley, daughter of Thomas Stanley, of Hartford, Connecticut. They had twelve children. Their fourth son, Samuel, was born March 5, 1661. He settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, married and reared a large family. His son William, born in 1695, owned and lived upon his father's homestead. He died on the 3rd of May, 1749, leaving several sons. The youngest was William, born in 1729, who emigrated to Adams county, Pennsylvania, and married Sarah Pereel, of Delaware. He died in 1802. His wife survived for several years. They were buried at Tom's creek Presbyterian church. They had six sons and four daughters. William, the youngest son, married Hannah Kennedy, the paternal grandmother of Gov. Porter. She was the daughter of Thomas Kennedy, who was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and settled in May, 1791, on a farm on the Ohio river, upon which the city of Covington now stands. His wife, Diana Davis, was the daughter of James Davis, from whom Gov. Porter derives his name. The Thomas Kennedy above named was the only son of his father, for whom he was named. The latter was from the north of Ireland, and was one of the pioneers of Chester county, Pennsylvania. He settled on Brandywine creek, and was buried in the church-yard of Brandywine church. William Porter, the paternal grandfather of Gov. Porter, after his marriage, settled first in Franklin county, Kentucky, from which place he removed, in 1822, to Henry county, Tennessee, where he lived until his death, in 1833. His wife died in 1820. They had six sons and four daughters. Their second son, Thomas Kennedy Porter, the father of Gov. James D. Porter, was born February 19, 1801. He was educated by Kean O'Hara, at Frankfort, Kentucky, a distinguished teacher (father of Col. Theodore O'Hara), studied medicine and was graduated at Transylvania University, 1822. He settled at Paris, Tennessee, in 1823, and was a leading citizen of that place up to his death, in February, 1848. He was married February, 1824, to Geraldine Horton, of Davidson county, Tennessee, who survived him for four years. She was the youngest daughter of Josiah Horton, who settled in

closed, and the small minority of [illegible] had filled every place, from constable up.

In the summer of 1870 he was elected by a very large majority judge of the twelfth judicial circuit of Tennessee, composed of the counties of Henry, Benton, Carroll, Weakley, Obion and Lake, for the term of eight years. After filling that position most acceptably for nearly four years he resigned the judgeship in February, 1874, and in August following received the nomination for governor of the State at the hands of the State convention of the Democratic party over ex-Senator Bailey and others. He was opposed by the Hon. Horace Maynard, the Republican candidate, and made a joint canvass of the State with him. He was elected by a majority of forty-seven thousand, and two years thereafter was renominated without opposition and re-elected by a majority of over fifty thousand. His last term as governor ended in January, 1879.

At the State Democratic convention of 1880 he was elected a delegate for the State at large to the National convention of the party at Cincinnati, and was made chairman of the Tennessee delegation. At this convention he zealously advocated the nomination of Senator Bayard, of Delaware, for the presidency.

In July, 1880, he was elected president of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway company, and was annually re-elected until 1884, when he voluntarily retired from the position. The following extract from the Nashville *American*, written in reference to Gov. Porter's election as president of the leading railroad company of Tennessee, truthfully reflects the public sentiment in regard to the new position he had been called to fill: "The selection of Gov. Porter for the position of president of the Chattanooga railroad is one which promises well for the road and for the State. While he will have to acquire in a great measure the special knowledge necessary, yet his clear and rapid comprehension and ready business grasp of any subject he takes hold of, will place him at the head of the profession in a very brief time. The field is the highest that can tempt the ambition of any man. There is no politics comparable to the position of a railroad president. With the exception of a position on the Supreme bench, there is none under the government equal to the presidency of a great railroad system, especially to a man of Gov. Porter's splendid qualifications for the position, insuring him occupation at the topmost round of the profession. We had expected that he might be needed in the politics of the State, but this is the higher field by far, and in its permanency and the power it confers overtops all the political positions, while it is a field in which a man can be of equal, if far greater service to his State than in the temporary occupation of any political office. Indeed, it is in such fields and out of politics that our young men are to find the true field for ambition hereafter, and we should like to see Gov. Porter, after he has honored the highest

[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] Porter is one of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible].

He [illegible] the University of Nashville [illegible] conferred upon Gov. Porter the degree of LL. D. He is also a trustee of the University and a member of the board [illegible] of the Peabody normal college, [illegible] with the management of the munificent bequest of George Peabody for the education of the children of the South. He is Vice-President of the Tennessee Historical Society for West Tennessee, a director in the First National Bank of Nashville, a director in the Nashville Fire Insurance company of Nashville, and one of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company, and president of the Hermitage Club, of Nashville.

Gov. Porter married in Paris, Tennessee, June 17, 1851, Miss Susannah Dunlap, daughter of Gen. John H. Dunlap, [illegible] of Henry county. He was a lawyer by profession. He was a volunteer in the Florida [illegible] war, and his brother, Richard G. Dunlap, who was a captain, and afterwards brigadier-general in that service, and was subsequently a member of the cabinet of President Lamar, of Texas, and minister from that republic to the United States. Gen. John H. Dunlap died in December, 1871, at the age of seventy-three. He enjoyed great professional success and amassed a large fortune, the result of his energy and excellent business [illegible]. He was for many years the law partner of Gov. Porter, the association terminating in 1870, when the latter went upon the bench. Mrs. Porter's grandfather, Hugh Dunlap, was a native of Londonderry, Ireland, who came to America when a young man and settled at Knoxville, Tennessee, where he married Susannah Gillespie, and reared a large family of children of his own, besides adopting and raising seven or eight other children of deceased relatives of his own and his wife and other friends. He removed from Knox county to Paris, where some of his younger children were born. When the tide of emigration set in towards West Tennessee, he followed some of his children there in 1826. Several of his sons had preceded him to this new land in 1823 and 1824. He died in 1846. Of Mrs. Porter's uncles who have distinguished themselves, Judge William C. Dunlap, who was formerly a member of the Tennessee Legislature, twice a member of Congress, and for eight years judge of the Memphis circuit court. Hugh W. Dunlap, a twin brother of William C. Dunlap, was a member of the General Assembly of the State, attorney general of the old ninth judicial circuit, a lieutenant-colonel in the Mexican war, and later a leading lawyer in Madison parish, Louisiana, where he died in 1868. Another uncle, James T. Dunlap, was several times a member of both the Senate and House of Representatives of the Tennessee Legislature, presidential elector for the ninth congressional district on the Buchanan ticket

and [illegible] was comptroller of the State treasury. Mrs. Porter's grandmother, Susannah Gilliam, wife of Hezl Dupuy, was the granddaughter of Daveraux Gilliam, whose wife was a descendant of the noted pioneer, John Sevier, who settled at Fork River in the county of Henrico, Virginia, in 1683, a planter and leading man of the county. Some of the Gilliams removed to the Southern States. Mrs. Porter was educated at the Nashville Female Academy under the direction of Drs. Lipscomb and Elliott, but possesses in an eminent degree the virtues that go to make up the good Christian wife, mother, mistress and neighbor. The Leader delights to pay its tribute to such women on their part.

Politically Gov. Porter, though never making an effort to be conspicuous, has always been in the front rank of the Democracy. He is quite liberal in his discussion, and cheerfully divides his views with those who differ with him.

He practiced law from 1851 to 1870, except during the period of the civil war, from August, 1870, to February, 1874. He was elected circuit judge, resigning the bench to enter the gubernatorial canvass of that year, resulting in his election as Governor of the State January 15, 1875, entering upon the office until January 15, 1879. From that date, to 1881, to September, 1884, president of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway company.

In March, 1885, a few days after the inauguration of President Cleveland, Gov. Porter was requested by the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard the newly appointed Secretary of State, to visit Washington, and on repairing thither was asked by the Secretary if he would accept the position of Assistant Secretary of State, to which he replied that he would consider the proposition until the following morning, and then give him his decision. At the hour named, he announced to the Secretary his willingness to accept the office so unexpectedly tendered, and together they called on the President who expressed his pleasure at the appointment. He sent Gov. Porter's name to the Senate at once, and the confirmation was unanimously [illegible] by that body unanimously. The high compliment conveyed in his appointment to the position he now so worthily and acceptably occupies is greatly enhanced by the consideration that it was conferred without solicitation or suggestion on his part he not having been an applicant for this or any other place under the administration of Mr. Cleveland.

Gov. Porter's methods of life have been, First—to attend to his own business. Second—while a lawyer, to master all cases put into his hands, and to go into the court house after the fullest preparation, a course which has always enabled him to compete with any opponent. Third—never to live beyond his income. In this his wife has heartily seconded him, and it has always been a rule with them never to buy anything until able to pay for it. It is probable that Gov. Porter has paid less interest on personal obligations than any man in the State. He never had any controversies or litigation with his neighbors, and has kept clients out of court when possible. His Latin motto, which came from his paternal ancestors, is "*Quod vult valde vult*"—what he wills he wills cordially and without stint, or, what he does he does well.

When a young man Gov. Porter was a Whig, and as such was elected a member of the Legislature in 1859, the first official position he ever held. He was a member of the State convention of 1860, that nominated Mr. Bell for President. He never held a civil office, except the one he now fills, that he did not derive directly from the people, and has never been defeated before the people for any place he has aspired to.

Gov. Porter has four children, viz: (1) Susannah Dunlap, educated at the private school of Miss Fanny O'Bryan, Nashville, the wife of Dr. W. G. Bibb, who resides at Nashville. (2) Charles D., educated at Lexington, Kentucky, studied law at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, where he graduated in 1870, resides at Nashville, where he is practicing his profession. (3) Polly, educated at the public schools of Nashville, Montgomery Bell Academy, Nashville, and at Chilton College, near Elizabethtown, Kentucky. (4) Thomas Kennedy, now at school.

HON. J. W. CLAPP.

HON. J. W. CLAPP, the [illegible] historian of Memphis, was born in Abingdon, Washington county, Virginia, September 28, 1814, and received his schooling at Abingdon Academy and at Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, where he graduated in 1832, and then read law with Judge Abel P. Upshur, of Virginia. Having determined to [illegible] lawyer as soon as he left college he began to read law in Abingdon, in the office of J. W. C. Watson, now Judge Watson, of Holly Springs, Mississippi, and was admitted to the bar at Abingdon in 1839. He practiced law at Abingdon until 1841, when he removed to Holly Springs, Mississippi, and practiced until 1866, when he removed to Memphis, where he still resides.

Mr. Clapp was raised a Henry Clay Whig, but on the disruption of parties in Mississippi in 1850 the Whig and Democratic parties were broken up and new political organizations, called the Union and States-Rights parties, were formed. He joined the latter, and took an active part in politics for several years. In 1856 he was elected to the Mississippi Legislature for a term of two years, and took part in the formation of the code of Mississippi. In 1860 he was made an elector for the State on the Breckinridge ticket and bore an active part in the memorable campaign which followed. In 1861 he was elected a member of the State convention of Mississippi which passed the ordinance of secession and lining on the side of States-Rights he voted for that ordinance. In 1861 he was elected to the Confederate Congress, received his commission as a member of that body November 25, and served a term of two years. At the request of Mr. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, he took charge of the Confederate cotton in Mississippi, part of Alabama, and part of Louisiana. It was his business to preserve this cotton from destruction and pillage, and to convert it as far as possible into sterling exchange, which he was to forward to Richmond, and into army supplies, which he turned over to Gen. Richard Taylor's army. He held this position until the surrender of the Confederate armies, and then turned over the cotton and every thing in his hands to the Federal authorities, represented by Gen. Canby, at New Orleans. Gen. Canby very kindly insisted that he should retain the office, fixing his own salary and choosing his own agents, but the offer was respectfully declined.

Previous to the war Judge Clapp had an income of about ten thousand dollars per annum, and owned a large plantation and numerous slaves, but when the war closed every thing had been swept away except the land. He resolved to leave Mississippi, and accordingly went to Memphis in June, 1866, and resumed the practice of law. He tried to keep out of politics, but in 1876 was made a Tilden elector, and took part in the campaign, making a number of able speeches for the party. In 1878, during his absence from home, he was nominated for the State Senate and elected for a term of two years. He took an active part in the reorganization of the government of the city of Memphis, and also in the State debt controversy, in which he was one of the leaders of the State credit Democracy. While in the Senate he was made chairman of the committee on Federal relations.

Mr. Clapp was made a Master Mason at Abingdon, Virginia, in 1836, but after leaving Virginia never connected himself with any lodge. He joined the Presbyterian church at Holly Springs, Mississippi, in 1843, and was afterwards made an elder in that Church. After moving to Memphis he connected himself with the Second Presbyterian church of that place, and was made an elder, in which capacity he has served up to the present time. He is liberal in his religious views and charitable toward all denominations. One of his chief principles with which he started in life was to keep out of debt. He tries to live within his means, and would not take [illegible] to be able to pay the debts he owes in the world. He has always been a possessor of [illegible] and well educated, [illegible] and a gentleman to be always respected, but [illegible] has a right to his own time he might be [illegible] than others. He has held [illegible] and has amassed a comfortable estate, and now owns [illegible] lands in Mississippi and Arkansas as well as [illegible] property in Memphis.

Mr. Clapp's father was Dr. Earl B. Clapp, a physician of large practice and a surgeon of the regular line. He was descended from a family of Northern stock which came to Virginia in an early day. He died in Washington county, Virginia, at an advanced age. The family moved away to Tennessee, Missouri and other States, and there now remain only his brother's children and a few other relatives at Abingdon.

The mother of Judge Clapp was Miss Elizabeth Craig, daughter of Capt. Robert Craig, a gentleman of Scotch Irish descent, who came to America, settled in Pennsylvania, and subsequently removed to Washington county, Virginia, where he died at a very venerable age.

Mr. Clapp was married at Holly Springs, in May, 1843, to Miss Evelina D. Lucas, daughter of Col. P. W. Lucas, who originally came from Prince George county, Virginia, went to Tennessee, and settled first at Hartsville, and removed thence to Memphis, where he was the law partner of Frederick P. Stanton, brother of Secretary Stanton of Lincoln's cabinet. In 1839 he went to Holly Springs, where he was very successful as a lawyer, and owned large interests in government lands. He died at Memphis in 1870. Mrs. Clapp's mother was a Miss Donoho, of Tennessee. By this marriage there are eight living children: (1) Clementine L., born in 1844; now the wife of H. A. McCroskey, of Memphis, and the mother of four children. (2) E. W. Clapp, born in 1848, married Miss Lucy M. Jones, of Memphis; has two children. (3) W. L. Clapp, born in 1850, now one of the partners of his father in the law firm of Clapp & Beard, married Miss Lamira M. Parker, and has four children. (4) J. W. Clapp, jr., born in 1852, now a partner in the firm of Clapp & Taylor, of Memphis; married Miss Ellen B. Kennedy, daughter of Hon. D. N. Kennedy, a banker of Clarksville, Tennessee; has one child. (5) Eva Walton Clapp, born in 1854, now the wife of Dr. A. M. West, son of Gen. A. M. West, of Mississippi; has three children, and is now living at Memphis. (6) Charles T. Clapp, born in 1856, now a merchant at Brookhaven, Mississippi; married Miss Alice D. Powell, of Mississippi, and has three children. (7) Laura L. Clapp, born in 1858, now wife of Dr. Jno. L. Taylor, of Jackson, Tennessee, has one child. (8) Miss Ola B. Clapp, born in 1866.

HON. WILLIAM STUART FLEMING.

W. S. Fleming

had lost, the details of which we are unable to give. As soon as the State was emancipated from the control of the carpet bag government—viz., in 1870—he was, by a very large majority, elected chancellor of the eighth chancery district of Tennessee. In 1878 he was re-elected for a second term of eight years, his competitors being Judge T. W. Turley of Franklin and Capt. Lester of Giles county. The eighth chancery district includes the four important counties of Maury, Giles, Williamson and Marshall.

The well known literary culture of Judge Fleming has caused him to be frequently called upon for public addresses, the most important of which was his centennial address, of 1876, which is published in his history of the early settlement of Maury county. He was in 1853 editor of a literary paper, and soon after that of a political journal, entitled the Columbia *Mirror*, the files of which were among the losses occasioned by the burning of his residence. His decisions in chancery are in high esteem, both with bench and bar, and have generally been confirmed when referred to higher courts.

Judge Fleming has long been a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he and all his relatives were educated, and for twenty years has served as a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian church of Columbia.

He became an Odd Fellow in 1843, in which order he has passed all the chairs and taken all the degrees.

The family of Judge Fleming migrated from Scotland to the north of Ireland at a period not stated, and thence to Williamsburg district, South Carolina in 1732.

John Fleming, great great grandfather of the judge, was at this latter date the representative of the family. He married a lady named Witherspoon, also of Scotch descent, and the fruit of that marriage was James Fleming, who came over with his father from Ireland when a boy. He married three times, his first wife being a Stuart, of Scotch descent, who became the mother of Judge Fleming's grandfather, to be presently mentioned. By his second wife he had a family, some of whom seem to have emigrated to Georgia, in which State his son, William B., and his grandson, William O. Fleming, became judges of the superior court.

James Fleming, son of the above and grandfather of the subject of this memoir, married Mary Frierson, and by her had a son, Thomas Frierson Fleming, father of Judge Fleming. He, with his widowed mother and three younger brothers, moved to Williamson county, Tennessee, in 1805, and in 1807 to Maury county. Here they settled, having purchased a portion of the grant of twenty-five thousand acres received by the Revolutionary general, Nathaniel Green, in consideration of his military services. Their settlement was seven miles west of Columbia, still occupied by the family. One of the brothers, uncle to Judge Fleming, was Maj. John D. Fleming, who, with his elder brother Thomas, followed Jackson in all his wars, participating in most of his battles, including that of the Horse Shoe. The major died at the age of ninety-[illegible] months in 1883. He was a [illegible] for honesty, integrity and hospitality. The third brother, William Stuart Fleming, died at the age of twenty-one, a student of promise. The fourth, James S., a gentleman of fine culture, [illegible] in the possession of all his faculties, in the [illegible] of his age.

To return to Thomas Frierson Fleming. His wife, mother of the Judge, was Margaret E., daughter of James Armstrong, one of Marion's Revolutionary soldiers, and Agnes Frierson, [illegible] of William Frierson, the grandfather of Judge W. F. Cooper, whose memoir is given in another place. T. F. Fleming himself was a farmer and teacher of repute and died at the age of fifty. He was one of the few men who combined deep religious convictions with a genial and even jovial temperament which rendered him a delightful companion to all who knew him. He loved his jokes and loved his books, a spare built man with blue eyes, aquiline nose, and great physical activity and vitality. He was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

The first wife of Judge Fleming was Miss Frances McClellan Stephenson, married September 5, 1839. She was a grandniece of the Rev. James White Stephenson, a character of great interest in the annals of the colony. He was the Presbyterian minister who preached for twenty years to the colonists in South Carolina before their emigration, then emigrated with them to Maury county, Tennessee, and was for twenty years longer their faithful and beloved minister in their new home. He was the schoolmate and intimate friend of General Jackson in the Waxhaws, who often visited him at his home in Maury county. The reverend gentleman was second husband to Mrs. James Fleming, *nee* Frierson, grandmother of the Judge. His nephew, Mrs. Fleming's father, emigrated from the Waxhaws in Lancaster district, South Carolina, to Maury county with his father, where he was extensively engaged in farming.

By his first marriage the Judge had six children, three of whom died in infancy. The surviving children are: (1), Mary White, who married A. N. Dobbin, a farmer near Columbia, and has three children, Fannie Belle, William S., and Florence F. (2), Florence, who married Col. D. B. Cooper, half-brother of Judge Wm. F. Cooper, and died August, 1870, leaving three children, Florence, Flavel F., and Matthew D. (3), Thomas Frierson Fleming, born about 1845. This is the son who represented the family in the Confederate army, which he entered in his sixteenth year. He went out in the Forty-eighth Tennessee, was captured at Fort Donelson, taken as prisoner to Camp Douglass at Chicago, where he was confined seven months. He was then exchanged and taken to Port Hudson, Louisiana, and afterwards joined Forrest's cavalry, [illegible] in which he served to the end of the war. He was in every [illegible]

[illegible] He married Miss [illegible] daughter Miss [illegible]

Judge Fleming was married April 30 1879 at the age of twenty-six.

His second marriage to Isabella Dupuy of 1880 was with Miss Mary Wilkinson Peyton second daughter of Dr. J. W. S. Peyton of Columbia. There were [illegible] children of this marriage. She died November 8 1888.

His third marriage was with Mrs. Ruth A. Booker in 1890. She was the widow of Albert Booker and daughter of Alexander Johnson a former [illegible] chancery court. Her mother was Mary Buchanan daughter of John Buchanan a Frenchman who came to America with La Fayette at the time of the Revolutionary war in which he served and married [illegible].

Three children were born of Judge Fleming's first marriage to whom only a few words will be given. Walter Scott born in 1880 a lawyer who on January 1 1884 married Miss Anna May Williams of West Carroll parish Louisiana.

The third Miss Fleming died [illegible] and was buried in the Old Presbyterian cemetery in Columbia. The second child and only son William Peyton Fleming was born in 1882 and died in 1888.

Judge Fleming's early boyhood was thoroughly adapted to the formation of such a character. At our first glance we find him living the healthy life of a country schoolboy, sometimes driving to the [illegible] doing other little services to his father's farm, at other times riding some [illegible] to school, and again running in the forest with sports of the forest, hunting coons, possums, rabbits, foxes, but strictly observing the Sabbath and submitting to the firm but loving discipline of his father. All this was well calculated to building up a character in which health and strength of mind and body. Such health and strength could not [illegible] and [illegible] and courage is the very basis of character, a courage which enables and inspires man to face the truth and its consequences rather than to seek cowards refuge in a lie.

Judge Fleming says the author of these sketches [illegible] early years of his professional career I was extremely timid in controversies before juries, but as a matter of fact I enjoyed them because I was young and since I have been on the bench I have spared neither time nor labor in the preparation of the department of law in which I have been called to sit, and I have been harder on myself on the bench than I ever was when at the bar.

The Hon. Charles Trimble one that Judge Fleming was entitled to a prominent place in the history of Tennessee such as to make the work incomplete to omit his name. Judge Trimble says: "It gives me pleasure to say that the name of Judge William P. Fleming is one that will be cherished [illegible] Tennessee. He is [illegible] Chief Justice Nathan Green Judge Robert McKinney Judge Robert L. Caruthers Judge James H. Thomas Judge William F. Cooper and [illegible] these words [illegible] Judge Fleming's [illegible] merits

strength, temperance, honesty, [illegible] and rectitude.

The character of this noble [illegible] has been [illegible] in this [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] at the bar [illegible] the bench, [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] have [illegible]

[illegible]

COL. JAMES H. HOLMAN,

[illegible]

JAMES H. HOLMAN was born in Lincoln county, Tennessee, March 7, 1829, the son of Elder James W. Holman, a minister of the Primitive Baptist Church, a native of the same county, born in 1802. Elder Holman was a tax collector of Lincoln county, [illegible] of the noted [illegible], a large farmer, and one of the most successful men of his county. He [illegible] at Fayetteville, a man of rather stern and exacting character, but open-hearted, public-spirited and generally [illegible] of his [illegible].

The grandfather of Col. Holman was Elder Hardy Holman, also a Primitive Baptist preacher. He was a native of Kentucky, born [illegible], and was one of the first settlers of Lincoln county, Tennessee. He was also a surveyor, and assisted in laying out the town of Fayetteville about 1812. He also became an extensive farmer and large slave owner. He married Miss Betsy Wilson in Kentucky, and raised a large family of children. One of his daughters, [illegible], married Gen. William Moore, of Lincoln county, an officer in the war of 1812 under Gen. Jackson, several times a member of the Tennessee Legislature, and known as "the old line candidate." Another daughter, [illegible], married Maj. James S. Holman, a distant relative, who figured prominently in Texas politics from 1853 to 1857, when he died. Elder Hardy Holman's other sons were Willis H. Holman, who died in 1857, aged [illegible], and Daniel Holman, who died at the age of [illegible].

The Holmans are of [illegible] descent. One branch of the family came from Great Britain before the American Revolution and settled in Virginia, and from that family the Tennessee Holmans are descended, the great-grandfather of Col. Holman moving from [illegible] Virginia to Kentucky, and thence to Lincoln county, Tennessee.

Col. Holman's mother, Jane Flack, was born in Lincoln county, Tennessee, in 1810, daughter of Thomas Flack, from Guilford Court-House, North Carolina, and one of the first settlers of Lincoln county. Her mother, Susan Dougherty, was also a native of Guilford Court-House, and married her husband there, emigrated first to Davidson county, Tennessee, about [illegible], and settled in Lincoln county, on [illegible] creek, about 1806 or 1807. The great-grandfather, Thomas Flack's father, came from Ireland about 1750 or 1760. [illegible] Dougherty, a prominent [illegible], and Judge Charles Dougherty, of the same State, and Judge [illegible] Dougherty, of [illegible], Alabama, [illegible] [illegible] Col. Holman's grandmother, Susan Dougherty.

Col. Holman's [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] children: (1) Col. D. W. Holman,* [illegible] in the Confederate service, [illegible] at Fayetteville, January [illegible]. (2) Dr. Thos. P. Holman, [illegible] Fayetteville. (3) James H. Holman, subject of this sketch. (4) [illegible] J. Holman, [illegible] April [illegible], 1862. (5) [illegible] H. Holman, [illegible] 1863, [illegible]. (6) Laura Jane Holman, died in 1855 [illegible]. (7) Nancy W. Holman, now wife of Dr. Wm. S. [illegible], Pulaski, Tennessee. (8) Virginia P. Holman, now wife of Capt. John D. [illegible], Lynchburg, Tennessee.

Col. James H. Holman, after receiving a common school education, entered Union University, at Murfreesboro, under Rev. Dr. Joe Eaton, and studied there until February 25, 1855, [illegible] appointed by President Pierce [illegible] lieutenant in the [illegible] United States Infantry, [illegible] by Hon. Jefferson Davis, then secretary of war. He was ordered to Texas [illegible] David E. Twiggs, and served on the frontier until January 1, 1861, when he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Gen. [illegible] [illegible]. While [illegible] Lieut. [illegible] The [illegible] of all officers were [illegible] and they were [illegible]. Lieut. Holman was [illegible] [illegible]. By [illegible]

*[illegible] sketch of Col. D. W. Holman, [illegible]

South there in maintaining the army, he obtained another short furlough, during which time he dropped his resignation in the Washington post office and crossing the Potomac river to Alexandria proceeded down the river on the Virginia side. Virginia had passed the ordinance of secession the day previous, April 17, 1861. Being in United States uniform, he was arrested by the people and detained until he explained the situation in a little speech, when they gave him three cheers, and he proceeded southward. Immediately after resigning at Washington City he was commissioned first lieutenant in the Confederate regulars by the authorities at Montgomery. On reaching Tennessee he found that a regiment, Turney's First Tennessee, was being organized, and Holman was at once elected lieutenant colonel of it. He served with Turney's regiment from May 1, 1861, to May 1, 1862, was in the campaign of Gen. Jos. E. Johnston in the Valley of Virginia and had Manassas July 21, 1861, just as the rout of the Federal troops had taken place, and moved next with Gen. Johnson to the Peninsula at which time his year of service with the First Tennessee regiment expired.

He was then assigned to duty with Gen. E. Kirby Smith, who was then commanding the department of East Tennessee, and served with that army in the East Tennessee and Kentucky campaigns through the year 1862. He was next ordered to Gen. Bragg's army as instructor of tactics. He is said to have drilled more men than any other man in the Confederacy.

About July 1, 1863, he was assigned to duty as inspector general of cavalry with Gen. Joseph Wheeler, a position which he filled but a short time, when he was promoted and assigned to duty with Gen. Wheeler with the rank of colonel in the provisional army, and was ordered on an expedition into Tennessee in August, 1863. On the retreat of Bragg's army a large number of soldiers and small commands were cut off and left north of the Tennessee river, and Col. Holman was sent to collect them, with such other volunteer troops as he could get, into provisional commands, and operate with them until further instructions. On September 23, 1863, in a fight near Winchester with infantry and cavalry, he was captured by the disabling of his horse, and was slightly wounded himself. He was taken to Decherd, where the Federal commander professed to have received orders that Col. Holman should be tried by a drum-head court martial and shot. Afterwards he professed to have gotten a commutation of that sentence, and ordered to turn the prisoner over to Andrew Johnson, military governor at Nashville. As Holman was a Tennessean, Johnson directed the officers to give the prisoner choice of the rope or the oath of allegiance to the United States government. Col. Holman facetiously remarked to those near, Gen. Payne, that he would try the rope for a day or two, and if he could not stand it he would give him an answer as to whether he would take the oath or not. He audibly told the Federal officers that he was a prisoner of war in the hands of the United States, and claimed treatment as such, remarking that whoever treated him differently would certainly be held responsible. Laying said which he declined to further talk. He was then sent to Nashville, and carried to the governor's head quarters. A staff officer of the governor waited on him, and stated that he "would be permitted to see Gov. Johnson next morning." Col. Holman replied that he did not know any man named Johnson who was then governor of Tennessee, but if such a man wanted to see him he would doubtless find him at the penitentiary. The governor did not call, but one of his staff officers remarked that the governor had said that "Holman could go to hell."

After being detained in Nashville penitentiary three weeks he was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he remained three weeks, and was transferred to Johnson's Island, where he remained until October, 1864, when he was put upon the sick exchange list and sent through to Richmond, being paroled until January 1, 1865. At the expiration of his parole Col. Holman was assigned to duty with Gen. E. Kirby Smith, commanding the trans Mississippi department, and attached to the army of Gen. J. B. Magruder, of the department of Texas. He remained on duty in that department until the terms of surrender were agreed upon by Gens. Kirby Smith and Canby. Not being certain what would be the policy of the United States government towards officers who had resigned from the United States army at the beginning of the war, he declined to surrender, and resolved to go to Mexico until he could ascertain what that policy would be. Accordingly he moved to the western border of Texas, and remained there until he became satisfied that the government would not deal rigorously with him, and then returned to Houston, Texas, and surrendered to Gen. Canby, July 18, 1865, gave his parole and received papers that were an assurance of protection, and returned to his father's house, in Lincoln county, Tennessee, his entire baggage consisting of the clothing he had on, a haversack and a dirty shirt.

Soon after reaching home he commenced reading law. On November 23, 1865, he was married to Miss Elizabeth C. Kimbrough, second daughter of Rev. Bradley Kimbrough. After marriage his wife, like the noble woman she is, proposed to teach school to make money enough to support them until he could get into the practice of law. By the aid of such a helpmate Col. Holman succeeded, and in 1867, at the March term of the Lincoln county circuit court he was sworn in as a practicing attorney. He then formed a partnership with his brother, Col. D. W. Holman, who had been in practice for some time before the war. In August, 1870, Col. Holman was elected attorney general of the sixth judicial circuit of Tennessee, which office he filled until October, 1877, which he tendered his resignation to Gov. James D. Porter, in order to give more time to

civil practice, in which he has been actively engaged ever since.

After being elected attorney-general he was indicted in the United States circuit court for the middle district of Tennessee for holding office contrary to the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. At the same time *quo warranto* proceedings were instituted in that court to remove him from the office. He was arrested and gave bonds for his appearance before the court, when a demurrer was filed, both to the indictment and *quo warranto*. Judge Trigg, presiding, sustained the demurrer, and discharged Col. Holman from further attendance on that court. The United States district attorney appealed the case to the United States supreme court, where it is understood the decision of the district judge was affirmed, though no report of the case has ever been made.

In 1878 Col. Holman was appointed by Gov. Porter a commissioner for Tennessee to the International Exhibition at Paris. He attended the exhibition, and while in Europe he and Mrs. Holman visited the principal places of interest in Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria and Germany.

In politics Col. Holman is a Democrat, as were his paternal ancestors. His grandfather and people on his mother's side were Whigs. In 1880 he was a "State credit" candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Hon. Richard Warner.

Col. Holman became a Mason in 1866, and is at present a member of the council. Religiously he is inclined towards the Primitive Baptists, but is very liberal in his opinions, and belongs to no church. Mrs. Holman is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, graduated in 1860 at Mary Sharp College, Winchester, Tennessee, and taught school some three years after her marriage.

Col. Holman began life without property, and resolved never to go in debt; never to spend money until he had made it, never to contract an obligation until he knew he could certainly meet it; to trust nothing to luck; to go without his supper before he would ask credit for it; to keep out of all speculations unless he was able to lose the amount of money he invested; never to go security unless he could pay the liability of his principal; to comply with every monetary obligation on the very day promised; to deny himself none of the necessities of life.

He never brings a law-suit for a client who does not first make out his case by his own statement and proof that he is able to bring forward. He always accepts the statement of his client as *prima facie* true as to the facts, but gives the client no control in the conduct of his controversy. When he sees that a client is about to lose his cause, or that he is likely to make nothing by litigation, he immediately so informs him, and if he refuses to take advice in that emergency the client is requested to employ other counsel; Holman retires from the case. He brings no law-suit, either civil or criminal, for a client whose sole object is to annoy and vex his antagonist, and will not be a party to his ill-will towards an adversary. He always aids a young lawyer, and has a reputation for never giving up the cause of his client so long as he thinks he is right. There is hardly any sacrifice he will not make for a meritorious cause. He throws his whole nature into his suits, and assumes them as his own.

Col. Holman's law library is one of the finest in the State, and financially he is on a good footing, one of the few lawyers who are good financial successes.

GEN. WASHINGTON CURRAN WHITTHORNE.

COLUMBIA.

THIS gentleman is of mingled Irish and American extraction; his father, William J. Whitthorne, named him after the two great objects of his admiration in his native and adopted country, whose names he now bears.

He was born April 19, 1825, near Petersburg, in Lincoln county; thence he removed with his parents to Farmington, Bedford county, and received an average country school education there, working at his father's trade when not in school. In his fourteenth year he was sent to an academy at Arrington, in Williamson county, where he studied eighteen months, and thence to the Campbell Academy in Lebanon, which was the nucleus of the now well-known Cumberland University. After studying there two sessions, he entered the University of Nashville, then under Dr. Philip Lindsley, and after a session and a half there matriculated at the East Tennessee University, at Knoxville, under President Joseph Esterbrook. Here he graduated after a two years' course.

His father had by this time removed to a house near Nashville, and from college he made a visit of three months there, and then went to study law under Messrs. Polk and Thomas, the former gentleman being James K. Polk, afterwards President of the United States. Here he studied until 1845, when he was called to the bar, after examination by Chancellor Cahal and Judge Dillahunty. This it will be remembered, was the year

Cecil, a farmer and stock raiser near Danville, Kentucky; they have three children, Charles P., Janie and Sarah. (3). Ella, married to Alexander Harvey, a manufacturer residing in Baltimore, they have one child, Janie. (4). The single daughter, Mary, attending Mount Vernon Institute, Baltimore. (5). Washington C., jr., and (6), Harry, attending Center College, Danville, Kentucky.

The earliest principle Gen. Whitthorne adopted for his conduct in life was to live within his income. He says that he has had many ups and downs in life, and that his circumstances have uniformly been prosperous or adverse according as he adhered to that rule or departed from it. In any undertaking, whether it was a lawsuit, a speech in Congress, or committee work, or a stump speech, he was always successful, provided he had previously made himself thoroughly familiar with all the details of the matter in hand; on the other hand, whenever he has failed to do this, he has met with embarrassment and uncertainty in the result. In all cases it has been essential to success to give his undivided attention to the business before him.

The revising editor ventures on the opinion that an important element in this gentleman's political success has been fidelity to party leaders. In the earlier stages of his career he received valuable aid from President Polk and Andrew Johnson, and these services he repaid by devotion to the interests of his party chiefs. The writer is aware that such conduct is in the present day esteemed inconsistent with originality and independence of spirit, but he always suspects that independence which leads a young man to disdain the guidance of more experienced statesmen to arise much more from self-conceit than originality of intellect.

Gen. Whitthorne is five feet eight inches high; weighs one hundred and sixty-three pounds, has gray eyes and hair, with features of a type partly Grecian, partly Irish; his manners are graceful and easy, and may be pronounced those of the typical lawyer and congressman.

HON. RODERICK RANDOM BUTLER.

MOUNTAIN CITY.

THIS gentleman, like his political associate, Mr. Houck, is one of the self-made men of East Tennessee. He was born in Wytheville, Virginia, April 8, 1830. His father died while he was an infant, and he was raised in his mother's family till he was thirteen years old, when he was apprenticed to a tailor, John W. Haney, of Newbern, Virginia, with whom he served an apprenticeship of six years, and then emigrated to Johnson county, Tennessee, where he now lives. He states that he arrived there with a bundle of clothing tied up in a handkerchief, on his back, and seventy-five cents in his pocket. He commenced working at his trade at Taylorsville, the county seat of Johnson, which has recently adopted the more romantic name of Mountain City. Here he worked till he was twenty one years old, when he commenced studying law with Carrick W. Nelson. He was called to the bar in November, 1853, being licensed by Chancellor Thomas L. Williams and Judge Seth Luckey. He was at once taken into partnership by his preceptor, C. W. Nelson, with whom he practiced in Johnson and Carter counties from 1853 to 1861.

When the war broke out, he took the Union side and was commissioned by Gen. Burnside to raise a regiment of infantry. Col. Miller was at the same time similarly engaged, and when each had partially succeeded their respective contingents were consolidated into a single regiment, of which Miller became colonel, and Butler lieutenant-colonel. He resigned at Nashville, in 1864, on account of impaired health. Prior to actual hostilities he was several times arrested by the Confederate authorities, and tried for treason at Knoxville, but acquitted.

Prior to the war he had attained the following positions: (1). Elected major of first battalion of Tennessee militia, about 1850, before he was of age. (2). Appointed brigade inspector on Gen. James T. Carter's staff. (3). Elected judge of the county court in 1855, and held the office two years. (4). Elected to the Legislature from Johnson county, and served in the session of 1859–60. (5). Re elected and served in the session of 1861–62, and was one of the sixteen who voted against the military organization and the other measures which resulted in the secession of the State. As soon as the war was over and the Legislature re-established, he was elected (6) State Senator from the counties of Johnson, Sullivan, Washington and Carter, and served in the session of 1865–66. During that session he was appointed by Gov. Brownlow (7) judge of the first judicial circuit, comprising the counties of Sullivan, Washington, Johnson, Carter, Greene, Hawkins and Hancock. This post he held till (8) he was elected to Congress, in 1867, from the first congressional district, comprising the counties of Johnson, Carter, Sullivan, Washington, Greene, Hawkins, Hancock, Grainger, Cocke, Jefferson and Sevier. (9). Elected to the four ensuing Congresses, serving eight years. Throughout this period he acted steadily with

the Republican party, and served on many important committees, those on Indian affairs, elections, education, labor, and the revision of the laws; he was the youngest member on the last-named committee, and was also chairman of the committee on military affairs. (10). In 1878 he was again elected to the State Legislature from Johnson and Carter counties, and served in the sessions of that year and 1879. He was re-elected in 1880, 1881, 1883, and (11) in 1884 he was elected Hotorial representative from the district composed of the counties of Johnson, Carter, Sullivan, Washington, Greene and Unicoi.

In all he has served fourteen years in the State Legislature and eight in Congress. He was successively delegate to the national Republican conventions which nominated Lincoln, Grant, Hayes and Garfield, though he was prevented attending the latter by ill health. He was a Whig before the war, and as such was appointed postmaster of Taylorsville, and held the office for four years. When not serving in Congress or in the State Legislature he practices law, being a member of several law firms, such as Butler & McDowell, in Bristol; Butler & Donelly, in Mountain City; and Butler & Emmert, at Erwin, in Unicoi county.

Judge Butler is a man made for popularity, and has been recognized since his first entrance into public life as a political leader of consummate ability, second only in East Tennessee to Andrew Johnson, whose origin and early start in life present a remarkable parallel with his antecedents. In his own county there was but one vote cast against him in each of two elections. He has a commanding presence, being six feet high, with a weight of two hundred pounds; upright in attitude and jovial in bearing, always ready to express his views and able to defend them; knowing the people and known of them. In political work he is indefatigable, never resting while there is an end to be accomplished to which he can contribute his efforts. In the State Legislature, while his influence is supreme with his own party, there is no man with whom his political antagonists are so ready to discuss points of common interest, and he enters into such discussions with an engaging frankness that disarms political animosity. He drinks no whiskey, uses no tobacco, sleeps barely six hours, and is never idle when awake. His rule of life may be expressed in his own words: "Never desert a friend or pander to an enemy; especially never desert an old friend for a new one—rivet your friends to you and let your enemies go."

Judge Butler said to the editor, "If my time were to go over, I would attend to my profession and nothing else; I would never go into politics; there is no money in it, it is a dog's life; the politician is a pack-horse for everybody, has to go everybody's security and neglect one's private affairs."

To all which this editor is profoundly skeptical, firmly believing that, if the time were to go over, if R. R. Butler were again only twenty years old, and a political opening were visible, he would jump in, even as young ducks take to the water; yes, though he knew all he does now; if he knew, as he does know, that politics involves much loss and but little profit; if he knew that he should meet with treacherous friends and unscrupulous enemies; if he knew, as he well knows, that the politician's merits are constantly nibbled at by detractors and his errors proclaimed from the house-top, he would still be a politician and nothing but a politician. The strife of parties is the only element in which his faculties can find their field of action, the storm of political agitation, the only atmosphere in which he can breathe. R. R. Butler is a politician by nature and *Naturam expellas furca tamen usque recurret.*

Judge Butler married in Johnson county, Tennessee, January 7, 1849, Miss Emmeline Donelly, daughter of Richard Donelly, an old-style Virginian gentleman who emigrated from Albemarle county, Virginia; noted in his day as a splendid horseman. His father emigrated from Dublin to Albemarle county, Virginia, and settled there; he was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Mrs. Butler's mother, Rebecca Doran, was a daughter of Maj. Alexander Doran, a large farmer of Washington county, Virginia. He, too, was a soldier of 1812. He served as a member of the Tennessee Legislature from Carter county, the first representative of that part of the county which lies east of the mountains. He was brigade inspector under Gen. Taylor.

By his marriage with Miss Donelly, Judge Butler has seven sons and two daughters: (1). Richard H., has been county court clerk; is a farmer and merchant at Mountain City. (2). James G., married a Miss Grayson, and is a physician of high reputation. (3). Geo. O., now in Oregon sheep farming. (4). William R., a prominent physician; married a Miss Grayson. (5). Samuel S. D. C., a farmer in Johnson county; married a Miss Kiser. (6). John Bell, sheep farming in Oregon, with his brother George. (7). Edward East, reading law. (8). Virginia, wife of James H. Church, a lawyer at Mountain City. (9). Bessie, wife of W. R. Keys, a teacher and proprietor of the *Tennessee Tomahawk.*

Judge Butler's father, George Butler, was born in Maryland, raised and married in Virginia, and died in Wytheville, Virginia, in 1829, at the age of forty. He was a school teacher, a graduate of a German college; tall and handsome; an independent man of decisive character. He was the only man in his county who voted for Adams against Jackson for the presidency, he being sheriff of the county at the time.

The grandfather of Judge Butler, the Rev. John George Butler, of Cumberland, Maryland, was a minister of the Lutheran church. A grandson of his, the Rev. Dr. Butler, is known as pastor of the Memorial Lutheran church at Washington City, which was "dedicated to Almighty God for the preservation of the union of the United States." The Butlers are a Ger-

man family to which United States Senator Butler, of South Carolina, is a member, another branch of the family emigrated to Ohio.

Judge Butler's mother, was of Scotch Irish origin, born in Tyrone county, Ireland, near Newton Stewart, daughter of Dr. Samuel Leitch, of Edinborough. Her mother, Rebecca Hay, of Tyrone county, Ireland, died at Wytheville, Virginia, 1847, leaving two children, Nancy, mother of Judge Butler, and Rebecca.

Judge Butler's mother died in 1859, leaving four children, George, Gustavus, Oliver and Roderick Random, all of whom are now dead except the last named, subject of this sketch. He has succeeded by hard work and indomitable resolution, has given his children a good education and trained them to work for their living. By industry and economy he has accumulated a respectable fortune in spite of the loss of fifteen thousand dollars security debts. Without disregarding public opinion, he has never yielded his leading opinions, policy or principles to it, he accepts flattery for what it is worth and laughs detraction out of countenance.

He became a Master Mason at Taylorsville, in 1852.

He has good health and great constitutional vigor, and promises to be a man of influence in political affairs for many years.

A prominent lawyer of East Tennessee writes to the editor as follows: "I have known Judge Butler intimately ever since the war. He went on the bench in 1865, and presided with dignity and impartiality. Afterwards he was four times elected to Congress. As a lawyer, he stands at the head of the profession; as an advocate, he is superior; as a man, he is noble and generous, faithful to his duties, true to his friends, and liberal to his enemies; as a politician, he is shrewd and cunning, and most generally carries his point. Socially, he has few, if any, superiors. He is now, as he has been ever since I have known him twenty years, a consistent but firm, unflinching Republican, and a strong advocate for temperance in all its forms. He is a member of no church, yet attends church services more regularly than many professed Christians. In manners and in social life, he is an exceptionably pleasant gentleman, and a man who commands the respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

HON. HENRY J. LIVINGSTON.

BROWNSVILLE.

THE immediate ancestry of Hon. Henry J. Livingston were of South Carolina stock. His father, Thomas Price Livingston, was born on James Island, in front of Charleston, South Carolina, March 29, 1807. He was a cotton planter and slaveholder, a class leader and steward in the Methodist church, a man of uncompromising integrity and a strong advocate of the South during the war. He removed to Tennessee in 1847, locating first in Henry county, and in 1848 settled in Haywood county, where he died, April 19, 1875.

Judge Livingston's mother was Rachel Livingston Shuler. The Shuler family are of German extraction and one among the oldest German families in the Palmetto State. Her father was Daniel Shuler, and her mother, Catharine Rhodes, also of South Carolina. Mrs. Livingston was born in Orangeburg district South Carolina, December 21, 1800, was married there, and died in Haywood county, Tennessee, June 17, 1853. She was an excellent and most pious Christian woman.

By this marriage there were six children: (1) James L., now a farmer in Haywood county, Tennessee; (2) Henry J., subject of this sketch; (3) Lawrence W., who was a Confederate soldier under Gen. Price, and was killed in Arkansas; (4) Adaline A., now the wife of J. N. Carlton, a farmer in Haywood county; (5) Thomas O., deceased; (6) Caroline E., wife of W. C. McConico, a farmer in Haywood county.

Henry J. Livingston was born in Orangeburg district, South Carolina, February 20, 1831. He was brought up to work on his father's farm, picked cotton and plowed corn there until 1847, when his father removed to Tennessee, and the young man continued the same occupation, gaining in health, muscle and industry, as he grew in years. His literary education was obtained at the best schools in Brownsville, and included a fair knowledge of Latin, Greek and mathematics, with an especial fondness for the latter and subsequently for the study of law, as early as his twentieth year. He began reading law January 1, 1856, under Gen. L. M. Campbell, of Brownsville, and after eight months' active and studious preparation, entered the middle class in the Law Department of the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee. He remained at Lebanon from September, 1856 to June, 1857, at which time he graduated under Profs. Nathan Green, Sr., Nathan Green, Jr., Abram Caruthers, and President Robert L. Caruthers. After graduating he was licensed by Chancellor B. L. Ridley and Judges Robert L. Caruthers, Robert J. McKinney and William R. Harris, of the Supreme bench. He began practice at Brownsville, in

November, 1857, and practiced there up to the war, and also, after the war, until he went on the bench—thus evincing the possession of staying power which must be reckoned always as a factor of success. During nearly all this time he was a partner of Attorney General Benjamin J. Lea, the firm being Lea & Livingston.

In August, 1872, Gov. John C. Brown appointed the Hon. Henry J. Livingston chancellor of the tenth chancery division of the State of Tennessee, comprising the counties of Hardeman, Lauderdale, Fayette, Madison, Tipton and Haywood, and under this commission he served two years at a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum. He has since been twice elected to the same place: first, in 1874, to fill out the unexpired term of Judge James Fentress, who had resigned; and, secondly, in 1878, for a term of eight years, which expires September, 1886.

Judge Livingston also served with credit and bravery as a Confederate soldier. He entered the army in May, 1861, at Jackson, Tennessee, as a private in the "Haywood Rangers," a cavalry company, commanded by Capt. R. W. Haywood, and served in that company until the close of the war. This company formed a part of the Seventh Tennessee cavalry regiment, Forrest's command. Livingston was made a lieutenant soon after joining the company, and remained a lieutenant therein until its surrender at Gainesville, Alabama, May 10, 1865, after seeing service in Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, Mississippi and Alabama, and in all the various battles where Forrest led. He commanded his regiment in the fight at Wyatt, on the Tallahatchie river, in Mississippi. He was taken prisoner November 8, 1862, at Lamar, Mississippi, and exchanged at Vicksburg, December 3, 1862. At Columbia, Tennessee, November 25, 1864, in the fight when Hood was moving upon Nashville, he was wounded in the left shoulder by a minnie ball, and in every engagement in which he participated he bore himself with the gallantry of a good soldier.

In politics Judge Livingston is regarded as an unwavering Democrat. He was a Democrat in childhood, a Breckinridge Democrat when the war came on, and since the war a regular, straight party man, voting the square ticket. In the Democratic State convention of 1872, which nominated John C. Brown for governor, Judge Livingston opposed the nomination of Greeley for president. In that convention he was with Hon. John M. Fleming, of Knoxville; Hon. D. M. Key, of Chattanooga; Gen. William A. Quarles, Hon. T. B. Ivie, Col. M. C. Galloway and others, placed on the committee on platform, and advocated a square Democrat as the national nominee of the party. Messrs. Quarles, Ivie and Livingston opposed the majority of the committee and presented a minority report, Judge Livingston making an able speech on it, but the minority report was voted down. Since that time he has attended no State convention, but he has many times since been congratulated by men who opposed him in that convention for the firm stand he took against the Greeley nomination. He has never believed in shams or half way measures.

Judge Livingston has never belonged to any order or secret society of any kind. In religion, he is a Methodist, having joined that church in 1873. He was raised in a Methodist family, and always had a reverence for religion, being fully persuaded of its propriety and necessity, and never once doubted the truth of Christianity.

Judge Livingston married, at Stanton, Haywood county, Tennessee, November 28, 1872, Miss Tempe J. Somervell, who was born at White Sulphur Springs, North Carolina, November 10, 1850. Mrs. Livingston's father was Joseph Brehon Somervell, a large planter, of firm character and unquestioned integrity, the son of James Somervell, a lawyer of ability and note in North Carolina. James Somervell was the son of John Somervell, who was the son of John Somervell, son of James Somervell, of Kennox, the last being a lineal descendant of Walter Somervell, who came from Normandy with William, the Conqueror, about 1066. Her mother, *nee* Mary Eliza Jones, was the daughter of William Duke Jones, a prominent citizen of North Carolina. William Duke Jones was a direct descendant of the famous "grandmother Cook," the first white woman that ever crossed Roanoke river. Among "grandmother Cook's" descendants in Tennessee are Judge Carthell, of Trenton, Hon. John H. Freeman, and Judge Thomas J. Freeman, the latter of the Supreme Court of the State. Mrs. Livingston graduated at the Memphis Conference Female Institute under Dr. Amos W. Jones. She is also a member of the Methodist church, and is beloved as a most excellent Christian lady. Among other accomplishments, she is a fine musician, and, indeed, is one of those intelligent, dignified and practical women, all devotion, who make the world bright and man's life a delight.

Four children have blessed this happy marriage: (1). Mary Somervell, born August 31, 1873. (2). Henry J., born January 2, 1875. (3). Rosa Gibson, born May 9, 1877. (4). Genevieve, born September 20, 1881.

In speaking of his happy family, Judge Livingston once said: "If our children do not prove of unbending integrity, firm and unyielding, it will not have been the fault of their grandparents." And then, for example, he stated that Mr. Somervell, his wife's father, held a receipt from a Federal quartermaster for four thousand five hundred dollars' worth of property—mules, wheat, bacon, flour, etc., taken from him for military uses, and after the war he might have recovered on that voucher, if he had only consented to swear to his unionism and loyalty during the war, or permitted his neighbors to swear for him; but this he refused to do on moral grounds, and this, although in straightened circumstances as a

HON. WILLIAM CULTOM.

the dash that was in them from her. She had the *suaviter in modo*, the father transmitted to the children the stamina, the stern inflexibility of principle and rugged manhood that characterized them all. She died in her ninety fourth year, the mother of eleven children. (1). Tillman, who ran away from home when fifteen years old and fought under Gen. Harrison in the Northwestern war of 1812. (2). Edward N., mentioned above as having moved to Illinois. (3). Richard N., father of Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, ex Speaker of the Illinois Legislature, ex Governor, and now United States Senator from that State. (4). Alvin, one of the first lawyers of Middle Tennessee. He was twice a Democratic member of Congress from Tennessee, and settled in Overton county, where he died. (5). Vertinder F., became a paralytic and died unmarried. (6). James N., the only boy of the family that never figured in public life. He married a Miss Totten, sister of Hon. A. W. O. Totten, of the Tennessee Supreme bench, and of Hons. B. C. Totten and James Totten, circuit judges. (7). Susan married Alfred Phillips, moved to Illinois, and died there. She is said to have been one of the brightest women in the United States in her day. (8). Permelia, died the widow of Rev. Wm. Brown, a Methodist minister, noted for his extreme devoutness. (9). Elizabeth, also a talented lady died of consumption, the wife of Dr. Spencer McHenry. (10). William, subject of this sketch. (11). Lucinda, wife of John Hart present clerk of the county court of Overton county. She is the only surviving member of the family except Gen. Cullom.

Gen. Cullom was raised in Wayne county, Kentucky, where he cast his maiden vote, and soon after came to Overton county, Tennessee, and was sworn in as deputy sheriff, which office he filled with high credit two years, meanwhile reading law. He then went to Lexington, Kentucky, and took a thorough course in the law department of Transylvania University, graduated, returned home, and was the first lawyer licensed by Judge Abram Caruthers and Judge Reese, of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. He began practice at Gainesborough, Jackson county, Tennessee, and his success as a young lawyer was most remarkable. He went right up, though a strange Kentucky boy. In 1839 he married and settled at Carthage, and he had hardly got his house there well warmed before the Whig party nominated him for the State Senate against Maj. David Burford, a man of great wealth, and highly and extensively connected. Gen. Cullom overcame a Democratic majority of six hundred, and beat his opponent three hundred votes. In 1845 he was again elected to the State Senate, doubling his majority in a district strongly Democratic, and dominated by the personal influence of Gen. Jackson, beating his opponent eighty-one votes in the Hermitage precinct.

In 1835 he had been elected attorney general of the sixth judicial circuit, beating Judge John S. Brien, father of Gen. W. G. Brien a position which he held six years, just prior to his first election to the Senate.

In 1851 he was elected as a Whig to Congress from the Nashville district over Hon. J. B. Southall and two years afterwards he beat Judge E. L. Gardenhire for the same position. During his career in Congress he had as much influence in that body as many older members, and made golden opinions by his opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Extracts from his speeches, especially the one against the Kossuth mania, have been published in the school books as specimens of American oratory. Standing six feet three inches in height, of handsome presence, courtly manners, and fine address, he was one of the conspicuous figures in Congress. For his opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska bill he was defeated in his next candidacy for Congress, but his political friends in that body espoused his cause and elected him clerk of the next House of Representatives. When he was elected to this position, he had in his trunk letters from at least two thirds of the members of Congress promising him that position or any other in their gift, though he had never intimated a wish for favor of that kind.

Gen. Cullom was presidential elector on the Taylor ticket, in 1848 and took an active part in the campaign for Clay, Harrison, Taylor and Scott, and canvassed the State at various times. He was a delegate at large to the national Whig convention at Philadelphia that nominated Gen. Scott for the presidency. In that convention he voted fifty four times for Fillmore. He was a personal friend of Henry Clay, and was the only man, except Gov. James C. Jones, that was present when Mr. Clay died, he being one of the privileged few who had access to his room at all hours. In politics, since the expiration of the Whig party, he has been a Democrat, as there was nowhere else to go.

In 1845 he was chairman of the Tennessee delegation to the commercial convention at Memphis at which John C. Calhoun presided. In the civil conflict of 1861-65 he advised against the dismemberment of the State, and made speeches for the Union, but finally acquiesced in what was forced upon the State. When Tennessee went out he went with the South, went in his heart with the southern soldier—but remained at home and never fired a gun on either side. He has several times been special circuit judge and chancellor. He belongs to no secret society, and in his religious inclination is a Methodist, but is not a member of any communion.

In November, 1872 Gov. John C. Brown appointed him attorney general of the sixteenth judicial circuit, and to the same position he was elected in 1874 by the people, in a district having one thousand seven hundred Republican majority. While prosecuting attorney, in all some twelve years, it is said he has had more men convicted and hung than any man in the state. He has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the fore-

(4) Ella, wife of Rev. Dr. Booth, a Methodist minister in Giles county, Tennessee. (5) Leslie, a lawyer at Columbia, Tennessee.

By his second marriage, which occurred in White county, Tennessee, with Miss Mary Griffith, Gen. Cullom has eight children. (1) Minnie, wife of Rufus Kincaid, a merchant at Clinton, Tennessee, has two children, Perry and Ed McCarthy. (2) Florence, wife of John Baxter, a railroad engineer. (3) Clara. (4) Albert Sidney Johnson. (5) William. (6) Ella. (7) Rex. (8) Cora Henderson.

With as great an amount of energy as any one man can have, with a heart overflowing with kindness, with a clear judgment of men and property, one of the best of listeners, a most companionable gentleman, with extraordinary natural talents, handy in debate and courteous in conduct, with an inherited mercurial temperament, Gen. William Cullom's success in life professional, official and financial, has been almost phenomenal. He is prompt to pay and slow to go in debt. His personal friends are numerous and warm. It is said of him among his neighbors at Clinton, he never harmed a human being. Brilliant record. Grand, noble old man. The State has honored him, but not more than he has honored the State.

JOHN W. MADDIN, A.M., M.D.

DR. JOHN W. MADDIN was [illegible] Columbia, Tennessee, [illegible] 28, 1831, and [illegible] school [illegible] Columbia. [illegible] Nashville, [illegible] Tennessee, [illegible] 1849. [illegible] Dr. [illegible] Dr. Maddin attended medical lectures in the medical department of the University of Nashville, and took his degree of M.D. in the spring of 1856, under Profs. Paul F. Eve, Thomas R. Jennings, W. K. Bowling, John M. Watson, C. K. Winston, A. H. Buchanan, John B. Lindsley and Robert M. Porter.

From 1856 to 1861, Dr. Maddin practiced medicine in West, Texas. In February, 1862, he entered the Confederate army as surgeon of the post at Lagrange College, Alabama, where he had graduated. Subsequently he was assigned to duty in the general hospital at Corinth, Mississippi, during the battle of Shiloh, and afterwards was placed in charge of a special hospital for the wounded at Corinth. He was next ordered on duty as surgeon of the Thirty-fifth Alabama regiment at the first bombardment of Vicksburg, where he remained in service with his command until it was ordered to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where he established the first field hospital at the battle there. In

August, 1862, he was transferred by Gen. Breckinridge to the trans-Mississippi department, and ordered to report for duty to Gen. E. Kirby Smith, at Shreveport, Louisiana. Here he was assigned to duty as surgeon of the Thirtieth Texas cavalry, and subsequently was made medical purveyor in the trans-Mississippi department, with Gen Henry E McCullough's division of the army, headquarters at Bonham, Texas, at which place he was on duty at the close of the war.

Immediately after the close of the war, Dr. Maddin removed his family, in 1866, from Texas to Nashville, Tennessee, and began the practice of medicine in partnership with his brother, Dr. Thomas L. Maddin, one of the foremost physicians and surgeons of the South, a full biography of whom appears elsewhere in these pages. Dr. Maddin has remained in Nashville without change since his first location, and it is probable no two men in this period of time have done more professional labor in all the branches of medicine than these two brothers.

Dr. Maddin was married, September 25, 1856, to Miss Annie Downs, daughter of Maj. W. W. Downs, for many years an extensive merchant and planter at Leighton, Alabama, a man of high standing and great public spirit, who infused himself into every public enterprise in Alabama, and in his subsequent home in Texas. Maj. Downs attained large wealth and influence before the war, and moved to Waco, Texas, in 1856. Great numbers of persons who were seeking homes in Texas about that time visited him for counsel and advice as to locating in that distant State. He built a Methodist church and a female college at Waco, and made a present of the college to that city, together with an entire square of ground in the heart of the city. With the exception of Mrs. Maddin, all of Maj. Downs' connections are still residing at Waco, represented in all departments of trade and business, people of influence and position. Mrs. Maddin's mother, *nee* Henrietta Sparks, of a leading Georgia family, is still living at Waco, at the age of seventy-six.

By his marriage with Miss Downs, Dr. Maddin has five children: (1). Ida Belle Maddin, born at Waco; graduated from Ward's Seminary, Nashville, and finished her education at Mrs. Sylvanus Read's school, New York city; married, in 1878, to William J. Bass, son of Dr. John Bass, and grandson of Hon. John M. Bass, of Nashville. His grandmother was a daughter of the Hon. Felix Grundy. (2). Percy D. Maddin, born at Waco, in 1861; began his education in the first grade at the high school, Nashville, went through all its grades and graduated in 1878; next entered Vanderbilt University, remaining three years, taking a university course and the degree of Bachelor of Science; next graduated from the Vanderbilt University law school, under President Thomas H. Malone and Profs. Ed. Baxter and William B. Reese; is a finished scholar, and, for a man of his age, a lawyer of fine merit and promise. (3). John W. Maddin, Jr., M.D., born at Waco; educated in the Nashville high school and at Vanderbilt University, and in 1884 graduated M. D. from the medical department of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University, under Profs W. T Briggs, Thomas L. Maddin, Thomas Menees, Thomas A. Atchison, John H. Callender, Van S. Lindsley, W. L. Nichol, Charles S. Briggs and Orville Menees. Dr. J. W. Maddin, jr., has received careful clinical instruction from his uncle and father. He is now assistant lecturer to the chair of obstetrics in the University in which he graduated. He has fine professional promise. (4). Annie Maddin, born at Waco, educated in the high school of Nashville, and finished her course of study at the Nashville College for Young Ladies, conducted by Rev. Dr. George W. F. Price. (5). Louise Lea Maddin, born at Nashville, now a little girl of eight years, a pupil of Dr. Price's Nashville College for Young Ladies.

Dr. Maddin's family is a Methodist family. Politically, the doctor has always been a Democrat, but has never held civil office. Financially, he is in comfortable circumstances, the income from his practice always being very satisfactory. Raised in a family of extremely limited means and early taught the lessons of frugality, he began life on no inheritance except as good an education as could be afforded in that day in this country, and the legacy of a family character and family name honored all over the land. When asked how he had succeeded in life, Dr. Maddin replied: "I have made my profession the exclusive business of my life; I have endeavored to prepare myself thoroughly for my work; I have been kept busy in it, and it has amply compensated me." As an illustration of the retiring nature of Dr. Maddin, it may be mentioned that at the outbreak of the cholera epidemic in Nashville, in 1873, Hon. Thomas A. Kercheval, mayor of the city, selected and appointed Dr. Maddin as the health officer of the city, but he declined it because he preferred the private walks of his profession to public position.

Dr. Maddin has been an active member of all city, county and State medical organizations with which he has been associated. He is a member of the American Medical Association. He has contributed a number of scientific papers to these organizations, and always participates, with much pleasure, in the discussions of medical subjects before these societies.

Dr. Maddin has the air, the tone of voice, the manners of a modest, retiring man of dignity and clearness of character, and carefulness, accuracy and promptness in business. He seems a combination of the rigid principles of his father and the tenderness of his mother.

For a more detailed account of the life of Dr. Maddin's parents, see the sketch of Dr. Thomas L. Maddin in this volume.

HON. BEDFORD M. ESTES.

[illegible]

THE subject of this sketch [illegible] is a representative lawyer [illegible] representative Presbyterian gentleman, and [illegible] described as [illegible] general [illegible] is [illegible] splendid moral character.

Bedford M. Estes was born in Haywood county, Tennessee, October 10, 1832, and grew up in Brownsville; was educated [illegible] and admitted to the bar there. He attended the University at Nashville two years, and then entered the Louisville, Kentucky, Law School, where he graduated under Profs. [illegible] and [illegible]. He [illegible] to practice law at [illegible] the law for a profession [illegible] was [illegible] and [illegible] profession. At the age of twenty-one he went to Memphis, where he has lived ever since, except during the Federal occupation of the city during the war, and has steadily practiced law there, first in partnership with Judge Howell E. Jackson, now United States Senator from Tennessee, next with Judge Ellett, and now with H. C. Warinner, Esq.

In the memorable Tennessee Legislature of 1861-62 Mr. Estes represented Shelby county in the House of Representatives, and was a member of the several committees on banking, ways and means, [illegible] and judiciary. In 1862 he was appointed by President Jefferson Davis Confederate States district attorney for West Tennessee, but owing to Federal occupation was prevented from discharging the duties of his office.

In May, 1878, Mr. Estes was appointed by Gov. James D. Porter and commissioned as a member of the court of arbitration for West Tennessee, and with Judge L. D. McKissick and Judge Henry Craft, held court at Jackson and disposed of many of the causes pending in the Supreme court of Tennessee, thereby aiding in relieving the crowded docket of that court. In 1882 Mr. Estes was elected president of the Bar Association of Tennessee and held this office the constitutional term of one year, presiding at the meeting of the Association at Bon Aqua Springs, in July, 1883. Mr. Estes is also a member of the general council of the Bar Association of America.

Mr. Estes married, first, May, 1854, Miss Sarah Jane Johnston, daughter of [illegible] Johnston, a leading farmer of [illegible] county, Tennessee. Her mother was a Miss [illegible], of [illegible], of the same county. Mrs. Estes was educated at [illegible], Tennessee, and was [illegible] person, the grace of her manners and the gentleness and [illegible] of her character. She died in 1867, at the early age of thirty-two, leaving six children: (1). Bedford M. Estes, jr., who died in 1873. (2). Mollie L. Estes, graduated at the Augusta Female Seminary, Staunton, Virginia, is a superior musician, and has much merit as a literary writer. (3). Emma A. Estes, graduated from Mrs. Pegram's school, Baltimore, and married James G. Snedecor, a planter in Florida. (4). Sarah Jane Estes, educated at Augusta Female Seminary, Staunton, Virginia, married James C. Bell, of Memphis. (5). Ione Estes, spent two years at Augusta Female Seminary, Staunton, Virginia, graduated at Sayre Female Institute, Lexington, Kentucky. (6). Kate Estes, now at Sayre Female Institute, Lexington, Kentucky.

Mr. Estes next married, at Memphis, Miss Lizzie Gaston, daughter of H. L. Guion, Esq., deceased, of that city. Her mother was a Miss McMillan, daughter of Rev. Murdock McMillan, of a North Carolina family, a distinguished Presbyterian divine, who preached the first Presbyterian sermon in Memphis. Mrs. Estes was educated at Walnut Hill, Rev. Dr. Bullock's school, near Lexington, Kentucky, and also at the Nashville Female Academy, under Rev. Dr. C. D. Elliott. By this marriage Mr. Estes has five children: Lizzie, Henry Witherspoon, Morgan, Blanche and Flora Estes.

Mr. Estes is an elder in the Presbyterian church, and has been from his twenty-seventh year. Mrs. Estes and all of their children old enough are members of the same communion. Mr. Estes was a prime mover in the establishment of the Lauderdale street Presbyterian church, Memphis, secured the contributions for the purchase of the lot and erection of the church building, and had it dedicated without debt on it.

In 1861 the Presbyterian church of the United States was divided, and the churches of the southern States formed a separate General Assembly called the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of the Confederate States. After the close of the war, the name of the assembly was changed to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States. The church has since maintained its separate organization. During the war and shortly thereafter the northern church had made deliverances of the [illegible] against the southern church. Some unsuccessful efforts were made to restore "fraternal relations" between the churches, and in 1874 each church appointed commissioners to meet and arrange plans for the establishment of fraternal relations. The southern church appointed Rev. Dr. William Brown,

Yours Truly
B. M. Estes

of Virginia, Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer, of New Orleans, Rev. Dr. Farris, of Missouri, Chancellor Ingle, of Baltimore, and Mr. B. M. Estes, of Memphis, its commissioners. These commissioners met the commissioners of the northern church in Baltimore in 1875, and spent about a week in negotiations. The conference did not succeed in re-establishing fraternal relations at that time, but the terms proposed by the southern commissioners were subsequently, in substance, accepted and good fellowship was restored.

Mr. Estes, as a lawyer, has occupied for twenty years a very prominent position at the Memphis bar, and has extended his reputation during that period throughout Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas. Early after the close of the civil war he entered upon one of the largest and most lucrative practices in the southwest, and was engaged in the heaviest and most important cases in his section of the country. He has held his position at the bar in the midst of a bar at Memphis noted for its learning and ability, and all the time ranked as one of its very ablest members.

The distinguishing traits of Mr. Estes as a lawyer are his critical analyses and thorough mastery of his cases. No amount of labor is spared by him to reach the fundamental principles underlying his cases, and a perfect comprehension of the facts upon which the lawsuit is based. When these are ascertained, he applies to them a clear, vigorous and comprehensive intellect, thoroughly trained in the science of the law.

Mr. Estes has been a very successful lawyer, and stands in the southwest as he deserves to among the foremost men in the profession of the law.

Mr. Estes has also made a business success of his life. He began on a patrimony of a few thousand dollars, and is now among the solid men of Memphis not only financially, but so regarded for his high character and stern integrity. He is a stockholder in the Bank of Commerce, and in the Hernando Insurance company and other corporations besides owning valuable real estate in the city. Faithful and unremitting attention to business, close application to his profession, conscientious discharge of duty and promptitude in meeting all engagements, pecuniary or otherwise, these are some of the marked characteristics of this man of sterling worth. In court he presents his cases tersely, with directness, and in as few words as possible. When a young man he was frequently a speaker on holiday occasions, but he never wasted language or beat around his subject, for he has always been noted as a man of moral force and earnestness, and devoid of trifling. He was a Whig until the breaking out of the war, but since the war has acted with the Democrats, without taking any prominent part, abstaining from politics on account of true devotion to his profession.

The Estes family is of French descent. Mr. Estes' father, Capt. Joel Estes, was a native of Bedford county, Virginia, and a farmer. He moved to Haywood county, Tennessee, at an early day, and was a candidate for Congress against the celebrated Davy Crockett. He was a man of great industry and probity, and was very successful in business. He died in 1833. Mr. Estes' mother was Miss Mary L. Wilson, a native of Baltimore, daughter of William Wilson, who died in Tipton county, Tennessee. Her mother was a Miss Lee, of Maryland. Mrs. Estes died in Memphis in 1871, aged seventy-two years. Mr. Estes' maternal uncle, Dr. Pace Wilson, is now a prominent physician at Brownsville, Tennessee, and his paternal uncles, residents of Virginia and Kentucky, were all men of splendid character, but without prominence in public life.

Mr. Estes is a man of positive character. If he has any enemies, as men of his decided stamp are almost certain to have, they are not among his professional brethren, or numbered with those who know him well. He himself is morally and religiously unbending.

JOHN HILL CALLENDER, M.D.

NASHVILLE.

JOHN HILL CALLENDER was born near Nashville, Davidson county, Tennessee, November 28, 1832. His father was Thomas Callender, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1796, and removed to Nashville in 1817, where he resided until his death in 1851. His occupation was that of tobacconist and merchant. He was an alderman of the city several terms, and a member of the county court. His religious faith was Presbyterian. He was the only son of James Thompson Callender, a native of Scotland, who came to America as a political exile in 1792, on account of the publication of radically democratic opinions in a work entitled *The Political History of Great Britain*. Shortly after, he attracted the attention of Thomas Jefferson, and became a political writer in the interest of the views of that statesman, and a severe critic of some of the measures of Washington's administration, and particularly that of the elder Adams. He was a strenuous opponent of the Federal party of that day in its principles of government and its measures, and was master of a trenchant style in controversy, which rendered him quite obnoxious to its leaders. During the years of

John Adams administration he published in Philadelphia *The Political Register*, a review of current political events. In 1798 he published a brochure entitled *The Prospect Before Us*, a caustic arraignment of President Adams and denunciation of the Alien and Sedition Act. He was then residing in Richmond, Virginia. Being an alien by birth, he was indicted for this publication under the provisions of the law he had denounced, for defamation of the President, and was the first of the few convictions had under it. He was defended by William Wirt and George Hay, and for his illegal and tyrannical rulings in the trial Justice Chase of the United States Supreme Court, was afterwards impeached. James Thompson Callender afterwards founded the Richmond *Recorder*, the predecessor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, afterwards and for many years a newspaper of great power. He died in that city in 1806.

The mother of John H. Callender was Miss Mary Sangster, born in Fairfax county, Virginia, January 10, 1805. She was the daughter of John Sangster, a farmer, who moved to Davidson county in 1829. In 1835 he removed to West Tennessee where he died in 1855. Her religious faith was Presbyterian. She died September 15, 1847.

John H. Callender attended the best classical schools at Nashville until his seventeenth year, when he entered the University of Nashville and remained there until its suspension in October, 1850, the termination of his collegiate junior year. In 1851 he entered the law office of Nicholson & Houston, Nashville, and soon after the law department of the University of Louisville. The illness of his father followed by his death, recalled him in a short time, and his legal studies were suspended and finally abandoned. In 1852 he visited St. Louis, and was employed in the house of Woods, Christy & Co., one of the largest at that time in the West. In 1853 he returned to Nashville and commenced the study of medicine, taking his degree in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1855. December, 1855, he became joint proprietor and editor of the Nashville *Patriot*, and so remained until 1858. In that year he was made professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Shelby Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee, and filled that position until the suspension of exercises caused by the civil war in 1861. The same year he was appointed surgeon to the Eleventh Tennessee regiment in command of Gen. Zollicoffer and then in service in eastern Kentucky, which position he resigned in February, 1862.

After the close of hostilities he, in December, 1865, became editorially connected with the Nashville *Union and American*, and retained that position until 1869. He was a delegate from the State at large to the Union National Convention in 1860 which nominated Bell and Everett, and also to the Democratic convention in 1868 which nominated Seymour and Blair.

During 1868 he was made professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the medical department of the University of Nashville. In 1870 he was appointed medical superintendent of the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane, which position he yet holds. The same year he was transferred to the chair of diseases of the brain and nervous system in the medical department of the University of Nashville, and in 1880 was transferred to the chair of physiology and psychology in the medical departments of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University. In 1876 he was a delegate from the Tennessee Medical Society to the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia. In 1881 he was made president of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, and is the youngest man and the only man from the South ever honored with that position. He was one of the witnesses summoned to give expert testimony in the celebrated trial of Charles J. Guiteau on the question of his sanity, and after a laborious investigation pronounced him not insane, though leaving home with a different impression.

It will thus be seen that Dr. Callender has led a varied, busy and successful life. He has never been a schemer or of a mere speculative turn, but original and independent, maintaining his own views. Carefully trained in the classics, a cormorant both as student and reader, of boundless memory and wonderful power of analysis, as a writer, he is graceful, fluent and exhaustive, and figured conspicuously and brilliantly as a political leader, having few equals in the South. Born and reared in Nashville, his sympathies readily blend with the social, scientific or political interests of the State, and being of an ardent nature, intensely individual and positive in his opinions and character, he is as prompt as incisive in the expression of his own convictions. It was this bent of his mind rather than a love for party or party conflict that prompted his acceptance of the editorship of the leading newspaper of the State. As a mere boy he placed himself at the head of the Whig party of Tennessee, and by his terse and vigorous style as a political editor and his great sagacity in moulding events, he proved himself worthy to follow the footsteps of his distinguished grandfather.

As a teacher he is thorough, classic in style, and purely didactic in manner. As an essayist on many literary and scientific subjects he has few, if any, equals in Tennessee. In his specialty as an alienist he has received from his associates many marks of distinguished honor, and in the management of the institution over which he presides he is ranked as something original, managing it in a different manner and with success equal to the best in the land.

"There," said Dr. Thomas A. Atchison pointing to Dr. Callender, "is the typical man of our faculty. A man of high culture and fine literary tastes, he never trusts himself before his class without due preparation.

He composes rapidly and brilliantly, and speaks from notes from which he reads elegantly, as if speaking impromptu. He is one of the brainiest men in the State, and is a light in medical literature. He has a logical, analytical mind, an elegant presence and easy manners."

Dr. Thomas L. Maddin furnishes the following high but just estimate of Dr. Callender's character: "He is of liberal education and broad scholarship. His tastes run after classical literature. There is no trash about him. He has cultivated his profession with care, industry and success. His tastes run more particularly toward medicine, and in cultivating it for its science and literature. As a professor, he is profound in his teaching, fluent in his discourse, clear in his demonstrations, and always commands a pre-eminent position in the esteem of his students and his colleagues in the faculty. At times he is eloquent in his diction and conception of his subject. As a man, he is of unblemished integrity, of broad views and general cultivation, standing high in public estimation for his ability and familiarity, not only with his profession, but with the politics of the times. He has a ready command of his resources, both as a speaker and a writer. In fact he is a man of high order of intellectuality, assisted by a most extraordinary and remarkably retentive memory: but he does not excel simply in memory, but in his conception of what he undertakes to learn."

Dr. Daniel F. Wright, of Clarksville, writes the following to the editor: "You request me to give you my impressions of the professional and personal character of Dr. John H. Callender. You could not set me a more grateful task; in executing it I will confine myself, as in such cases should always be done, to what I have known of him by personal observation. I was first made acquainted with Dr. Callender when I became his colleague in the Shelby Medical College, Nashville, he holding the chair of materia medica and therapeutics, and I that of physiology and pathology. I have a lively recollection of his lectures, which had for their main subject the mode of the action of remedies in the human system. In treating this subject, he manifested a profound acquaintance for so young a man with the subjects of pathology and therapeutics, and applied that knowledge with an originality of thought still more remarkable. At the dissolution of the college by the events of the war, I lost sight of the Doctor for a long time; on his becoming superintendent of the Insane Asylum, however, I had frequent business intercourse with him in the way of recommending patients to the asylum. This led to my paying frequent visits there, and enabled me to observe the combined intelligence and humanity with which he alleviated the sufferings of his unfortunate patients.

"Added to all this, Dr. Callender's personal character, based upon principles of the strictest integrity, unites with a dignity and geniality of manner only combined in the person of a finished gentleman. I appreciate him as a faithful and reliable friend and as a delightful companion.

"Of Dr. Callender's standing in his profession, and of his eminence in the special department of it to which he is devoted, it is superfluous for me to speak. He is *facile princeps* in Tennessee as an authority in cases of insanity and diseases of the nervous system, and among alienists of the United States, whose really recognized experts may be counted on the fingers, he is a peer among the proudest."

In personal appearance Dr. Callendar is tall, portly and stately, with the air of a student rather than of a master of his profession. Before lecturing, he is accustomed to pace the floor of the private office, meditating, as if preparing himself for the ordeal of appearing before an audience where every eye is a scalpel. But his lectures are plain, practical and direct, setting forth the facts in his subject rather than making efforts at oratory. Yet, although didactic, his lectures have a fine literary finish, and are delivered in scholarly style.

Dr. Callender is not a communicant of any church, although his religious training was Presbyterian. It is understood that he holds liberal views on religious topics, but is not to be classed among the agnostics. In politics he was raised a Henry Clay Whig, and stood for the Union until compelled to go the other way. Since the war his political affiliations have been with the Democratic party.

Dr. Callender married at Nashville, Tennessee, February 24, 1858, Miss Della Jefferson Ford, daughter of Dr. John Pryor Ford, of that city. Dr. Ford was born in Cumberland county, Virginia, in 1810, and removed to Nashville from Huntsville, Alabama, in 1842, and was a leading practioner and teacher of medicine until his death in 1865—being professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children from 1858 to 1862. His wife, Ann Smith Jefferson, was born also in Cumberland county, Virginia, and was collaterally related to Thomas Jefferson, of Monticello. Mrs. Callender is a great grand-niece of President Jefferson, and a niece of Gen. John R. Jefferson, of Seguin, Texas. Her religious connection is Protestant Episcopal.

By his marriage with Miss Ford, Dr. Callender has but one child—a daughter—Annie Mary Callender, born August 5, 1861, and a graduate of the Nashville College for Young Ladies.

HON. JOHN NETHERLAND.

ROGERSVILLE.

HON JOHN NETHERLAND, who still lives at his home in Rogersville, was born September 20 1808, in Powhatan county, Virginia. His parents removed to Tennessee while he was yet an infant, settling at Kingsport, in Sullivan county, in 1811. They were thus among the primitive settlers who gave character to the civilization of the eastern portion of our State. Of a family of eleven children, of whom he was the youngest, he is now the sole survivor. His early facilities were fortunate in his day. He was sent when quite young as a pupil to the venerated Dr Samuel Doak, who was pioneer with the famous Dr Coffin in education in Tennessee. Completing his academic course at the early age of fourteen, he further prosecuted his studies at home, in the nature of a review under the tutelage of Mr. Henry Hoss, a scholar of much celebrity.

In 1828 he entered upon the study of law in the office or under the instruction of Judge Samuel Powell, of Rogersville. He was licensed to practice in August, 1829. In 1830, catching the feeling for a western movement, he left Blountville and took up his home in Franklin, Williamson county, for the practice of his profession. His residence in Franklin was brief extending only about two years. The sickness and death of his father called him back to Kingsport.

At an early age he manifested an interest in the political affairs of the State and nation, and also a capacity for public service. In 1833, when he was but twenty five years of age, he was elected to the State Senate from the district comprising the counties of Hawkins, Sullivan and Carter. On a month's notice, he canvassed the extended district in horseback style, and was elected by a majority of more than three hundred votes. As a State Senator he took a very high stand for a young man. One of the leading measures before the Legislature, which some philanthropic people have always considered harsh, was the bill extending the law over and finally resulting in the removal of the few remaining Indians from our State. Against this measure he protested in an able and eloquent speech, which was extensively circulated in pamphlet form. The bill passed, but that speech of young Netherland will remain of record as a testimonial, not only of his regard for constitutional rights, but of his decent respect for the feelings of humanity.

The State convention of 1834 to revise the State constitution, inserted a provision in the constitution, as is well known, fixing the minimum age of State senators at thirty years. This gave a temporary pause to our subject's political prospects as to State offices. However, in 1835 he was elected as representative from Sullivan county in the Legislature, and it was while serving in this capacity that a test was presented which developed John Netherland's independence of thought and character. The famous resolution was pending in the United States Senate, known as the "expunging resolution," intended to strike from the journals of the Senate the vote of censure previously passed upon Gen. Jackson, then president of the United States. A resolution was introduced into the Tennessee Legislature instructing the senators from Tennessee to vote for the expunging resolution. A primary convention of the people of Sullivan county passed a resolution instructing him to vote for this resolution. Believing that the record of the United States Senate was designed to be a record of truth, and that mutilation was not to be tolerated, Mr. Netherland, in one of the most creditable acts of his life, surrendered his commission as representative of his county and returned to private life.

John Netherland is not a man who has had "an itching palm." Public office has occasionally come to him, but almost invariably without his seeking. Back in the times when old parties were breaking up—when Jackson men and White men and Bell men were taking their stand on new issues, John Netherland, true to his instincts, became a pronounced Whig. (Of course this biography is reciting facts, not proposing to propagate political ideas.)

In 1837 Mr. Netherland removed to Rogersville and opened his law office. Two years afterwards he married Miss Susan McKinney, daughter of the late John V. McKinney, and has ever since resided in Rogersville. Of the six children born to them only two are living, to-wit: Eliza, the wife of Judge Carrick W. Heiskell, of Memphis, and Margaret, the wife of Mr. Joseph C. Stamps, who, with his family, now occupies the family mansion at Rogersville.

Back in the old days of Whiggery and Democracy, Mr. Netherland was often called into service. In the days of 1839-40-41, when Polk was defeating Cannon and James C. Jones was coming upon the political scene, there was a demand for local politicians of character and influence. Polk had defeated Cannon and carried the Legislature. The next year the Whigs determined to secure the State. Hawkins county was a recognized battle ground. Mr. Netherland was pressed into the service as a candidate for representative, and although Gov. Polk had carried the county by six hundred and twenty five majority, Mr. Netherland was only defeated by the scant majority of one hundred votes.

It should have been stated that in 1836 Mr. Netherland was elector for Judge Hugh Lawson White for

the presidency. Twelve years later, in 1848, he was elector for the State at large for Taylor and Fillmore, his associate on the ticket being James C. Jones. The ticket was successful in the State, as in the Union, by a handsome majority. In this contest Mr. Netherland's chief competitor was Judge William T. Brown, of Memphis, though he had several discussions with Hon. Aaron V. Brown, who was on the Cass electoral ticket.

In 1851 Mr. Netherland was elected representative from Hawkins county, and served his county most honorably.

In 1859 the Whig or "Opposition" party, with but little prospect of success in the State, demanded a candidate, and Mr. Netherland, being unanimously nominated by one of the most creditable conventions ever assembled in Nashville, accepted the nomination, and was of course defeated. But few of the intelligent men of his party had expected any other result, nor had Mr. Netherland himself.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war Mr. Netherland's convictions led him to adhere to the cause of the Union. Indeed, while the question was yet an open one, his outspoken and eloquent opposition to the secession movement, in co-operation with Andrew Johnson, Thomas A. R. Nelson and other popular leaders of like opinions, did much to develop and confirm that devoted feeling with which a majority of the people of East Tennessee clung to the Union throughout the war. After the conclusion of peace, however, although he had keenly felt, in person and property, the consequences of his own personal position throughout the struggle, he became at once the champion of toleration and forgiveness. He approved the main features of President Johnson's administration, and since that period, though still cherishing with knightly affection his "old Whig love," he has given his sympathies and support to the Democratic party.

In 1870 Mr. Netherland was chosen a member of the convention to revise the State constitution of Tennessee. His services in that body were conspicuous for their conservative character.

Mr. Netherland never held nor seriously sought any position in the Federal government. A foreign mission was tendered to him by President Johnson, but he respectfully declined it.

The later years of Mr. Netherland's life, until misfortune in the shape of a serious bodily affliction prostrated him, were devoted to his profession of the law. In the brief space allowed to this biographer full justice can scarcely be done to such a representative Tennessean as Hon. John Netherland. It is not solely as a lawyer that he has made his distinguished reputation, although in his profession he has long commanded the very front rank as an advocate at the bar. Few lawyers in East Tennessee who have ever encountered him will not concede that he is one of the most successful advocates that ever made an appeal to an East Tennessee jury.

But, as we have intimated, it is not as a lawyer or politician that Mr. Netherland's character best appears. It is not too much to say that there is no man in all the State who has better and more charming command of a social circle than John Netherland. A political rival, who afterwards became his devoted friend, once derisively styled him "the tall and stately Netherland." The appellation has often been repeated in kindness by his friends. The designation was universally recognized as a most apt one. For while Mr. Netherland—being but little above six feet—is, of course, not of remarkable height, yet, when in vigorous health, he had a certain stateliness of bearing that rendered the description of "tall" peculiarly appropriate. Indeed, in his prime, he was a man of remarkable personal figure, one calculated to attract attention on any promenade or in any throng. In addition, he had, in a marked degree, what may be called strength of physiognomy. His face was most striking and impressive, severe as wrath itself when indignation or other strong feeling moved him, and yet, as his mood changed, softening into a countenance that attracted by its pleasantness. These characteristics were specially noticeable in his efforts at the bar, and contributed much to his wonderful power over a jury. He could effect as much by a look and a nod, as any man the writer ever saw. It was often remarked by those, who had seen both men, that in many respects he was suggestive of Gen. Jackson. He was fond of polite society in which he was ever a favorite. His manners were always courtly. Gentility is a part of his nature.

None hold, or ever held, Mr. Netherland in higher esteem than his brethren of the bar. With him professional courtesy was ever a cardinal virtue, and a breach of professional honor was abhorrent to his nature. Besides, his splendid social qualities, enlivening always the otherwise tedious hours of a slow dragging court-term, or the long dreary ride around the circuit, as in the olden time, made him a favorite companion always among his associate lawyers, to whom his inimitably-told and continually-flowing stories were as food and drink along the way. In the traditions of the East Tennessee bar the "anecdotes" of John Netherland will live through generations.

The sum of his personal afflictions has been heavy. The loss of children—one a lovely daughter, under most shocking accidental circumstances; the other, an only son, bearing his name, a noble, generous and gifted young lawyer, full of promise that he would worthily wear his father's name—these, added to a most severe personal injury, which has made him a permanent cripple, would seem to have been enough to break the spirit of a man of seventy-seven. Yet, while this biography is being prepared, there is not a brighter spirit than John Netherland's, nor is there a parlor in

Tennessee in which the visitor is greeted with a more genial entertainment. His fund of anecdote and wit, from which his conversation was always most piquantly and enjoyably enriched, remains still unexhausted. His memory of the events of his own life and of his very extensive reading, remains undimmed, and his old friends and neighbors find no greater social pleasure than in "dropping in" and listening to the real music of his charming discourse. Throughout his life he has been a most "neighborly" man, having sacrificed most of his hard earned fortune in the interest of friends. Of course his lengthened span of life is now measured and has not much further extent. But his record is secure. He will leave to his descendants a rich legacy in the memory that he lived and died an honest man.

GEN. JOHN M. D. MITCHELL.

LIVINGSTON.

THE subject of this sketch, a nephew of Hon. W. W. Goodpasture, was born in Jackson (now Clay) county, Tennessee, April 12, 1851, the son of Dennis Mitchell. His mother, Margaret Goodpasture, was the daughter of John Goodpasture and wife, Margery, *nee* Bryan.

Mr. Mitchell was educated in the schools and academy of Overton county, and was himself superintendent of public instruction in that county some two years. His administration of this trust passed with most favorable criticism. After reading law one year with his uncle, Hon. W. W. Goodpasture, he entered the law department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, from which he graduated in 1876, his diploma bearing the honored names of Hons. Robert L. Caruthers, Nathan Green, jr., and other distinguished members of that faculty. In 1876, Gen. William Cullom having resigned the office of attorney general of the sixteenth judicial circuit, for the purpose of running for Congress in the Knoxville district, Gov. James D. Porter commissioned Mr. Mitchell to fill the vacancy. At the November, 1876, term of the circuit court of Anderson county, Tennessee, Judge D. K. Young presiding, Mr. Mitchell appeared for the first time, both as a lawyer and attorney general, without any practice as a lawyer or experience in courts. He was somewhat awkward, being unfamiliar with court proceedings, and with nothing to recommend him but honesty of purpose, the ability to succeed, and an unconquerable will to know and do his duty. By constant application, assisted most cordially by his admiring friend, Judge Young, the rough ashlar soon became the polished marble. In a remarkably short period in his official career, he developed into a power that was felt in all the counties of the circuit. In the prosecution of his official duties he was brought into contact with such experienced and distinguished lawyers as Gen. William Cullom, of Clinton, Col. W. A. Henderson, the silver tongued orator, Col. Henry R. Gibson and Maj. L. A. Gratz, of Knoxville, and ex Congressmen and ex Judge John P. Murray, of Gainesborough, and proved himself on all occasions a man among men.

At the general election of 1878 he was a candidate for election before the people of the circuit, and made the race against two gentlemen of acknowledged ability, and by reason of the satisfactory manner in which he discharged his duties under Gov. Porter's appointment, he was triumphantly elected. Up to this time he had developed into an efficient prosecutor, and was a terror to wrong doers. He was admired most for stating his propositions of law clearly and in the fewest possible words, limiting his speeches to about ten minutes, riveting the facts upon the minds of his jurymen, and in an unusually large number of cases securing convictions.

But the main characteristics of Gen. Mitchell as a prosecutor were, that he knew his cases, knew the facts, and would never let his grand juries make mistakes. He was as careful that the innocent should not be falsely accused as that the guilty should be convicted. He stood like a wall of fire around the innocent, but against the guilty he proceeded as with a two edged sword. In a short notice of his death, written by Judge Young, occur these words: "The power of the man consisted not in education and culture, but in the force of native intellect, and the confidence the people had in his integrity."

As a friend he was genial and companionable. They loved him most who knew him best. His morals were good. It is said he never swore an oath. Shortly before his death he professed religion, was baptized and received into the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He never married. His father having died when the son was only four months old, he was raised by his widowed mother, and was a self made man.

His mother, Mrs. Margaret Mitchell, is still living at Livingston, Tennessee, with her other son, Isaiah W. Mitchell, a prosperous farmer. The subject of this sketch died June 18, 1881, aged thirty-three years two months and six days, and was buried at Good Hope church, near Livingston.

At the first court held in the judicial circuit of which he was attorney-general, at Wartburg, Morgan county, Tennessee, after his death, a memorial meeting of the bar and people was convened in the court house, the first Monday in July, 1884, which adopted resolutions highly complimentary and heart-felt, which demonstrate his standing as a representative lawyer and representative Tennessean. He died in the prime of life, and it is still said in judicial and legal circles, his circuit will scarcely ever see his equal as a prosecutor. Judge Young, under whom he practiced during his entire official term, said of him: "He was the most efficient prosecutor I have known during my entire life as a lawyer or as a judge."

ROBERT FRANK EVANS, M. D.

SHELBYVILLE.

DR ROBERT FRANK EVANS was born August 24, 1821, in Caroline county, Virginia, and removed to Bedford county, Tennessee, in 1832, with his father, David S. Evans. His mother was Judith Bowlware, and was a worthy representative of that grand old family. There was a large family, but Robert was the only son. His father engaged in farming until 1837, when he took charge of the leading hotel at Shelbyville, the house, which still stands, "The Evans House," having been built by him. The son was partly educated in Virginia and partly at the Dixon Academy, Shelbyville, and in 1843 commenced the study of medicine with Dr. G. W. Fogleman, who, at that time, was doing a large and lucrative practice. In the autumn of 1845 he went to Louisville, Kentucky, going through the country in a buggy, and attended the medical department of the University of Louisville, and listened to the lectures of such eminent medical educators as Profs. Gross, Drake, Cobb, Miller, Caldwell and others. Returning home, he pursued his studies until the following autumn, when he went to Philadelphia, and entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he had the benefit of the teachings of Profs. Horner, Gibson, Wood, Hare, Chapman, Jackson and Meigs, who, at that day, were regarded as great lights in the profession. Receiving his degree and diploma in April, 1847, Dr. Evans returned to Shelbyville, and practiced his profession there until the spring of 1851, when a party of friends—four other young men beside himself—went to California, being attracted by the wonderful stories of that wonderful country. Dr. Evans also feeling the necessity of some change to repair the ill health he had fallen into from too much confinement and application.

The party left home in April, 1851, and went to New Orleans on the steamboat "America," and from New Orleans to Chagres on a sailing vessel. Hiring a native and a mule to transfer baggage, they walked across the isthmus of Darien to Panama, where they had to wait two weeks for an opportunity to get to the land of gold. Finally they secured passage on board a French ship, which getting out of provisions and water, and meeting with severe storms, had to put into the Sandwich Islands, and they spent ten days at Honolulu. They landed at San Francisco, August 12, 1851. Striking out for the mines, they were soon in the rough and rugged mining region of that time. The kind of life they led—working with pick and shovel and rocker, sleeping on the ground in the open air, and having only a very plain diet—soon restored Dr. Evans' health and strength, and when the keen relish of the new life had worn off, he returned to his home and resumed the practice of medicine in the summer of 1852. He has continued steadily at practice ever since, leading the life incident to the calling—going at all times, in all kinds of weather, trying to help the afflicted and distressed, and do some good for his fellow-man.

Dr. Evans has been a Mason for many years, and presided as Master of Shelbyville Benevolent Lodge, No. 122, for six or seven years, and as High Priest of Tannehill Chapter, No. 10, Royal Arch Masons about the same length of time; was created a Knight Templar in Nashville Commandery, No. 1, in 1859, and retains his membership in all the branches of Masonry at the present time, and has ever tried to live up to the elevated standard taught by this noble order.

Dr. Evans was an early advocate of county medical societies, and upon the organization of the Bedford county society, served as secretary and president for several terms. He is also a member of the Shelbyville Board of Health, and has been since its organization in 1879. He became a member of the State medical society of Tennessee many years since, has been a regular attendant upon its annual meetings, and is a contributor to its literature, as well as to the medical press. At the State society meeting in Memphis, in 1878, he was elected president, and served as such for the year (re-election not being allowed under the rules). As president, he had the good and interest of the society at heart, and desired that it might go on doing good, benefitting the profession and the people of the State. His medical reputation is with the people of his own and adjoining counties, where he is content to leave it

until the Great Physician summons him to rest from his labors.

In a financial sense Dr. Evans is in excellent circumstances, owning a good property, and being a director of the Shelbyville National Bank.

Dr. Evans married Miss Julia E. Greer, February 14, 1856, and there were two children born to them, a daughter and a son. The mother died in October, 1859, and in the following summer both children went to join her in the blessed country where there is no sickness or death.

He married a second time, December 24, 1867, Mrs. Mary Coldwell Fite, maiden name Mary Summers Coldwell, widow of Jacob C. Fite, who had two children, both living: (1) Dr. Campbell Coldwell Fite, who studied medicine with Dr. Evans, and practiced in partnership with him nearly six years, until he moved to Nashville, in 1883, to practice there, having been elected secretary and executive officer of the State Board of Health. (2). Jennie Nixon Fite, who married Surgeon A. M. Moore, of the United States navy. There are two children by the present marriage, Stella and Mary Frank Evans.

Dr. Evans has always been noted for his quiet and peaceful methods of life, has the respect of his entire acquaintance, and is held up as an example of what a man should be in all the relations of life. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and has been for years senior warden of the church at Shelbyville. Christianity with him is not a theory, but a fact. Only those who know him intimately know his greatest virtues.

P. H. McBRIDE, M.D.

NOAH.

DR. P. H. McBRIDE, Noah, Tennessee, was born December 27, 1825, at Beech Grove, Coffee county, Tennessee. His boyhood days were spent on the farm and in attending the county schools of that place. He early manifested a desire to study medicine, but not having the means to do so, apprenticed himself to a blacksmith, and at the end of two years, having mastered his trade, began business for himself. In 1846 he enlisted in Capt. L. D. Newman's company for the Mexican war, and was elected second sergeant. He served twelve months, the term of his enlistment, and, on account of sickness, was honorably discharged at New Orleans, Louisiana, in May, 1847. After returning home he finished his education in the winter of 1847-48, at Manchester Academy, Manchester, Tennessee. From 1848 to 1851 he was a farmer and blacksmith, dividing his time between the two occupations. From 1851 to 1861 he added to his tasks the study of medicine, making it a rule to read until twelve o'clock at night, and catching a preceptor whenever he could. When the war between the States broke out he volunteered in Col. John H. Savage's Sixteenth Tennessee regiment, and served for twelve months as color bearer of that gallant command. In 1862 he was commissioned by Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of War for the Confederate States, to enlist a company of mounted men, to be selected from the Sixteenth Tennessee. Mounting and equipping his men, he attached his command to Col. Starnes' regiment at Chattanooga, in 1862. His command was then made the advance guard of Gen. E. Kirby Smith's army in the Kentucky campaign, and participated with credit in the sanguinary battle of Richmond, Kentucky. After returning from this campaign, he was attached to Gen. Forrest's command until October, 1864, during which period he was in all the numerous battles, skirmishes and raids of Forrest's cavalry. His company was considered one of the very best in the Confederacy, and was among the last to surrender. Owing to great exposure and the awful fatigue of the campaigns through which he passed, Dr. McBride's health again broke down, and in October, 1864, he was ordered to the hospital indefinitely, being unfit for duty. In the November following, being able to travel, he returned home, where he remained the rest of the war.

After the war, his property all gone, he again took to his trade, at which he continued until 1868, when he moved to Noah Fork on Duck river, where he now lives, and where he began the practice of medicine. Quite a number of old and successful practitioners live in his neighborhood, but by closely applying himself, Dr. McBride has gained a good practice, and has, especially, the treatment of nearly all the chronic cases around him. More than this, he has built up a good name, as an honorable, straightforward man, correct in all his dealings, and is a citizen of first-class standing and great popularity.

As a politician Dr. McBride is known as a Democrat, staunch and true. In 1870 he was a candidate for the State Senate, having as his competitor Hon. George McKnight and Col. J. H. Hughes. Dr. McBride received a large majority in his county and every vote in his civil district. In 1882 he made a short canvass for representative, but as there were so many candidates in the field, he withdrew before the election, so as not to defeat the party ticket. Again, in 1884, he was a can-

didate for the Senate from his district, and was elected by a handsome majority, the full Democratic vote. He served with ability and influence in the Tennessee Legislature of 1885, and made many additional friends by his firm and unflinching stand on all vital questions.

His faith has always been in the Methodist church, of which organization he has been a member for forty years. His family is also of the same faith, except one son. He has always been a careful, prudent, economical man, though of a liberal and hospitable nature. He forms his plans with deliberation and caution, and then concentrates his whole mind to accomplish them.

Dr. McBride married, August 17, 1848, Miss Elizabeth S. Emerson, daughter of Gen. Hiram S. Emerson. She is a woman of many good traits, religious in her nature, and a model wife and mother. Five children have been born to them, four sons and one daughter: (1). William H. McBride, born at Manchester, Tennessee; now merchandising at Noah, Tennessee; married Miss Ella Farrar, who died in January, 1881, leaving two children, Eugene and Arthur. (2). Thomas M. McBride, born May 9, 1850; now farming at Noah. (3). P. H. McBride, born January 21, 1855; now a merchant at Morrison Station, Warren county, Tennessee; married, March 1, 1885, Miss Mary Lee Keel, daughter of J. W. Keel. (4). B. H. McBride, born in 1858; now a farmer at Noah. (5). Mary C. McBride, born July 2, 1862.

The McBride family are of Scotch-Irish descent. Dr. McBride's great-grandfather was Dr. Daniel McBride, of Dublin, Ireland. His son, John McBride, came from Ireland, lived a while in Virginia, and then emigrated to Tennessee, and was one of the first settlers of Bedford county. His son, William McBride, father of Dr. P. H. McBride, was born December 28, 1791, at Lynchburg, Virginia. William McBride was a farmer of good property, and for many years was a magistrate and chairman of the county court of Bedford county. From 1851 to 1855 he was revenue collector of Coffee county. He was married, in Bedford county, to Miss Millie Conwell, daughter of John Conwell, who served the whole of the Revolutionary war as a private.

HON. ROBERT McFARLAND.

MORRISTOWN.

HON. ROBERT McFARLAND, at present one of the Supreme Judges of Tennessee, was born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, April 15, 1832. He is the son of Col. Robert McFarland, a native of the same county, who in early life was a lieutenant in the regular United States army, serving during the war of 1812 at Lundy's Lane, Fort Erie, and other notable engagements. Soon after the war he resigned, and returned to his native county, married, and settled down as a private citizen, following the occupation of a tanner. He was colonel of militia, and for many years a justice of the peace. He died in Kentucky in August, 1844, while on his return from Missouri, at the age of fifty-five years. He was a man of the highest personal integrity, and commanded universal respect wherever he was known. One of his great purposes in life was to give his children all the educational advantages within his reach. He was in religion a Presbyterian and in politics a Whig. His father was also known as Col. Robert McFarland, and was a native of Virginia, but removed to Tennessee at an early day; was the first sheriff of Jefferson county; was a noted Indian fighter in the early settlement of the county; a man of vigorous character, and prominent in his county during his life. His death occurred about 1838. The McFarland family originally came from the highlands of Scotland.

Judge McFarland's mother was born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, the daughter of James Scott, a Scotch Irish Presbyterian, who, with his wife, emigrated from Ireland and settled in Jefferson county at an early day, where he spent the remainder of his life, an ardent Presbyterian elder. His daughter, the mother of Judge McFarland, was a woman of most excellent character, of quick mind and remarkable energy, and was loved and respected by every one. She was also a Presbyterian. Her death occurred in February, 1866, at the age of sixty six.

The brothers and sisters of Judge McFarland, in the order of their ages, are as follows: (1). Isaac B. McFarland, a half-brother, of Brenham, Texas, who for many years has been judge of the district court in that State. (2). William McFarland, who, for a short time, was judge of the second Tennessee circuit by appointment of Gov. D. W. C. Senter; represented the first Tennessee district in Congress from 1874 to 1876, and is still a prominent and leading citizen, and resides at Morristown. (3). Mrs. H. M. Barton, the wife of Judge R. M. Barton, now of Chattanooga. (4). Mrs. Jones, who died many years ago, the wife of Thomas M. Jones. (5). Mrs. M. C. Smith, the wife of Rev. W. H. Smith. (6). Mrs. Emma Kidwell, the wife of R. J. Kidwell. (7). Robert McFarland, subject of this sketch. (8). Mary A. McFarland, the youngest, who died in 1876, the wife of Wm. H. Turley.

There was nothing in the boyhood of Judge McFarland to attract attention. He was regarded as a rather dreary, listless boy. An eccentric Irishman once made a remark about him that afforded infinite amusement to his brothers and sisters. Said the Irishman, "Robert, poor boy, will never be wise." He attended the common schools of the county, where he acquired such knowledge and instruction as could not well be avoided; afterwards attended Tusculum College for a short time, and also a high school at Greeneville, but his school education was very incomplete. At the age of nineteen he began the study of law with his brother in law, Judge Barton, at Greeneville, making his house his home. He does not remember, however, that the selection of the law as his profession was ever determined upon by himself; his brother and brother in law merely determined to make a lawyer of him, *nolens volens*, and he simply acquiesced. He gratefully acknowledges his obligations to them, and in fact to the entire family, for their assistance and encouragement. He resided several years at Greeneville, at the home of Judge Barton, and to the assistance received from him and Mrs. Barton he attributes the greater part of whatever success he met with in after life.

He was licensed in 1854 by Judge McKinney, of the Supreme Court, and Chancellor Lucky, and began practice in the counties of Greene, Jefferson, and others adjoining, his partner in Greeneville being Col. Robert Johnson, son of the late President Andrew Johnson, and in the other counties he formed partnerships with his preceptor, Judge Barton, and the late Montgomery Thornburgh.

On May 17, 1859, he married Miss Jennie Baker, a daughter of H. B. Baker, a merchant of Greeneville. They shortly after took up their residence at Dandridge, Jefferson county, but their home was soon broken up by the war, Judge McFarland volunteering in the Confederate army in the latter part of 1861. He became major of Col. Bradford's regiment, Thirty first Tennessee infantry, afterwards mounted, and in that capacity served to the end of the war, participating in the Kentucky campaign, the defense of Vicksburg, with Gen. Jubal Early in his raid on Washington City in 1864, and in many cavalry engagements.

After the war he returned to his native county, where, however, it was very difficult to remain, owing to prejudices engendered by the war, and the mob spirit prevailing against returned Confederate soldiers. He did remain, however, being countenanced and sustained by a few personal friends on the Union side, and he especially acknowledges the generous and manly treatment he received from Col. J. M. Thornburgh, of the Federal army, who, though an antagonist in arms, was a warm personal friend. He also mentions others to whom he is under like obligations. He resumed the practice of the law in the same counties, in partnership with R. M. McKee, Esq., of Greeneville, and Col. Thornburgh in the other counties. In 1869-70 he was on two or three occasions appointed special judge of the Supreme Court by Gov. Senter. On the resignation of Hon. Thos. A. R. Nelson, he was appointed by Gov. John C. Brown, December 11, 1871, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme bench. In August following he was elected to the office, defeating Col. J. B. Cooke, an able and popular lawyer of Chattanooga. At the general election in August, 1878, he was again elected for the term expiring September 1, 1886.

The elements of success in Judge McFarland's character, or such as his friends attribute to him, are few and simple, but they have enabled him to overcome many obstacles. In the first place he has steady, well-formed moral habits, and is noted for his perfect honesty. He has succeeded in impressing those with whom he has come in contact with his faultless candor and high sense of fairness. In the next place, the selection of the law as his profession was, in the light of after developments, very fortunate. He thinks it doubtful if he would have met with even moderate success in any other calling, but, as was said of him by the late Chief-Justice Nicholson, "He is a born lawyer."

He possesses an almost intuitive perception of legal principles and the faculty of practically applying them. He is not a systematic student, nor very industrious, except when actively engaged in the management of causes, or on the bench, when he works with earnestness and vigor. At the bar he was not an orator or an advocate, but was regarded as a close, zealous, intense, and logical legal debater. In social life he is rather diffident and retiring, but in the management of causes he has sufficient self-confidence to enable him to act with promptness and decision. He is not of a popular turn, and mixes poorly with the general public, but he is apt to make fast friends of the few with whom he is intimately associated. In all his conduct there is an absence of any effort at display, a contempt for sham and pretense. As a judge he is laborious and careful. His mind is well balanced and eminently judicial in its character. He has few, if any hobbies, and is as free from improper influences as a judge well can be. If his judgment is ever disturbed, it is by his sympathy for the poor and oppressed, for notwithstanding his calm and quiet exterior, he has the gentlest emotions and tenderest sympathies. The controlling motive of his actions is a sense of duty, a love of justice and the right.

Judge McFarland has been most happy in his domestic relations. His wife is in every sense a congenial spirit—gentle, quiet, affectionate, and faithfully devoted to her husband and family. They have three children, Misses Anna and Emma, educated at Ward's Seminary, Nashville, and Henry, a youth of seventeen, who says he is destined for the law. Judge McFarland and his wife are Presbyterians, and he is in politics a Democrat, and a Royal Arch Mason. He is five feet, ten inches

in height, and of very light, slender build. For the past two years he has been severely afflicted with rheumatism, but rarely misses his post of duty.

Judge Robert McFarland died at his home in Morristown, on the morning of the 2d of October, 1884, surrounded by his wife and children, his brother and one of his sisters, and a few other friends, apparently in possession of his faculties almost to the moment of dissolution. He had been laboring under an attack of rheumatism for nearly two years, and had visited Hot Springs, Arkansas, and spent part of the previous winter in Florida, in the hope of obtaining relief, but without success. The remedies administered to arrest the disease seriously affected his stomach, and at last, his lungs becoming involved, death ensued. No man ever displayed more patience, or more resignation to his fate. He was long confined to his room, and saw but few persons, except such of his personal friends as called upon him; yet he was ever cheerful, and often, in his way, indulged in pleasantry with those who called to see him.

He was a quiet, unobtrusive, retiring man, distant and diffident in his intercourse with the world, and not formed for popularity with the masses; yet so well was he known and appreciated by the people, that he had the unbounded confidence and esteem of all parties. Dying in the midst of the people with whom he was born and reared, he died without an enemy. If there is a man in the limits of the State who ever doubted his honesty and integrity, we have never heard of him. His brethren of the bar throughout the State have testified as to their appreciation of his character as a man, and as to his ability as a lawyer and a judge.

From the tribute to his memory, adopted by the Supreme court bar of East Tennessee, shortly after his death, we copy the following just estimate of the character of Judge McFarland:

Considered, as man or judge, the simplicity and purity of his character is a delightful object of contemplation. His sentiments were lofty and noble, his demeanor modest and unassuming, even to diffidence. He was kind, liberal and generous, slow to promise, scrupulously faithful in performance; grateful for personal favors, and never forgetful of obligation. Though lacking in effusive affection, there was unswerving fidelity in his friendship. Strong in convictions of right, he was singularly free from bigotry and fanaticism. Courteous and polite in his association, he had many friends; but his confidence and intimacy were reserved for a few. He met cordially men of all classes, but commanded respect for his office from all by the quiet dignity of his character and unpretentious purity of his life. He was no politician, and no one ever suspected him of favor or policy in his judicial office. He was religious without display or pretence, charitable without boast or ostentation, tenacious of truth and consecrated to duty. Free from arrogance, vanity or self seeking, he devoted his life to the study and exposition of the law, and was ever strong to execute justice and maintain truth. For this he always possessed, in a remarkable degree, the trust of the people and the implicit confidence of the bar.

He was a born lawyer—a judge by nature. He had a logical mind, patient of investigation and trained by reflection rather than much reading. He was singularly free from bias or prejudice, and if as a judge he was not famed for erudition, he fully compensated for its absence by an accurate discrimination, sound judgment and rare practical wisdom. In clearness of vision and perspicuity of statement he was preeminent, unrivaled. None ever had occasion to distrust his knowledge of the case, or doubt the meaning of his opinion.

His disposition and habit was, if possible, to solve doubt and determine cases by the application of fundamental principles of law to the facts. In this he resembled the great Chief Justice Marshall; and like Marshall, too, his judicial style was dry and unadorned, void of simile and metaphor and rhetoric. No one will ever seek his opinions for beauty of style or wealth of illustration. But he never failed to be clear and convincing; and though his opinions may not abound in citation of cases to support them, one feels at the conclusion the same serene satisfaction experienced in finishing a geometrical demonstration or a logical syllogism.

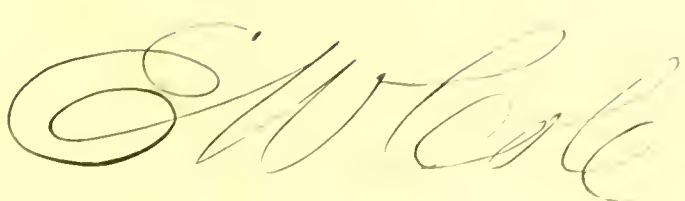
His sense of justice was strong, his love of right profound; but above all towered his reverence for law. He could never consent to permit hard cases to make bad law.

In a marked degree, too, he had the judicial temperament, and a singular freedom from the pride of opinion. He weighed and balanced all arguments with an eye single to the law and its requirements. If he had prejudice, he conquered it; if preconception of the law, he suspended it, and listened patiently to adverse views; if he had erred, he was open to correction, and readily recalled an erroneous opinion.

No impertinent suggestion, no extraneous consideration, ever seemed to divert his mind from the matter to be decided. So entirely judicial was he, so devoted to the solution of the legal problems before him, that nothing ever seemed to interrupt his steady and even progress to a conclusion; this was reached only after a painstaking investigation and impartial consideration of all the material facts in the case before him. His personality never obtrusive, was lost, or rather absorbed, in legal reflection; so that when he announced his decision, it seemed to the bar not so much the opinion of the court, as the logical, solemn and inevitable judgment of the law.

In correctness of decision, the highest test of a supreme judge, he had no superior. He was not as learned a lawyer as Reese, nor as exact and precise as McKinney, but in clearness of perception, soundness of judgment and correctness of decision, he rivaled either. The country can boast of a Story, a Kent and a Marshall; East Tennessee has had her Reese, her McKinney and her McFarland.

The judicial record of Judge McFarland's eleven years' continuous service on the Supreme bench of Tennessee is contained in the Reports from 3 Heiskell to 10 Lea, inclusive, and is as free from error as any in the annals of the judicial history of the State.



borough and Nashville, and putting under contract the unfinished portion between Evansville and Nashville. He next, with the aid of his own and his friends' stock, bought for his company a controlling interest in the Western and Atlantic railroad, from Chattanooga to Atlanta; afterwards contracting for his company to lease the Central railroad of Georgia, together with all its branches and leased lines, about one thousand miles, with its splendid steamship line. He then had control of two thousand miles of road; but, having flanked his rival, the Louisville and Nashville railroad company, in the West and in the South, that company bought in New York city, in January, 1880, a majority of the stock in the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, and Mr. Cole resigned.

He was for twelve years vice-president, and one of the lessees of the State road of Georgia since 1871, and still holds the latter relation to that road. On May 27, 1880, he was elected president of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad company, having control also of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. While president of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, he formed in New York the syndicate with Mr. George I. Seney and others, by which he extended the line of his road to Meridian, Mississippi, and to Brunswick on the Atlantic, and by extending the Knoxville branch to the State line of Kentucky, and by contracts with the Kentucky Central and the Louisville and Nashville, secured connections from the West to the Atlantic, via Knoxville and Atlanta. Having large private interests requiring his personal attention, and desiring some recreation after many years of close attention to business, he resigned the presidency of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad in May, 1882.

Since then Mr. Cole has contributed largely to the prosperity of Nashville by the erection of several large business blocks. The one on the corner of Union and Cherry streets, the Cole building, is considered the handsomest in the South. In the room at the corner of this building, fitted up with all modern improvements and almost without regard to cost, Mr. Cole inaugurated and opened to public favor, September 1, 1883, "The American National Bank," with a capital of six hundred thousand dollars. The rush to subscribe for stock in his bank was unprecedented in the history of banking in Nashville. He took the presidency himself, and after managing this financial institution for about six months, with the assistance of his able cashier, he established its credit so high that he was enabled to consolidate with it the Third National Bank of Nashville, an old and prosperous bank, well established in the confidence of the public. This permitted him to withdraw from the details of banking, which are not particularly tasteful to him. He was mainly instrumental in reorganizing the American National Bank after its consolidation, with a capital of one million dollars, and electing John Kirkman president, John M. Lea and Edgar Jones vice-presidents, and A. W. Harris cashier, accepting himself the place of chairman of the executive committee. Under this strong organization this bank has become one of the most important financial institutions in the South.

In the basement story below the American National Bank, a story absolutely fire-proof, with tiled flooring, elegantly fitted up offices and coupon rooms, and an enormous burglar and fire-proof vault for the public, containing eight hundred safes or apartments for private use, Mr. Cole inaugurated the Safe Deposit, Trust and Banking company, which is destined to be a blessing not only to Nashville but to the surrounding country. Nothing, however, seems too much for his indomitable will and energy to accomplish. His powers of combination are wonderful, and while not neglecting the minutest detail, his mind seems to grasp readily and with ease and to put together aggregates in harmonious relations that would stagger and confuse most minds.

Mr. Cole's *personnel* is very striking. He is fifty-eight years old, of tall, commanding figure, weighs two hundred and twenty-five pounds, is remarkably well preserved; his manner is grave and polished. He has almost magnetic influence over men, which is partly accounted for by the justness and liberality of his opinions and actions. As an illustration of this may be mentioned his opposition to extreme railroad legislation by the Tennessee Legislature of 1882–83. Contrary to the advice of friends, he stood up against such legislation, and in a most elaborate and exhaustive speech, at the grand opera house in Nashville, on February 27, 1883, against the measures of the bill then pending in the Legislature, drew public attention to the matter; and what was known as the caucus railroad commission bill, with plenary powers, was superseded by one only advisory in terms.

Mr. Cole has been pecuniarily a very successful man. He is by long odds the largest owner of city property in Nashville, besides having extensive real estate interests elsewhere. At the same time he has been a liberal and public-spirited citizen: there is scarcely one public enterprise, educational, religious or charitable, in the city built in his time to which he has not been a contributor. In politics he is a Democrat, in religion, as before said, a Methodist, but he is broad-minded, and never finds fault with others about either their political or religious views. He is an active and influential member of the State Board of Health and of the Tennessee Historical Society, is a Mason, and a patron of literature, music and the fine arts. His home, Terrace Place, in Nashville, is noted for its elegant hospitality, and fully illustrates within the motto, *Salve*, over its entrance. It has recently been remodeled and improved, and is now, beyond doubt, one of the handsomest and most truly palatial places in the South.

Mr. Cole has been twice married. First, to Miss Louise McGavock Lytle, daughter of Archibald Lytle,

colonel as best known by his rank as major. He participated in all the battles of the East Tennessee campaign and was wounded March 20 1864, in an engagement on the French Broad river by a minnie ball through the wrist the scar of which he will bear till the last enemy is subdued him. He was taken prisoner by Gen. Samuel Carter now an uncle by marriage on his first raid into East Tennessee in the spring of 1862 but was paroled the same day and exchanged about a month subsequently.

An interesting piece of history is connected with the Sixty second regiment. While at Cumberland Gap on September 13 1863 the regiment was surrendered by Gen Frazier and the men thought needlessly. They were satisfied they had been sold out and that a surrender was unnecessary. Maj McDowell and all the regiment able to travel together with a large portion of the Thirty seventh Virginia regiment determined that they would not be surrendered that they would come out of Cumberland Gap and they did come out though surrounded by a large force of Federals. They cut their way through in the night and escaped with about eight hundred men unhurt not a man being touched. They returned to East Tennessee and united themselves with the army under Gen Samuel Jones afterwards under Gen Breckinridge.

During the war January 27 1863 Maj McDowell was captured the second time this time by Miss Margaret Rhea, daughter of Col James D Rhea. The affair occurred at Union Depot then Zollicoffer Sullivan county, Tennessee and it is needless to say the gallant Major gallantly surrendered but never asked for a parole, would not accept one if tendered, but remained a willing prisoner.

The war over, Maj McDowell settled with his wife at Union Depot, read law under Col. N. M. Taylor and Judge R. R. Butler (whose sketches appear elsewhere in this volume), and was admitted to the bar in March, 1866 by Judge R. R. Butler and Judge Sam Milligan of the Supreme bench. He began practice in Sullivan county, and has been engaged continuously in practice till now in the counties of Sullivan, Washington, and Carter, and in the Supreme and Federal courts at Knoxville. In the fall of 1879 he formed a partnership with Judge R. R. Butler, which continues to the present time.

In politics Maj. McDowell is an hereditary Democrat his family having been Democrats from a time beyond which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, but though a working member with his political party he has never held or sought civil office. As a delegate he has frequently attended the State Democratic conventions, and has frequently spoken in political campaigns. In 1856 he was made an Entered Apprentice Mason at Bristol, but has never taken the higher degrees. In 1874-75 he edited the Sullivan *Landmark*, published at Union Depot. In religion he first attached himself to the Methodist Church in 1852 and in 1858 he joined the Presbyterian church at Bristol. He was converted he believes [illegible] and for four years was a [illegible].

The McDowell family [illegible]. The advent of the family [illegible] to the Revolution. Many of them participated in the war for independence and in that memorable King Mountain and some buried in the fall of 1812. At the battle of King Mountain we remember the History of the Heroes of King Mountain. John and Charles McDowell both commanded there. They were not generals, but for the time of the engagement [illegible] fabled as the battle was progressing. John and Charles McDowell assumed command and were forward and were complimented with the rank of general. Maj McDowell is a descendant of the fifth remove from Gen John McDowell. Another McDowell a kinsman of Maj McDowell was a member of Congress from Maryland.

The grandfather of Maj McDowell was John McDowell a farmer and preacher born in McDowell county North Carolina the county receiving its name as a compliment to other members of the family, married at Pleasant Gardens in the same county and died. He was a member of the North Carolina Legislature and occupied various other positions. He was a Baptist. His son Rev. John McDowell father of the subject of this biography was born in Haywood county, North Carolina in 1801 was a merchant in early life and originally a Baptist but dissolved his connection with that Church on account of disagreement with its doctrine of immersion. He then attached himself to the Methodist church in which he preached until his death September 11 1865. He was an active worker in the church of limited education but of wonderful originality, a successful man in anything he undertook and exceptionally devoted to the work of the ministry and of good business qualities mostly acquired by experience. He was commissioner of Macon and Haywood counties North Carolina for forty years. He had five children was a man of even temperament and always had a kind word for every body irrespective of their position in life. He taught his children at an early age to revere the Sabbath and the Church which resulted in their early connection with the church of his choice. He died a triumphant death making a profound religious impression upon those who witnessed his departure. He left six children living (1) William R. who married Elizabeth Gibbs and is living a farmer near the old homestead (2) Nancy E. unmarried, and living on the old homestead (3) Sarah T. wife of Joseph Brendle a farmer in Haywood county North Carolina has one child John (4) Caroline wife of William McClure a farmer in Macon county North Carolina living near the old homestead (5) Byron G. subject of this sketch (6) Athan L. farmer on

daughter of Alfred M. Carter of Carter county, Tennessee, a county named for the family. He was a prominent planter of that section, of large wealth and influence. Mrs. McDowell is a niece of David W. Carter, now of Bristol, and of Landon Carter, who was killed at the close of the war by the wreck [illegible]. Her grandfather, Alfred M. Carter, married first to a Miss Duffield, who became the mother of David, Landon and Elizabeth Carter. The children of his second wife are Samuel P. Carter, now retired in the United States navy, James P. T. Carter, [illegible], and Rev. W. B. Carter, of Elizabethtown, Carter county, Tennessee. Mrs. McDowell is also connected with the well known Taylor family of East Tennessee, and, being a Rhea, is related to one of the [illegible] interesting families in that region. She was reared in Rogersville and Blountville, belongs to the Presbyterian church and is beloved for her [illegible] consistent and uniform Christian life.

[illegible] daughter of this marriage was D. [illegible] R. McDowell, born November 27, 1863, graduated from [illegible] College in 1884, now a book keeper in [illegible]; 2. Elizabeth McDowell, born September [illegible]; 3. Dr. Joseph J. McDowell, born August 12, 1868; 4. Alfred S. McDowell, born September 12, 1870; 5. Mary Eva McDowell, born December 13, 1875; 6. Margaret Rhea McDowell, born June 19, 1880.

Mr. McDowell began life without property, and what he now owns is the result of industry, economy, close application to business, careful keeping of every trust committed to his hands, a record of which his posterity will be proud. The principles of the estate he may transmit to them he followed. His habits were sober, steady and correct. He was a believer in the Bible, and then when a boy [illegible] was under the influence of whiskey

GOV. ALBERT S. MARKS.

[illegible]

This [illegible] Prince [illegible] Knox county, Tennessee, [illegible] 1818. His [illegible] Marks, was a native of Virginia, and a descendant of [illegible] Marks, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His mother's maiden name was Mary Ann Hall. She was a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of [illegible] Hall, who was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Marks was left fatherless at a tender age, and was reared in the [illegible] and cradle of revolutions. His early preference was for the law as a profession, and this was [illegible] consulted when, at school exhibition, he [illegible] and received the [illegible] of his class, who recommended that [illegible] students. He lived, however, [illegible] and worked [illegible] upon it till his [illegible] went [illegible] to Winchester, Tennessee, and commenced the study of law in the office of [illegible] & Powell, the senior member of which, [illegible], was a [illegible] relative. After [illegible] two years he was

admitted to the bar in the fall of 1858, and commenced practice in partnership with them. In January, 1861, Mr. Frizzell retired from the firm, and Colyar & Marks practiced together. The next month Marks was put forward as the Union candidate for the constitutional convention, the Hon. Peter Turney being opposed to him as the secession candidate. Marks had hitherto been identified with the Breckinridge wing of the Democratic party. The two men had been intimate personal friends, and, though diametrically opposed in politics, made the canvass together, boarding, lodging and riding together throughout the contest. It is well known that Marks was defeated and the State seceded. War having broken out in consequence, the two friends ran a singulary parallel course. Both became commanders of regiments, both were severely wounded, and both were at the same time confined to their beds and treated for their wounds at Winchester. To complete the parallel, both lost exactly the same number of men by the casualties of war.

Judge Marks entered the Confederate service as captain of Company E, Seventeenth Tennessee regiment of infantry. This regiment was included in Gen. Zollicoffer's command, and was in all his engagements to the date of his death, at the disastrous battle of Fishing Creek. In the affair at Rock Castle, out of eleven thousand men only eleven were killed, and six of these were members of Marks' company. The reason of this was that that part of the hill attacked which was opposite to Marks' command, was alone accessible, while the troops on either side of it were unable to ascend, so that the brunt of the battle was encountered by that one company. After the defeat and death of Zollicoffer, the regiment was transferred to the command of Gen. Bushrod Johnson, of Hardee's corps, and participated in the engagements around Corinth, where Marks became major, May, 1862, and in the June following assumed the command of the regiment as colonel. This was when the army was reorganized, and the Seventeenth Tennessee formed part of Buckner's command during the Kentucky campaign of 1862. In this campaign he was appointed by Gen. Buckner to the honor of receiving the surrender of the Federal troops which were defeated at Mumfordsville, in September, 1862.

On the return of Buckner's command to Tennessee, Gen. Buckner himself was ordered to take charge of the department of Alabama, with Mobile as his headquarters. His division was transferred to the command of Gen. Pat. Cleburne, and with it, of course, Marks' regiment. In this command the regiment was present at the battle of Murfreesborough, December 31, 1862, and there Col. Marks received a very severe wound in his right leg from a canister-shot, which necessitated amputation below the knee. To the editor of these sketches, on being asked the cause of his lameness, he answered "through trifling with the Union." At the same time his compatriots recognize in the missing limb the evidence that he did his duty in defense of the southern country and people. The Seventeenth regiment in that battle captured three batteries and lost two hundred and forty six men, killed and wounded, and upon the recommendation of Gen. Cleburne, President Davis placed its colonel's name upon the roll of honor. This terminated the military career of Col. Marks.

After the close of the war he practiced law for two years in partnership with his former partner, A. S. Colyar; then Mr. Colyar moved to Nashville, in 1866. His partners then were Capt. J. B. Fitzpatrick and Capt. T. D. Gregory, with whom he practiced until 1870. At this latter date he was elected chancellor of the fourth chancery division of Tennessee, to which office he was re elected at the expiration of his first term, 1878. He gained great credit while on the bench by the energy with which he pushed forward the business which had accumulated through the proverbially dilatory proceedings of that court; but, though re elected, he did not serve through a second term. The year of his re election, 1878, he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for governor of the State, and elected to that office in the November of that year. He served for two years, but declined to allow his name to go before the next Democratic convention for re election. The division in the Democratic party, occasioned by the State debt question, had already manifested itself during the election of 1878, and he was satisfied that, in 1880, he could not, if nominated, obtain the united Democratic vote, and would therefore be very probably defeated. Judge Marks was the last governor of Tennessee who received the united vote of the Democratic party.

He resumed the practice of law in Franklin and the adjoining counties until 1883, when he rejoined his relative and former partner, A. S. Colyar, at Nashville, where was established the firm now known as Colyar, Marks & Childress.

In politics Gov. Marks is a Democrat by inheritance, as well as by conviction. Prior to their settlement in Tennessee, his family were Virginians, who lived near the seat of Thomas Jefferson, and followed the political fortunes of that gentleman throughout, and when the old Republican party separated into Whigs and Democrats they gave in their permanent adhesion to the latter party.

Gov. Marks married, April 29, 1863, Miss Novella Davis a native of Wilson county, Tennessee. He had been engaged to this lady before he lost his leg, and and when he recovered, mutilated in body and broken in fortune, he honorably offered to release her from her engagement. The same offer was made to many southern ladies during and after our civil war, and this editor knows of no single instance in which one of them availed herself of her lover's permission. Certainly Miss Davis was one of the last persons who

could be expected to do so, and she gladly claimed the fulfillment of the engagement, devoting herself thence forward with redoubled affection to the happiness of her wounded lover. Any intelligent person enjoying the privilege of an introduction to Mrs. Marks, at once discovers that he has formed the acquaintance of a superior woman; superior, that is, intellectually, morally and in person. She in fact combines the elements of a perfect lady, noble in person, elevated in mental qualities, a fine scholar, and brilliant in conversation, the ornament of society, and still domestic and practical in the management of her home, she seems nowhere out of place, but, whatever she undertakes, accomplishes it as thoroughly as if that alone had been the occupation of her life. It is said that when her husband was chancellor, and necessarily absent from home a good deal, she managed the farm with the skill and energy of a first rate practical farmer. On the other hand, that her intellect and culture were made available in training the minds of her children is manifested by the high position they took as scholars when sent to school. It is believed that her cultivated intellect stimulated that of her husband, and that her towering ambition kindled his to its highest efforts. This estimate of the wife of Gov. Marks justifies the editor, as he thinks, in giving her a distinguished place among the eminent Tennesseans, whose memoirs are included in this collection.

The revising editor also, having himself been admitted to the honor of a brief acquaintance with this lady, cannot refrain from adding his testimony to the nobility of her character and the fascination of her conversation. He recognizes in her a perfect type of the grandeur with which the southern ladies rose to the emergencies of the war and its consequences, and, without ceasing to be refined and cultivated ladies, showed themselves self-sacrificing and practical women in coping with the adversity entailed on all by that terrible calamity.

By his marriage with this lady, Gov. Marks has two sons: (1). Arthur Handly, born at LaGrange, Georgia, March 8, 1864, a scholar of high standing at the University of the South, Sewanee; (2). Albert Davis, born at Winchester, Tennessee, September 1, 1867, now finishing his education at the Winchester Normal College.

Mrs. Marks is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Her father was the Hon. John R. Davis of Wilson county, Tennessee, a member of the General Assembly of 1859-60, and 1861-62, a planter and a major in the Confederate States army, of a family originally from North Carolina. His father was Thomas Davis, one of the early settlers of Wilson county. Mrs. Marks' mother was Caroline Hunter, a native of Wilson county, and also of a North Carolina family.

Gov. Marks' father, Elisha S. Marks, was a native of Loudon county, Virginia, but emigrated in early life with his father to Daviess county, Kentucky. The father died there at the age of thirty-one years. Elisha succeeded to his patrimony and lived long on the farm in Daviess county, his mother living with him. Both inherited a comfortable fortune, but made no effort to increase it. No member of the family has ever been insolvent. He married Elizabeth Lashbrook, whose mother was a Miss Colyar, sister of the father of A. S. Colyar. Gov. Marks' grandmother was a member of the Daniel family, of Virginia. His mother died in Daviess county, Kentucky, in 1859, leaving five daughters and two sons, all now deceased except the governor's sister, Margaret, widow of Capt. J. B. Fitzpatrick, and Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Robert Handly, of Winchester, and Gov. Marks' brother, Dr. Edward C. Marks, who is practicing medicine at Tracy City, Tennessee. His father's and grandfather's families were all pious and devoted Methodists. The following letter from a venerable Methodist minister will show the estimation in which they were held by the ministers and members of that church:

RUSSELLVILLE, KY., August 21, 1878.

Hon. A. S. Marks:

DEAR SIR: I was greatly delighted to see from the papers that you were nominated by the late Democratic convention of your State as candidate for the office of governor, and I write to congratulate you upon this honorable distinction.

In 1812 I was appointed as preacher on the Owensborough circuit, in this State, where I remained two years. Your father's house was one of my preaching places, and also one of my best homes. Your grandmother, your father's mother, who resided with him, was a devoted Methodist, of the old type, and one of the most pious persons I ever knew. She seemed very much to me as my own mother. I was then a young man, and her counsels and advice were a great blessing to me. Your father and mother were my devoted friends. They were distinguished for that warm hospitality, especially towards Methodist preachers, for which Kentucky has always been distinguished, more eminently, however, in that day, than in the present. You were then a small boy, I would think, eight or ten years of age, the oldest of the children, as I recollect. You were the favorite of your grandmother, who had the settled conviction that you might become a Methodist preacher, the highest distinction, in her estimation, to which you could attain. You were a great favorite of mine, and you became very much attached to me. You, like little boys generally, were very fond of a horse, and nearly always when I would arrive, you would ride my horse to water, and to the stable. I made it a rule to wait on myself as much as I was allowed. But when I would get to the stable to get my horse, you were along to aid me, and do the riding. I look back on those days of nearly forty years ago, with great pleasure, mingled with sadness.

Your sainted grandmother has long ago entered into her heavenly rest; so also is your father and mother. Your father was a man of more than ordinary natural endowments and a high-toned, honorable gentleman. Your mother was a model of all the virtues that make up the true woman. She was amiable and sprightly and remarkable for her personal beauty. Your maternal grandmother, Lashbrook, was distinguished for her fine sense and excellent character. She was a devoted Christian, and a Methodist. Her house was one of my best homes. She died while I was on the circuit, and I preached her funeral to a very large congregation.

You will, I am sure, bear with me in thus writing to you. My friendships have always been very strong, especially those formed in early life, and I feel an interest in the children of my early friends almost as strong as if they were only kindred by ties of blood. When, at Nashville, in 1878, I spent some days with Col.

Colyar, a relation of yours, who gave me your history in Tennessee. I had the pleasure also of seeing two of your sisters, who called on me.

I failed (strangely) to inquire if you were a professor of religion, and a member of the church. I would be happy to know if such be the case; for, permit me to say, that whatever distinction a man may gain among men, his life is a terrible failure if he has failed to live a religious life, and thus prepare for a better and higher state. Yours truly,

N. H. Lee.

Questioned as to the methods observed by him in attaining success in life, Judge Marks answered: "I feel that labor and temperance have been the means of my success. My course has been a strange one in one respect—I have never had to wait. Ever since I have been at the bar I have been fully occupied. I have always tried to perform the duties that lay nearest to me."

RICHARD B. MAURY, M.D.

MEMPHIS.

RICHARD B. MAURY was born in Georgetown, D. C., February 5, 1834, but his father moving first to Norfolk, a few weeks after he was born, and subsequently to Fredericksburg, Virginia, he grew up at the latter place. He early manifested a desire to study medicine, and when but a lad of seven years, having heard a lecture by a Chinese missionary, he came home and, with boyish enthusiasm, announced to his mother that he intended to become a physician and go to China. He had the advantage of a careful training by one of the most faithful of mothers, a most refined and conscientious woman; and after leaving her hands all his school-boy days were spent under the instruction of Thomas H. Hanson, who for twenty-five years was the prominent teacher in Fredericksburg. He then entered the University of Virginia, of which he is an *alumnus*, having graduated from several of the literary schools of that institution. The next four years he taught school in Petersburg and Fredericksburg, at a salary of about six hundred dollars per annum. He then re entered the University of Virginia, and in 1857 graduated thence in medicine, under Profs. James L. Cabell, John S. Davis, S. S. Maupin and Henry Howard. He next went to New York, and, after standing a competitive examination, was appointed an interne to Belle Vue hospital, and while holding that appointment took the degree of M.D. in the University of New York—a second medical graduation. At the close of his hospital career, being threatened with disease of the lungs, he decided to go to Mississippi. Soon after, the war broke out and Dr. Maury entered the Confederate army as surgeon of the Twenty-eighth Mississippi cavalry, and after one year of service in the field was transferred to hospital duty and served the Confederacy until the close of the war, in charge of hospitals at Brookhaven and Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi, and at Greenville, Alabama.

The war over, he moved to Memphis, in 1867, where he has resided ever since, devoted exclusively to his profession. In 1869 he was elected professor of physiology, and in 1870 professor of the practice of medicine, in the Memphis Medical College. He however took an active interest in public education, and on account of his eminent fitness, was elected and served two years as president of the Memphis board of education. Dr. Maury has contributed frequently to medical journals, among the most important of his papers being "Topical Medication in the Treatment of Chronic Dysentery," and various articles on gynecological subjects. In 1885 he was elected professor of Gynecology in the Memphis Hospital Medical College.

Dr. Maury is a valued member of the Tennessee State and Shelby county medical societies, and a Fellow of the American Gynecological Society. For the past ten years he has devoted himself especially to the diseases of women, much of his work being surgical, in which he has built up an honorable and enviable reputation. A physician's life, even though he may be studious and have at his command a vast amount of brain, skill and experience, is necessarily uneventful and quiet, so far as the outside world may know. The very nature of his studies and of his practice is private, unsuited for general publication, and hence his name does not make half the noise in the world that an ordinary politician does with one-half the mental ability. For this reason the writer takes especial pride in recording the lives of these medical gentlemen whose actions are "at once a service and a sacrifice" for the welfare of their fellowmen.

Dr. Maury married, first in Port Gibson, Mississippi, Miss Jane S. Ellett, born in that town, June 14, 1840. Mrs. Maury was the daughter of Hon. Henry T. Ellett, a distinguished lawyer, now of Memphis, formerly on the Supreme bench of Mississippi, and a member of Congress from that State. Her mother, Rebecca C. Seeley, was a daughter of Gov. Seeley, of New Jersey. Mrs. Maury was educated at Natchez, Mississippi. She died in Memphis, April 10, 1875, leaving six children: (1). Richard B., born March 25, 1862, in Port Gibson; educated in Virginia; now on a cattle ranch in Texas. (2). Kate Ellett, born August 27, 1864, in Greenville; graduated at Miss Higby's high school, Memphis. (3).

oner of war in 1812 on board a British ship with Charles Francis Key, when the latter wrote the Star Spangled Banner. He married Miss Millicent Beans, a member of an old Maryland family. Dr. Mary's mother was a woman of very strong character of great refinement and culture, of most remarkable piety, a thorough Bible scholar, a believer in prayer and one whose prayers availed much. She died near Danville, Kentucky, September 12, 1879, leaving three children.

JAMES BENJAMIN COWAN, M.D.

TULLAHOMA.

JAMES BENJAMIN COWAN, one of the most prominent surgeons and physicians in Tennessee, was born in Fayetteville, Tennessee, September 15, 1843. His grandfather, Maj. James Cowan, was a soldier in the Seminole and Creek wars, was with Jackson in 1812, and held a commission from the United States government for a number of years as commander of what was known as "Revolutors," engaged in keeping Indians off the frontier of Tennessee. He was a farmer, originally from Virginia, and came to Blount county, Tennessee. At the age of fifteen he was captured by the Cherokee Indians, kept prisoner a year, but managed to escape. At the same time of his capture his mother, nee Mary Walker, was also captured and carried to the northern lakes, kept a prisoner several years, when she also made her escape. The Cowans are of Scotch Irish descent. They emigrated to Ireland at an early day amid the difficulties in Scotland. They were Presbyterians, settled in Londonderry, Ireland, and from Londonderry emigrated to Virginia, before the Revolution, and are now scattered west and south.

Dr. Cowan's father, Samuel Montgomery Cowan, was born in Blount county, Tennessee, March 10, 1801, and moved with his father to Franklin county, Tennessee, in 1806, when that country was a wilderness, his father being the second man that moved into that county. At the death of his father, in 1815, he found that the support of the family devolved upon his exertions. He went to work upon the little farm left by his father and did support and take care of his widowed mother, four sisters and one brother, all younger than himself. At eighteen he determined to educate himself, worked upon the farm, continued to support the family, and began a private course of study, and ultimately succeeded in acquiring a finished and classical education. In 1822 he entered the ministry of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and became one of the most distinguished men of that denomination, both as a scholar and popular pulpit orator, and followed his vocation until age and declining health forced him to resign his mantle to others. Probably no man of his age was more popular or better known in Tennessee and adjoining States. He married July 20, 1830, Miss Nancy Caner Clements, of Fayetteville, Tennessee, daughter of Maj. Benjamin Clements. She was born December 6, 1811. Her parents emigrated from South Carolina to Lincoln county, Tennessee, in the spring of 1811. Her mother, Sarah Brazil, was a daughter of Joel Brazil, of South Carolina. Her paternal grandfather, Maj. Benjamin Clements, was of French Huguenot origin. Maj. Clements made an immense fortune surveying government lands in Alabama, Mississippi and Florida. He made the first land survey of Florida, in connection with his cousin, Gen. Jesse B. Clements, who afterward served as United States marshal under Presidents Polk, Pierce and Buchanan, and died in 1877 in Fayetteville, Tennessee. Dr. Cowan's mother is a most remarkable lady, universally beloved for her purity of life, her good influence in society and her high Christian character. She has but one child, James Benjamin Cowan, subject of this sketch.

In 1842 Dr. Cowan's father removed from Fayetteville to Horn Lake, DeSoto county, Mississippi, and remained there on his plantation and in Memphis until 1851, when he returned to Fayetteville. Here it was that the young man Cowan began reading medicine, under the eminent Drs. William and Moses Bonner, which he continued eighteen months. He then entered in 1852 the University Medical College of New York city, and graduated in March, 1855, under Profs. Valentine Mott, John W. Draper, Martin Paine, Alford C. Post, Cunning S. Bedford, William VanBuren, J. T. Metcalfe and Chancellor James Ferris. In the same year he graduated as an M.D. from Aylett's Institute of Medicine and from the faculty of the University Medical College of New York city he received a certificate of honor, in addition to his diploma. The reason of his lengthened medical course was that he spent eighteen months in taking a full course of clinical instruction in the New York city hospitals. Thus

[illegible] brethren to the [illegible] He is always ready to [illegible]

[illegible]

JUDGE JOHN WOODS

MURFREE BOROUGH

THIS [illegible] Rutherford [illegible] all of [illegible] known and respected citizens [illegible] borough September 11 1807. He is [illegible] Woods who came to Tennessee from Granville county, North Carolina, in 1807. In 1827 he went to Hickman, Kentucky, and there remained until his death in 1838. He was a well educated [illegible] quiet citizen. He was the father of [illegible] whom Judge John Woods [illegible] the second [illegible] Judge Woods [illegible] Woods [illegible] young to North Carolina [illegible] colonies during the American Revolution [illegible] his sons were in the American army.

Judge Woods paternal [illegible] Mrs. Mebane, daughter of William Mebane of North Carolina, a man of prominence [illegible] and leading part in the affairs of the country during the Revolution. This family [illegible] North Carolina [illegible] *Wheeler's Historical Sketches of North Carolina.*

The mother of Judge Woods was Miss [illegible] Bartridge, daughter of a [illegible] of Irish descent who emigrated to North Carolina and married Miss [illegible] White, the daughter of [illegible] Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Judge Woods was brought up [illegible] and educated in the old field schools of Rutherford county. At the age of twenty he was elected to his first office, that of constable, and served four years. He then went into merchandising and continued at that [illegible] 1836, when he returned to farming and continued [illegible] until 1840. In the latter year he was elected register of Rutherford county and re-elected in 1844 [illegible] two terms until 1848. He was then elected clerk of the county court of Rutherford county and served two terms of four years each, when he returned to farming and was so engaged at the beginning of the war. In 1859 his fellow citizens urged upon him the candidate for member of the lower house of the Legislature, for which he was elected by a handsome majority and served two years during the storm period, just preceding the civil war. After this he returned to his home and remained upon his farm until the close of hostilities. Upon the reorganization of the State in 1866 he was [illegible]

[illegible]

Judge Woods [illegible] 1828 [illegible] Democrats.

In 1828 he was [illegible] Tennessee [illegible]

Judge Woods was married to Miss Mary [illegible] October 30, 1831 [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] Judge and Miss Woods [illegible] Judge Woods [illegible] Presidential [illegible] Murfreesborough [illegible]

Judge Woods [illegible] Murfreesborough [illegible] Bank of Murfreesborough [illegible] Bank of Murfreesborough [illegible] to many others.

his deficiency in modern languages having been to the [illegible]. Here, next Franklin, he was noted for his ability in mathematics. He graduated in 1856 with the first distinction, and was elected to the [illegible] of mathematics, but declined. During his stay at Chapel Hill he was editor of the college paper, the *North Carolina University Magazine*. While under his editorial supervision it took very high rank as a college periodical, publishing among other able and valuable articles a series of papers by Gov. Swain, the president of the university, and others, bearing upon the early history of North Carolina. While at the university an incident occurred which serves to show his remarkable mathematical gift. One of his earliest achievements was to elicit from Dr. Phillips a caustic criticism by deducing a conclusion in [illegible] not given by the author. This the learned professor pronounced wrong, but on further [illegible] [illegible] very highly as an original demonstration, which procured him to be pointed out by his fellow students as "the fellow who rattled old Phillips." With all of his mathematical capacity [illegible] him for that branch of learning as [illegible] due to his [illegible] characteristics and to his future success is found in the fact that he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the languages despite early neglect of that branch that he was selected to deliver the Latin salutatory on commencement day.

Returning to Clarksville he read law with [illegible] & Bailey until October 1857, when he began practicing. While engaged in his law studies he managed by his own exertions and with some assistance from his guardian, Mr. [illegible] M. [illegible], to pay off the notes given to Mr. Wimberly for his expenses at Chapel Hill. During the first two months of his practice he made five hundred dollars.

On the third day of December 1857 he married the daughter of Mr. George S. Wimberly, Mary Catherine, who had just completed her education under Dr. Elliott at the old Nashville Academy. To this marriage Mr. Killebrew owes much of his success in life. In his wife he found a companion of extraordinary kindness, good sense, and firmness of character, inspiring affection in the highest degree, while managing her household and family affairs with discretion, tact and ability.

On Mr. Wimberly's death in 1857, Mr. Killebrew settled on his plantation, conducting it with great success until 1870, and during that time more than doubling its acreage and improving it handsomely. He was during the period one of three commissioners appointed by the county court to organize a system of public schools for Montgomery county. In January, 1871, he connected himself with the *Union and American* of Nashville as agricultural editor, and [illegible] [illegible] in that position for twenty-one months, his articles being copied all over the south and embodying in advance of realization that progressive thought which

is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] throughout the South. In October 1872 Hon. J. [illegible] C. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], Gen. W. G. [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] formed [illegible] for the organization of an agricultural paper to be called the *Rural Sun* and [illegible], elected Mr. Killebrew editor-in-chief, with Prof. J. M. [illegible] and Prof. [illegible] [illegible] as assistants and Mr. L. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] editor. The *Rural Sun* was the first [illegible] [illegible] ever published in the South, and [illegible] more [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. While [illegible] on that [illegible] he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from the [illegible] and he [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible].

In 1872 he was appointed general agent of the Peabody [illegible] fund for Tennessee and assistant State superintendent of public instruction, the State [illegible] [illegible] no [illegible] superintendent. In this [illegible] he [illegible] much of the State in the interest of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the passage of a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] in his report to the trustees of the Peabody Fund for 1873 says: "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] gentleman (Mr. Killebrew) was appointed agent of the [illegible] [illegible] on the 22d of January he was made assistant superintendent of public instruction [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]. On the 10th of March he made a [illegible] report, which was published by authority for the purpose of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]. The [illegible] presented [illegible] [illegible] of the most [illegible] character, and the [illegible] brought to light are well adapted to awaken the people from their lethargy. He maintains that education has become absolutely indispensable to the material prosperity of every community, that the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] of [illegible] to [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] be remedied by the appointment of a State superintendent. Less than thirty counties, he informs us, have levied a tax for school purposes, and in the remainder no action has been taken by the county courts." In appealing to an honorable sentiment of pride, he says: "It is a painful [illegible] to a State whose sons heretofore have been distinguished for their valor and whose daughters have long [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] illiterate."

During 1872 and part of 1873 Mr. Killebrew was editor of the *Rural Sun*, agent of the Peabody fund, commissioner of [illegible] and secretary of the State Agricultural [illegible] [illegible] any one of which positions afforded work enough for [illegible] [illegible] of ordinary working capacity. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to his [illegible] [illegible]

health gave way and he was compelled to cease from all work save that of commissioner of agriculture, while he sought rest and recovery.

He returned to Nashville in January, 1874, and between that time and July fourth, with some assistance, prepared the "Resources of Tennessee," a volume of twelve hundred pages, a most thorough and comprehensive treatment of all that which must be the foundation of future material wealth, of all the connections of the wonderful resources of Tennessee with the rest of the world, and of the way to make them available. It is complete in general and in detail, leaving but little ever to be added, and at best hereafter merely the filling up here and there of outlines thoroughly sketched. It was widely read in Tennessee and served the most important office of making Tennessians know their own State and its value. It was for Tennessee the means to realizing the first step to immediate material and subsequent intellectual and moral greatness based on it—the first step toward "know thyself." It was thoroughly circulated and sought for in all parts of the northern United States, and by far more widely in demand and more generally read in Europe than any work of its kind and especially in England and Germany.

Prof. Huxley, in an address in Nashville on September 7, 1876, said: "I am indebted to a most admirable work, of which a copy has been presented to me—a report of the resources of Tennessee—which is, my judgment, does infinite credit to the State which paid for it, and to the persons who put it together—which I do not profess to have read, yet out of which I have contrived to pick the sort of information I want of the structure of this region where we now stand."

Mr. James C. Bayles, of the *Iron Age*, of New York, said in a speech at Chattanooga: "To Col. Killebrew the world is indebted for a fuller and more explicit exposition of the natural resources of Tennessee than, so far as I know, has been presented of any other State. I can only wish that the wisdom and liberality of your people in securing the services of so competent an author, and in placing at his command the means for giving currency to the results of his investigations, would excite the people of every State in the Union to a genuine enthusiasm, truthful of its resources." This work is still in great demand. In 1876, in connection with Prof. J. M. Safford, Mr. Killebrew published the Geology of Tennessee, which is now used as a text-book in the public schools of the State.

In 1878 he received from his alma mater, Cumberland University, the degree of Ph. D., as a well-earned testimonial of superior merit, such testimonial of merit as is usually added to the conferment of three years residence after graduation.

From 1872 to 1881, he remained commissioner of agriculture, during which time he published about thirty volumes and pamphlets, devoted exclusively to the mineral resources and industrial interests of the State. These include brochures on grasses, sheep husbandry, wheat, tobacco; the oil region of Tennessee, besides several on the mineral interests of the State, in the aggregate about ten thousand pages. He also prepared several maps, showing the iron, coal and other mineral regions, and a large geographical map of the State, which is now a standard authority.

During Mr. Killebrew's term of office as commissioner of agriculture, he traveled in the North, and especially in New England, delivering lectures on the South as a field for immigration. These attracted wide attention and received high encomiums from many who least sympathized with the object while they have borne already much good fruit.

In 1880 he was appointed by Gen. Francis A. Walker, superintendent of census, as special agent to report on the culture and curing of tobacco, and traveled in all the tobacco growing regions of the United States, the result being the publication of a folio volume by the government which has been received with great favor by the trade, the tobacco growing industry and the press.

In June, 1881, while preparations were being made for the grand southern cotton and world's exposition at Atlanta, Georgia, the management of that enterprise, without solicitation on his part, tendered Mr. Killebrew the position of chief of the department of minerals and woods. With his characteristic promptness and energy, he at once set to work to organize the department committed to his charge, and although the time was far too short to accomplish the great work in hand, he succeeded in bringing together the largest collection of specimens of the mineral and forest wealth of the southern States ever shown at one place and at one time. His department was one of the most attractive, as it certainly was the most important, at that great exhibition of the resources and natural wealth of the South, and his management of it reflected the highest credit upon his judgment, intelligence and skill, as well for him the highest encomiums of the thousands of visitors to that great exposition.

Upon the coming in of a Republican administration, in 1881, another board was appointed agricultural commissioner, and Mr. Killebrew found time to devote himself to his private interests, which had somewhat suffered from neglect. He has been reasonably prosperous, doing more for himself in one year than in ten of office holding. He is now engaged in iron and coal mining in Tennessee and Alabama, and is interested in a large silver mine in Mexico, whither he made two journeys during 1883, one requiring a horseback journey of six hundred miles.

He is now engaged in journalism, being the editor and general manager of the weekly issue of the Nashville *American*, and his articles are more generally copied in the rural papers than those of any other jour-

nal. He is also a contributor to many other newspapers and magazines.

As the result of his happy union with Miss Wimberly, Mr. Killebrew has an interesting family of children, four sons and two daughters, one daughter having died in infancy. They are all fine specimens of physical, moral and intellectual manhood and womanhood. He divides his time between his business and his home upon his farm, where he, when at home, or his wife and children in his absence, dispenses genuine, plain, old-fashioned hospitality, entertaining usually a houseful of young guests from all parts of the South during the summer months.

Mr. Killebrew's success in life, both as a severe practical laborer, with keen judgment in private affairs, and as an enthusiastic and devoted worker for the public weal, is due to a rare combination of faculties. To his practical mathematical talent was added in a high degree the indispensable faculty of imagination under control of a strong will and of the practical side of his mental character. Notwithstanding a mathematical bent which seldom goes, when so strongly developed as in his case, with the linguistic faculty, he was not only rapidly successful in the acquisition of ancient and modern languages, but also in the practical use of his own tongue. Few have excelled him in a clear, simple and exceedingly pure English style in writing and speaking, in orderly arrangement, in the use of the logical powers, or in graphic description, and what is popularly called "word painting." With a mind well stored to a rare degree with facts and statistics, versed in the economical, industrial and general history of his own country, all illuminated by a broad knowledge of human progress in other lands, he has always been able to present, in attractive and popular form, the dry industrial, productive and practical economical problems, school questions, and descriptions of resources with a view to practical development, and, indeed, whatever he has undertaken to present to the public.

From 1865 to 1870, with a mind well stored, coming from the study of law and from practical and skillful management of business under the slave system, thoroughly understanding the old economical and industrial conditions, he was one of the first to understand and to adapt himself to the changed conditions. The faculty of imagination, the power to look ahead, and the habit of looking ahead, found him level with the times. It was because, with the practical quality which held him successfully close to business, imagination, so well reined in as not to lead him beyond bounds or into vagaries, had led him to look ahead and thus, with progressive thought, he was abreast the times. With cash payment of wages, and kindness and forbearance with firmness, he was one of the first to reach the best results with the new labor, and also one of the first to set out for the public the conditions of success under the changed system.

During that same period, 1865 to 1870, while attending successfully to private business he was addressing farmers' clubs, writing for local papers, writing and publishing pamphlets on the resources of his native county, often at his own expense, and always replete with pregnant fact and apt theory; and thus, with practical economical thought, stimulating the public to progressive development. That he was neither generally understood nor appreciated at that time is true. He was abreast the times and too far ahead of the public to be generally kept in sight. He was widely enough appreciated to obtain at once, on branching out into a larger field, a firm and enduring footing. His own practical success was not to be gainsaid. That it was the plain, practical, plodding success of a man guided by judgment, and not speculative nor attained by chance in a wild pursuit of theory was very clear; still, many of his neighbors pronounced him a dreamer as to his public theories. The public has advanced to where he stood as to public schools and material progress, to see that he was as accurate in pointing out the multitudinous lines of progress for the people of Tennessee, as in pursuing with plain judgment his own private business. One of the most striking facts in his character and life has been the ability to confine himself to his own chosen ground, and at the same time, with rare insight and unerring foresight, to see far ahead for the public, without being tempted to embrace for himself everything he saw. Thus he perceived with a rare gift of practical imagination the true lines of progress for his people, and contented himself with using his own progressive thought for himself within a narrow practical field, branching out in private business only as he saw his way clear before him.

His views, as they are embodied in his speeches, addresses and pamphlets, written before 1870, and after, in the columns of the *Union and American* and *Rural Sun*, in the "Resources of Tennessee," and in his numerous speeches, addresses and thirty odd pamphlets, have been for Tennessee, the New South and the changed conditions, what the views of that eminently wise and far seeing sage, DeBow, were for the Old South, with this difference: That DeBow was never able to see that slavery (and slavery alone) vitiated all his far reaching dreams; while Mr. Killebrew saw clearly the true, practical and inevitable lines of progress, which the South is now pursuing, with his own State in the lead. His correct views, unlike those of DeBow, were marred by no obstacle to their realization, save the always present difficulty of moving fossilism forward. To the accomplishment of that end no man in the South has contributed more.

He has been successful in private business. Rarely gifted with imagination, lifting him above the narrow, practical, routine plodding of every day, to see also beyond to day, and to survey the entire field, he has been an enthusiastic and devoted philanthropist and

HON. LEONIDAS CAMPBELL HOUK.

menced the practice of law at Clinton, in Anderson county, Tennessee, where he resided thirteen years, doing a lucrative practice from the first. His first effort in politics was as sub-elector on the Bell-Everett ticket in 1860, and after the election of Lincoln he attended as a member the Union convention at Greeneville, Tennessee, in 1861.

His political career was now interrupted by the war. He entered the Federal army August 9, 1861, enlisting as a private in Company H, First Tennessee infantry, Col. R. K. Byrd, and served in Kentucky, West Virginia and Tennessee. He took part in the battle of Mill Springs and in the skirmishing that resulted in the capture of Cumberland Gap (Gen. G. W. Morgan's campaign). After this he was placed in charge of the line of transportation communicating with headquarters at London, Kentucky, where, August 17, 1862, a severe engagement took place, in which he commanded.

After this battle he went to Cumberland Gap, thence with Morgan to Ohio, to West Virginia, and thence to Nashville. He was in the first two days' skirmishing in the battle of Stone's river, and afterwards took part in what is known as the Dog creek expedition, in pursuit of Wheeler. After the battle of Murfreesborough and some subsequent skirmishes, he was taken sick at Carthage, Tennessee, and resigned. His first commission was as lieutenant and quartermaster in the First Tennessee regiment. He served on Gen. Thomas' staff at the battle of Fishing Creek, and was immediately afterwards promoted to the colonelcy of the Third Tennessee infantry. He served as colonel from February 3, 1862, to the day of his resignation, April 5, 1863. He did his duty as a good soldier, without making any pretensions to military science.

He attended, in 1865, the Republican convention or mass meeting, called by Andrew Johnson, Gov. Brownlow, Mr. Maynard and others, at Nashville. The purpose of this meeting was to consider the plan of reconstruction drawn up by these gentlemen and submitted by them to the convention. Mr. Houk opposed this measure, especially the disfranchising clause, and favored a regularly elected constitutional convention. His proposition was defeated by a majority of eighteen, and Johnson's measure was carried. Had Mr. Houk's counsel been acted upon, he believes that Tennessee would have been Republican at this day. He was elector on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket in 1864.

In 1866 he became judge of the Seventeenth judicial circuit of Tennessee, comprising the counties of Anderson, Campbell, Cumberland, Fentress, Morgan and Scott. He held this office for four years, when, finding its salary too small to support his family, he went to Knoxville in March, 1870, and practiced law there till 1878.

In 1868 he was a delegate from the State at large to the national Republican convention which nominated Gen. Grant for president.

In 1872 he represented Knox and Anderson counties in the State Legislature, serving as chairman of the finance, ways and means committee. He introduced and conducted through the House the measure on which was based the State school law; he was the Republican nominee for speaker of the House.

From 1871 to 1873, he was a special commissioner under the southern claims commission.

In 1878 he was elected to the Fortieth Congress with a majority of two thousand four hundred and fifty. In 1880 re-elected with a majority of eight thousand and seventeen. In 1882 re-elected, majority five thousand seven hundred and fourteen. His district is one of eight giving the largest Republican majorities in the United States. In 1884 he was again re-elected, with a majority of ten thousand three hundred and eighty-two.

He served in Congress as chairman of the war claims committee, and acquired much popularity with his people for the zeal and effectiveness with which he advanced their interests. In 1884 he was also a delegate to the State convention which nominated Frank Reid for governor, and to the national convention which nominated Blaine and Logan. He was in favor of the nomination of Arthur, but returned a zealous promoter of the Blaine ticket.

Mr. Houk is a member of no secret society except the Knights of Pythias. He is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church at Knoxville.

Judge Houk possesses in an eminent degree the qualities which combine to make a successful party leader. Aggressive and self-assertive, the atmosphere of political strife is the element in which he breathes most freely. He himself, when asked to state the leading principle of his life, answered that it was never to inflict a wrong and never to submit to one without resenting it. Risen from a position in which he earned his daily bread by his daily manual labor, he knows the million who still occupy that position: he knows their wants and wishes, their likings and animosities, and knowing this can always address them with effect, can always excite their attention, conciliate their confidence and warm their sympathies. Always ready to converse with men of every grade, his conversation is genial and jovial, full of humor and repartee and adapted to every colloeutor. Let him on the other hand meet with an antagonist, and he never rests till he has demolished him beyond all possibility of future opposition.

The way in which he got his education makes it needless to say that he did not spend his time in frivolous amusements. He describes a day in his sixteenth year, when lying on the root of a tree reading, he for the first time sketched out a definite course of life for himself. He determined that "he was as good as anybody, that he had as many rights in the world as anybody, that he would do no man an intentional wrong, or if he did he would repair it, and that no man should do him

a wrong without his resenting it, and that he would improve every advantage."

From his earliest years he was fond of politics, and attended public speakings, and felt inspired to obtain the power to mould the policy of his country.

His first reading was the Bible and Brownlow's Knoxville Whig, to both of which he frequently refers in his speeches. His speeches, like his conversation, abound with anecdote and incident, told with gay good humor; but the body of them consists of a close chain of reasoning drawn less from the closet than from a close and keen observation of current events. They are the efforts of a well informed man, earnestly desirous of impressing his ideas upon his hearers. His judgments from the bench were clear and intelligent, and generally impartial, but the bar is more congenial to a man of his temperament than the bench, and the political arena more so than either. The Republicans of East Tennessee have had no such leader since the deaths of Brownlow and Andrew Johnson.

Judge Houk's first wife was Miss Elizabeth M. Smith, whom he married in Knox county, Tennessee, February 28, 1858. Her father was Barnet Smith, of North Carolina, her mother a Walker, also of North Carolina. By this marriage he had eight children, two of whom died in early childhood. The remaining six are as follows: (1). John C., born February 26, 1860; already esteemed as an adroit party manager, and one of the most popular young men in Knoxville, where he practices law with success. (2). Lincoln C., born December 18, 1863; a law student and a political speaker at Knoxville. (3). William C., born February 2, 1869. (4). Ellsworth C., born May 18, 1871. (5). Annie, born January 15, 1874. (6). Edmond Spence, born June 19, 1879.

The first Mrs. Houk died exactly a month after the birth of this last child, at the age of about forty two. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a woman of extraordinary good sense, and, as a mother, exceptionally devoted.

He married his next wife in Baltimore, Maryland, December 20, 1880. She was Miss Mary Belle Von-Rosen, born in Canada and educated in the island of Jersey, in the British channel. Her father was an Austrian, and her mother an English lady. Her parents were married by the father of the celebrated Mrs. Langtry, and she was educated in the same school with that lady. Her mother died when she was two years old. Her father still lives at Jacobsville, Maryland, engaged in farming; he is also a skillful architect. The judge has one child by his second marriage, Susie, born October 6, 1882.

The present Mrs. Houk is a member of the Episcopal church. She is a highly educated and accomplished lady, speaks, reads and writes French, German and Latin. She was raised by her grandmother, Mrs. Goldie, in affluent circumstances, and prior to her marriage, spent her life after her school days, in travel. After her marriage, however, she devoted herself to her duties as mother of her husband's first family, whose love she earned and received by sedulous and maternal care. She spends her winters with her husband in Washington, where her social tact and high breeding render her the ornament and delight of society. Her education and accomplishments, though brilliant, are not superficial, but thorough and exact.

The Houks are a German family, the name being originally spelt Haugeh. The grandfather, John Adam Haugeh, was born in Germany, emigrated to Pennsylvania, afterwards to Botetourt county, Virginia, and finally settled in East Tennessee, in that portion now Sevier county. He raised a large family, two boys, named John and Martin, and four girls, three of whom, Sally, Polly and Elizabeth, married three brothers named Hicks, and the fourth a Mr. Hunt. The old gentleman was a thrifty German farmer, one of the pioneers who settled Sevier county.

The father, John Houk, was born in Virginia, and moved to Tennessee with his father when a small boy. Too young to work, he was sent out about the settlement to watch for Indians, and warn the settlers if they approached. He died October 28, 1839, aged seventy, his son, the subject of this sketch, being then less than three years old. He was a man of sense and information, better educated than the average settlers with whom he lived; had some knowledge of law and frequently wrote deeds, etc., for his neighbors. He was a farmer and cabinet-maker; he served two campaigns under Jackson; was captain in the war of 1812–14, and was at the battle of the Horseshoe. After he returned home he was elected major of militia; he took a prominent part in the politics of the day, but was never a candidate for office; a Jackson man in the first campaign, he was afterwards a supporter of Hugh Lawson White and a Whig to the end.

Judge Houk's mother was a South Carolina lady, daughter of Thomas Gibson, who died in South Carolina; her mother moved with her to Sevier county, where she married Maj. John Houk. She was a person of good natural sense, but of little education; he was a man of books, though he had but slight school advantages. Mrs. Houk, mother of the judge, was a Methodist, originally a Lutheran. She died, in 1867, at the age of fifty-eight, leaving two children, viz.: Leonidas, the subject of this paper, and, by her marriage with James Ray, a son also named James Ray, an eminent criminal lawyer, late of Jacksborough, Tennessee. He is now dead.

DANIEL T. BOYNTON, M. D.

KNOXVILLE.

DANIEL T. BOYNTON was born in Athens, Maine, February 8, 1837; the son of Joshua Boynton, a native of that State, a farmer and cattle dealer, who moved to Elyria, Ohio, in the fall of 1837. Joshua Boynton was known as a man of iron-clad integrity, of proverbial fidelity in friendship, a member of the Congregational church, a Whig, and afterwards a Republican. He died in March, 1881, at the age of seventy-one.

The grandfather of Dr. Boynton was Capt. Joshua Boynton, a sea captain, who crossed the Atlantic in his sailing vessel sixty-two times, and was one of five brothers, all ship commanders, born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, where the family settled in 1637. The Georgia Boyntons are a branch of the same family, and the name is numerous in several other States. Capt. Joshua Boynton married a Miss Delano, of a New England seafaring family. The original ancestor was of Irish stock, and took his name from the celebrated river Boyne. Among the more distinguished members of the family are, Hon. W. W. Boynton, formerly chief justice of the Supreme court of Ohio, (Dr. Boynton's cousin), and Gov. Boynton, ex-speaker of the Georgia Senate, and the successor of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens as governor of that State.

Dr. Boynton's mother, Parmela Emerson, was a daughter of Daniel R. Emerson, who was born in 1774, at Haverhill, Massachusetts. He was a farmer and miller, and a religious and industrious man. He died in Elyria, Ohio, in 1846. Mrs. Boynton's mother was a Miss Carter, of an old New England family. Mrs. Boynton died at Elyria in 1849, at the age of thirty-seven, having borne nine children.

Dr. Boynton's family were a religious people, much given to talking religion and quoting Scripture, especially on Sunday afternoons. In this respect they were typical of the New England families of fifty years ago. It is said his mother substantially knew the Bible from Genesis to Revelation, and was famous as the "story-teller" of the family, often repeating the tales of the Arabian Nights Entertainments, stories of travel, etc., for the entertainment of children, but the Bible was the literature of the family.

Dr. Boynton grew up at Elyria, working on the farm, and when not at school, traveling with his father with stock from New York to northern Wisconsin. He early acquired a taste for literature, especially for biography and history, and became a studious reader of Shakspeare. At the age of fifteen he made up his mind to become a physician, and read and studied somewhat with a view to that purpose. His literary education consisted of a wide range of English literature, history and the classics generally. He entered, August 1, 1860, the medical office of Dr. Jamine Strong, at Elyria, Ohio; matriculated in the medical department of the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, October 7, 1860; attended the fall and winter courses of 1860–61, 1861–62 and 1862–63, graduating in the class of February, 1863. He immediately entered the United States army as first assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, Twenty-third army corps, and was promoted to surgeon of that regiment in January, 1865. He served in Kentucky under Gen. Burnside the summer of 1863; in the East Tennessee expedition, fall of 1863; Lamar House hospital, Knoxville, in the winter of 1863–64, and throughout the Atlanta campaign on the operating staff of the Twenty-third army corps; was with Gen. Thomas in Middle Tennessee, the fall and winter of 1864–65, in the Twenty-third army corps, commanded by Gen. Schofield, including the battles of Franklin and Nashville. After the battle of Nashville, which virtually terminated the armed struggle in the southwest, he was transferred *via* Cincinnati and Washington, and by ocean transport to North Carolina, and rejoined Gen. Sherman's army at Goldsboro in March, 1865.

After the war, he went to New York city and took the fall and winter course of 1866–67, in Bellevue College Hospital, under Profs. James R. Woods, Willard Parker, Austin Flint, sr., Frank Hamilton, Doremus Taylor, Elliott, Fordyce Barker and Alonzo Clark, taking also a course in microscopy under Prof. Austin Flint, jr. He returned to Knoxville, Tennessee, married in January, 1866, located and has practiced there almost continually since. His natural taste runs toward surgery, but he has done a general and leading practice.

He served as adjutant-general of Tennessee and private secretary to Gov. Brownlow from October, 1867, to March, 1869. He was United States pension agent at Knoxville from April, 1869, to July, 1883, and disbursed some fifty million dollars among seventeen thousand pensioners in the southern States. He also practiced his profession meantime. He is ranked among the prominent surgeons of Knoxville.

Dr. Boynton married at Knoxville, January 17, 1866, Mrs. Sue Sawyers, who was born in Elizabethton, Carter county, Tennessee, July, 1837, the eldest daughter of the famous editor, preacher, Whig politician, governor and United States senator, William G. Brownlow. Her mother was Eliza Ann O'Brien, daughter of John O'Brien, of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent. Mrs. Boynton was educated at Knoxville, and is characterized by fidelity as a wife and daughter, and devotion as a mother, adopting her father's religious and political

NATHANIEL WILSON BAPTIST.

THIS gentleman was born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, October 19, 1846. The names of his ancestors are closely interwoven with the history of that county, some of them being among the earliest settlers there. The family was represented in the Revolutionary struggle by the first generation of the century, and in 1850, when the Hon. Albert G. Watkins, recently elected from the district, resigned, was chosen to fill the vacancy thus occasioned.

The subject of this sketch was the son of Richard Baptist and Mary L. Baptist, who were also natives of Mecklenburg county, Virginia. Richard Baptist was prepared for college by Randolph Macon College, Virginia, after which he was graduated from the University of Virginia, and subsequently studied law. He was a planter and lived in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, where he was successful in his profession and stood high in his native county. At the outbreak of the civil war in 1861 Virginia declared for secession and Richard Baptist became a private in the Confederate army. He was stationed at Greenville, North Carolina, where he contracted typhoid fever, and died in the hospital there on May 27, 1862. He was buried in the cemetery at Greenville, North Carolina. His widow survived him many years, dying in Memphis, Tennessee, on May 1, 1884. She was a native of Mecklenburg county, Virginia, and was a daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Burgess, M. D., of Boydton, Virginia. Dr. Burgess was a native of Virginia, and was a graduate of the University of Virginia and of the Medical College of South Carolina. He was a prominent physician of Mecklenburg county, Virginia, and was also a member of the Virginia legislature. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and died in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, on May 22, 1870. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary L. Burgess, who died in Memphis, Tennessee, on December 21, 1884. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and died in Memphis, Tennessee, where they now resided.

Dr. Burgess's father, Mannen Mason, a member of the family of Governor Mason, of Kentucky, was also a native of Mecklenburg county, Virginia. He was born in 1800, and at his death, in 1870, was buried in the cemetery at Boydton, Virginia, the county seat of Mecklenburg county, Virginia. He was a prominent physician of Mecklenburg county, Virginia, and was also a member of the Virginia legislature. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and died in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, on May 22, 1870. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary L. Burgess, who died in Memphis, Tennessee, on December 21, 1884. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and died in Memphis, Tennessee, where they now resided.

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He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he has been for several years a ruling elder. He is a Mason, Knight of Honor, a Master Workman, and a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

He married on the 18th of January, 1871, Miss Bell H. Boyd, whose father, Col. Frank W. Boyd, was for years a member of the Virginia State Legislature. They lived in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, the native county of Mr. Baptist himself. Her mother was Miss Isabella Townes, daughter of Col. Townes, a wealthy citizen of Mecklenburg county, of which he was for many years sheriff. He was also a member of the Virginia Legislature, both before and after the war. Mrs. Baptist is a lady of attractive and dignified presence, modest, gentle, amiable and hospitable, much beloved by her husband's friends and her own. [illegible] and [illegible] member of the Presbyterian [illegible] have four children, namely, Frank Boyd [illegible] Baptist, Belle T. and Mary L.

Thus, with a modest home [illegible] by the presence of a loving wife and affectionate children, and well furnished with books and other [illegible] intellectual recreation, he has always at hand a tranquil and happy retreat from the wearing [illegible] of his profession.

His ancestors on the paternal side were French Huguenots, and in the early record of the Mecklenburg county court the name is spelt with the French termination, Baptiste. His mother's ancestors were of Scotch-Irish descent. On both sides members of the courts and Legislature of Virginia are found at frequent intervals.

HON. MICHAEL BURNS.

NASHVILLE.

THIS gentleman came to Tennessee in 1836, a foreigner by birth, belonging to the working class of society, and has here made a fine fortune and a still finer reputation as a man of integrity and impulsive kindness and generosity. He began as a saddler, and has been successively a leather merchant, president of two railroads, president of a bank, and State senator.

Michael Burns was born in county Sligo, Ireland, March, 1813. His father, Patrick Burns, and his mother, Catharine Clark, were both natives of Ireland. His father was in good circumstances, and held some of the most important offices in the county Sligo, and in point of integrity none stood higher. His mother's relatives held positions of great responsibility. He was only nine years old when his father died and fifteen at the death of his mother. He went to school in the old country seven years, and became a fair English scholar. At an early age he was apprenticed to the saddler's trade in Sligo; emigrated to Quebec, Canada, in July, 1831 (then eighteen years of age), and shortly after went to Montreal. From there he went to New York city, and thence to Nashville, in 1836. Remaining in Nashville one year, he went to the old town of Jefferson, Rutherford county, spending two years at his business. In 1839 he returned to Nashville, and permanently located, engaging in the saddlery, saddlery hardware and leather business until the civil war broke out.

In his physical make and his mental characteristics and manners, Mr. Burns is a typical "fine old Irish gentleman," of broad, strong build, outspoken and downright in his utterances, companionable, humorous, and sunny in his disposition. He has a broad, comprehensive mind, is a fine talker and a good writer, and generally succeeds in impressing his views upon his hearers without wrangling; talks plain to the point, and with sincerity. A man of lofty integrity, wanting always and only to do right, he is always independent. It used to be a common saying about Nashville that "Gov. Andy Johnson had as much confidence in Mike Burns as in any other man."

November 29, 1853, Mr. Burns was elected director of the Nashville and Northwestern railroad, and vice-president October 27, 1861. In 1864 he was elected president, serving until August 10, 1868. He was also president of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad—two different roads, but having offices filled by men who were connected with both. He was re-elected three times to these positions.

From 1853 to 1859 he was a director of the Bank of Tennessee, and from 1859 to 1865 a director of the Union Bank of Tennessee. In 1870 he was elected president of the First National Bank of Nashville. Since 1878 he has been a director in the Third National and American National Banks of Nashville, and for some twenty years has also been a director of the Nashville Commercial Insurance Company.

In addition to the offices he has held in connection with Tennessee railroads and banks, Mr. Burns was also elected State senator from Davidson county in 1882. During his term in the senate he was chairman of the committee on banking and a member of the ways and means committee. In the senate he manifested that independence and open expression of his sentiments that has characterized him as a private citizen through life. He has also been most favorably men-

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] coordinate [illegible] the course of the Federal administration of matters relating to Tennessee. He was on intimate and friendly relations with Andrew Johnson when he was governor and after war is when he became president and was particularly admired by President Lincoln, who once gave him an interview of four hours when crowds were waiting to see him.

There was a battery of artillery in the Confederate army called after him the Burns Artillery but he was never an active rebel though he hypothecated with the State in the rebellion his lands and property all he[illegible]. Here and there it was not his wish that the State should go into rebellion, yet when it seceded he gave his aid in that direction. As soon as the Federal army arrived he showed them a great deal of friendship both officers and men and [illegible] to say to both the confidence of the authorities on both sides. It was the respect that broad good sense and manliness command from all men.

The following letter besides showing the cordial relations existing between Mr. Burns and Governor Johnson, also has an historic value:

> STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
> NASHVILLE, TENN., January 9, 1864.
>
> DEAR SIR: I have the honor to forward by my aid-de-camp, Major Parks of this city of Nashville, Mr. Burns, a gentleman [illegible] to the Government, and to confer with you upon matters connected with the Nashville and Chattanooga and the Northwestern railroads, and by his energy, skill, and capital has restored large portions of those roads to the possession of their original owners, and is now engaged in putting in operation the remainder to the Tennessee river. The government owes him much for his gallant cooperation with the Secretary of War in the efforts to accomplish this great work, and I commend him to your favorable consideration, by which we soon can be relieved from the exactions which exist on the Louisville and Nashville road, and all the troops and munitions of war can be transported over a much shorter, cheaper and more secure route at all seasons of the year. Mr. Burns visits Washington on this errand of business, which he will explain to you, and any assistance or kindness you may be pleased to give him will, I am sure, be appreciated by the country at large as well as myself and will be gratefully acknowledged by the gentleman.
>
> I have the honor to be, with great regard, your obedient servant,
>
> ANDREW JOHNSON.
>
> Major-General [illegible],
> [illegible].
>
> ENDORSED: Hon. Secretary of War, please see and hear the bearer, Mr. Burns. A. LINCOLN.
> AUGUST 8, 1864.

Andrew Johnson and Mr. Burns were [illegible] personal friends for thirty years and time seemed to increase their mutual appreciation.

It is needless to say that Mr. Burns is, by virtue of his Irish [illegible] and by associations this side of the water, a [illegible] Democrat. During the war though a Democrat the State having seceded he being a [illegible] was with it heart and soul. Naturally enough he [illegible] with the Confederacy. The war had [illegible] upon him [illegible].

During the war Mr. Burns risked himself in relieving the poor, [illegible] prisoners released, executions stayed and [illegible] pardons for prisoners.

The following in his own words, is illustrative of the man: Whilst in Washington, in 1864, I called upon President Lincoln, when I was promptly admitted to his office, and he appeared glad to see me. I had called on him previously on railroad business. Whilst we were in conversation a young man entered the office, and the President said to him, "I sent for you to ask what I knew of you have of the prisoners who are to be executed to-morrow, having been sentenced by a court martial to desertion." The young man answered that he knew the sergeant who was a native of Rhode Island; that the prisoner had sent for and given him a last message for his mother and sister, with whom he was acquainted, had shed tears and deplored his fate. The President said that, under a decision of a court martial, they were to be executed next day, telling me of the circumstances of their desertion. I asked him to permit me to say a few words in extenuation of their crime. He asked for my reasons why the sentence should not be enforced, when I said that it appeared that one of them was a sergeant in the regular army, the others were privates; their regiments were stationed in Washington and that they got one thousand dollars each to go as substitutes for men who were drafted to serve in the army; that this appeared a very large sum to these men, and that he sergeant sent the money to his mother and sister, who were needy, and went to the front to [illegible] the rebels, where he could serve his country best, gave up his rank in the army and his case to Washington; and for his filial act the great government of the United States desires to kill him. Had they come out to the enemy I would not say a word in their defense. Mr. Lincoln said, with animation, that he would pardon them, they should not die, and expressed his satisfaction at my presentation in the natural kindness of his heart seeming glad of a reason for executive clemency. Other matters came up where life and death were in the balance, and in every instance my suggestions were adopted. A better man I never knew. After a four hours visit I left but was urgently pressed to call whenever in Washington but alas, I never saw him again.

Mr. Burns never took the oath of allegiance to either government but was loyal to the powers that be, whether Federal or Confederate. His policy during the war seems to have been to take care of his railroads in which he was very successful. During his presidency of the Nashville and Chattanooga and Northwestern railroads he was sorely pressed in 1866 by the officers of the government to pay in part for the materials he purchased for the road from the quartermaster's department, but by an appeal to President Johnson the payment was postponed until a settlement could be made or time given the road to earn the money. In

THOMAS L. MAUDIN, M. D.

May, 1865, after Johnson became president, he got an order from him to bring out cotton, and secured about one thousand two hundred and fifty-four bales belonging to the road; sold some in Boston, depositing the money in a New York bank to pay interest on the road's indebtedness. The balance he sold in Liverpool, depositing the money in the Bank of the Republic, New York, to pay coupons due there, all monies going to build the unfinished road and to pay its indebtedness. His judgment and management gave him a place on the roll of honor which few men can boast.

An investigation by a committee of the State senate in 1870–71 resulted in a long report to the senate, showing, what his whole previous life in all relations, public and private, had already shown, that Mr. Burns is an honest, square man. The senate committee in this report says (see House Journal Appendix, 1870–71, page 821, *et seq.*): "At the time said road was turned over to Mr. Burns, in September, 1865, of the ninety-two miles west of the Tennessee river only about fifty had ever been constructed, and that had not been operated for years. The iron had been torn up by the United States authorities and removed for about thirty miles of the route. The embankment had washed, cuts caved in, and cross-ties rotted, as well as all bridges and trestles of every kind, and that part which was left had grown up in wild growth, so that it was as costly and difficult to rebuild that portion of the road which had been built as that which had never been touched. The committee here beg leave to call attention to the economical manner in which Mr. Burns, as president of said company, husbanded the small means at his disposal for the construction of said ninety eight miles of road, to which must be added the immense bridge over the Tennessee river, and the committee deem it but just to Mr. Burns also to commend the dispatch with which said herculean task was accomplished. Ninety-three miles of railroad built in eighteen months, with the bridge over the Tennessee river, is a feat, the like of which is not often performed in building roads, and is not only in happy contrast with the tardy progress made by his predecessors and others who have undertaken the construction of railroads; it also compares favorably with the rapidity with which the great Pacific was built."

Mr. Burns was married in Nashville, March 14, 1842, to Miss Margaret Gilliam, who was born in Ireland, daughter of William Gilliam, a queensware merchant, who was lost in the Arctic ocean in 1856. Her mother was a Donnelly, also a native of Ireland. To his wife Mr. Burns attributes in a large degree his financial success, as he never did any good until he got married. After his marriage he managed to save one hundred and fourteen dollars, with which he began business and laid the foundation of his handsome fortune. His partner in all of his successes, the sharer of his struggles and the true helpmate of his life, departed this life after a brief illness, in Nashville September 1, 1885. She was a member of the Methodist church at the time of her marriage, while Mr. Burns is a Roman Catholic, but she joined the Catholic church in 1844.

When the writer asked Mr. Burns how much he is now worth he replied, "Well, I am not in debt." When questioned as to what methods he had employed in succeeding, he answered: "I never made a promise unless I intended to fulfill it, and did fulfill it. I never failed in business, and was never sued for a debt of my own. Always ambitious to stand in the front rank among men, my credit in Nashville was above that of many men worth more than myself. When other men were frolicking around having a good time I was attending to business. I kept my own books for a number of years, and did my own correspondence. My motto in business has always been, Honesty. I never sold an article to a man for good unless it was good, or if the purchaser found it was not so I made it good. I did the heaviest business in my line that had ever been done in Nashville. I never kept a poor man out of his money. I had fairly good habits in youth; never abused my system; read every thing that came in my way. Among my companions I was popular, and was something of a guide to them. I always felt that to meet great men as my equals and to control them was my right. I have been well treated by great and good men, and through life never paid less than one hundred cents on the dollar."

THOMAS L. MADDIN, M.D.

NASHVILLE.

THIS gentleman, whose name will descend in the medical history of Tennessee, stands eminent among the prominent members of the medical profession.

Dr. Maddin, as co-editor of the *Monthly Record of Medicine and Surgery* at Nashville, from 1857 to 1861; as professor and lecturer in Shelby Medical college, Nashville, Tennessee; as one of the most successful surgeons in the South, having performed exceptionally difficult and delicate surgical operations; by the number of years, between 1857 and 1885, that he has occupied various professorships in the Nashville medical schools, and as a successful private practitioner,

[illegible]

He had a [illegible] education; his preference was [illegible] wanted to make a preacher of [illegible] in medicine, the study of which [illegible] to a man the noblest con[illegible] of his Gal and of his own destiny.

Dr. M[illegible] is five [illegible] inches high, weighs one [illegible] and [illegible] pounds, has fine silky hair and [illegible] and a form unsoaped by the [illegible] a man of the most delicate [illegible] and of the most sensibilities as his splen[illegible] itself a study shows at a glance. It is [illegible] of health and amiability.

HON. JAMES CROGHAN HARREL.

[illegible]

THE [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the war, he found himself [illegible] except his land, of which, how[illegible] under all the disad[illegible] agriculture after our [illegible]

In 1867 he established a store at Rossville, but [illegible] his business in 1870 in Elba, and still lives on [illegible] plantation.

Mr. Harrel has been a Democrat from his youth [illegible] the [illegible] party, taking [illegible] but seeking none of the [illegible] He was elected a magistrate in 1876 and still holds the office. In 1884 he was [illegible] a striking proof of the [illegible] in Fayette county, [illegible] Republican by fifteen hundred [illegible] he was placed on the [illegible] schools, railroads, penitentiary, [illegible] roads, labor, tippling and tippling-houses. He is a thorough business member, never [illegible] his best active in business, without making [illegible]

He is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight of Honor, and a member of the Ancient Order United Workmen. He has been a member of the Christian church since 1874, though originally a Baptist.

His moral character is stainless. He was an obedient [illegible] was never drunk in his life; never [illegible] was never in a house of ill-[illegible] has lived [illegible] the life to which he [illegible] by his Christian parents.

Mr. Harrel's father, Ian Harrel, was born in Nash [illegible] in 1802; he settled in Fayette [illegible] when that part of Tennessee was a [illegible] He as well as his two sons were all magis[illegible] He died October [illegible] Mattie A.,

widow of J. M. Williams. (2) James C., subject of this sketch. (3) Callie D., wife of Virginius H. Smith, a farmer. (4) Lucy A., wife of J. H. [illegible], a farmer. (5) William R., married Jennie Buchanan, of Williamson county, Tennessee, farmer, lawyer and magistrate of Collierville, Shelby county. (6) Ida T., died wife of Dr. John Buchanan, of Collierville, Tennessee, leaving a daughter, Blanche.

Mr. Harrel's mother was Temperance Barnes, born in Nash county, North Carolina, died October 13, 1879. She was a successful business manager during her widowhood and a good mother.

Mr. Harrel married near Elba, Fayette county, Tennessee, March 17, 1859. His wife was Miss Fannie Mitchell (a schoolmate), born April 20, 1843, daughter of Thomas H. Mitchell, a planter, who died in the infancy of his daughter. His mother, Elizabeth Newsom, was married by Mr. Mitchell in her North Carolina home. Mrs. Harrel is their only surviving child.

By his marriage with this lady Mr. Harrel became father of eleven children, ten of whom are still alive. The [illegible] (1) William Cameron, born May 5, 1861, [illegible] Arthur Grant, married [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Canada, [illegible] J. B. Canada, a [illegible] (2) James [illegible] [illegible] he [illegible] the firm of Harrel, Brothers, Irvington, Tennessee. (3) John [illegible] [illegible] 7, 1866, engaged in farming. (4) Ella Columbia, born July 4, 1869, [illegible] at Ballinton College. (5) Earl Herbert, born August 4, 1871. (6) [illegible] Oscar, born December 31, 1874. (7) Twins, Bessie Mae and Jane Jane, born November 7, 1876. Bessie died July 23, 1877. (8) [illegible] Matthew, born June 23, 1878. (9) [illegible] Thomas, born December 13, 1880. (10) Cora Pearl, born January 9, 1883. [illegible] his [illegible] of them.

Mrs. Harrel has [illegible] her marriage a life of wife and devoted affection for the [illegible] family.

The Harrels are of Irish descent.

CAPT. SAMUEL RANKIN LATTA.

DYERSBURG.

THE name Latta is Welsh, but the family came to America from Ireland. Capt. Samuel Rankin Latta's grandfather, John Latta, was born in Ireland, married a Miss Rankin there, and settled in eastern Pennsylvania, in the latter part of the last century. He was a millwright, and was killed in building a mill in western Pennsylvania. He left two children, John and Mary, the latter dying very young. John Latta became the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1798, and was a saddler by trade, and noted for his industry, economy, sobriety and intelligence, and for being devoutly religious. He died in Dyersburg, Tennessee, at the age of seventy-six, leaving three surviving children, John G., William B. and Samuel R. John G. Latta has for fifteen years been postmaster at Newton, Massachusetts. William B. Latta died at Dyersburg, unmarried. Another son, James M. Latta, died in 1857. He married in Pennsylvania, and left two children, Lucy, now wife of John G. Seat, of Dyersburg, and Samuel J., now in mercantile life at Memphis.

Capt. Latta's mother, who died at Dyersburg in 1870, at the age of eighty-one, was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the daughter of John Gilchrist, a planter and slaveholder in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. He was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. He married a Miss Berryhill, of Dauphin county. Capt. Latta's mother was remarkable for her domestic economy and industry, and was animated with an ambition to raise her children respectably.

Samuel Rankin Latta was born December 2, 1827, in New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, but his father having moved to Blairsville, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, in 1837, the son went to the common schools and to academy there until the age of seventeen, when the father, no longer able to send him to school, allowed him to do for himself. In boyhood he did but little work except at the age of fourteen, when he worked one year in his father's saddler's shop. When he started to the academy which he attended three years, his ambition was to become a lawyer, but his hopes were deferred for a number of years. At the age of seventeen he taught school in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania—taught school in winter and went to school himself in summer. He taught three years in Pennsylvania and three years, 1851-52-53, at Dyersburg, Tennessee. He however, previous to coming to Dyersburg, attended Washington College, Washington, Pennsylvania, and also Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, from which latter institution he graduated in 1850 under President Brown. He made the money himself on which he was educated. When he started out in life at the age of twenty-three, he had, besides his education, a stout heart and a firm resolution and

just forty-five cents in money. After graduating he came south looking for a situation as a school teacher, because teaching paid better south than in the north. He came to Dyersburg by accident. He had taken passage on an Ohio river boat for Memphis, intending to go to Mississippi, when a fellow passenger told him of a vacant situation at Dyersburg. He came to that town from Hickman, Kentucky, on foot, carrying a big carpet bag, on which account Capt. Latta often laughs now, and calls himself an original carpet bagger. He soon got a good situation, and soon after married and settled, and is still living in the house he first occupied, one half mile out from the town.

He began studying law in Dyersburg in his twenty-fifth year, under his present partner, Col. T. E. Richardson, and was licensed by Chancellor John W. Harris and Judge John Reed. He has continued in practice in Dyersburg from the date of his admission to the bar till the present, some thirty-five years, practicing in all the courts of the State and in all branches of the profession, but prefers chancery practice. A peculiarity of Col. Latta's methods is that he dissuades men from litigation, and he has probably broken up more lawsuits than most lawyers. Before juries and judges he relies on the merits of his cases, seldom indulges in long speeches, and has always got along pleasantly with both bench and bar.

In May, 1861, he took a company, "The Dyer Grays," of which he was captain, into the Confederate service, and joined Col. John V. Wright's (afterwards Col. A. J. Vaughn's) Thirteenth Tennessee infantry regiment. He fought at the battles of Belmont and Shiloh, and left the army after the latter engagement on account of domestic affliction which compelled his attendance at home.

Capt. Latta was raised by Presbyterian parents, and, indeed, his ancestors on both sides were orthodox Presbyterians for two hundred years. He joined the church in 1858, and for the last twenty-five years has been a ruling elder; served as lay delegate to the General Assembly at Knoxville in 1878, and several times in synods and presbyteries. He was also at one time continuously for fifteen years a Sunday school superintendent.

Capt. Latta is a Democrat, recently a "skyblue" Democrat, and in favor of paying dollar for dollar the State's indebtedness. It was doubtless the tenacity with which he has held to this principle that prevented his nomination and election to Congress, his friends having pressed his name before conventions several times.

In 1852 Capt. Latta was made a Master Mason in Hess Lodge No. 93, Dyersburg, and has taken the Chapter degrees, and filled all the offices in both Lodge and Chapter. He joined the Odd-Fellows in 1851, and passed all the chairs of both Lodge and Encampment. He became a Knight of Honor in 1881.

In 1870 he was appointed a director in the Mississippi River railroad.

In his profession and general business he has been quite successful. He owns real estate in Dyersburg, and several unimproved tracts in Dyer county. Paying close attention to his business and by trading some, he has, however, been on principle opposed to accumulating a fortune for his children, believing that it is better to turn out a child with a good education and let him go and manage for himself. "If I had began life with a fortune," he once said, "I do not believe I should have been any account. Boys who are pushed out and forced to rely on themselves, make better citizens, and as a rule, make the most money." He has been all his life a very liberal donator to charitable enterprises, and his reputation in this line costs him a great deal annually. At no time in his life has he ever been wild or dissipated. In managing his business he has frequently come in debt, mostly for lands, but has always paid promptly, and was never sued on his own debt.

Capt. Latta married at Eaton, Gibson county, Tennessee, December 9, 1852, Miss Mary Grainger Guthrie, a native of Greene county, East Tennessee, the daughter of John Guthrie, a Scotchman, and an iron manufacturer in East Tennessee at an early day. Her mother was Miss Minerva Wear, of East Tennessee. Mrs. Latta graduated in 1851 at the Columbia Female Institue, Columbia, Tennessee, under Rector Smith, and is a lady who has the happy faculty of making everybody her friend; is of a most amiable disposition, loved especially by the young people, popular with all her associates, and a lady of strong will and fine intellect. Losing her parents at an early age, she was raised among strangers, and like her husband, had to make her way in the world. She taught a school one session before and one session after her marriage.

By his marriage with Miss Guthrie Capt. Latta has six children: (1) John G. Latta, born June 21, 1857; educated at Newton, Massachusetts, and at Poughkeepsie, New York, and by private teachers at home, and is now clerking in the Merchants National Bank, Little Rock, Arkansas. He married Miss Lee Poland, at Marshall, Texas, and has one child, a daughter, Leslie. (2) Kate Latta, born October 17, 1859; educated at home by private teachers; married Prof. T. C. Gordon, a native of Louisiana, and has three children, Mary, Winfield Osceola and Sadie. (3) Sarah K. Latta, born February 12, 1862; educated by private teachers at home; attended Mary Sharpe College, Winchester, Tennessee, one year. (4) Mary Eleanor ("Nellie") Latta, born March 9, 1864; educated by private teachers at home. (5) Frank Wallace Latta, born July 4, 1866; educated at Southwestern University, Clarksville, Tennessee. (6) Samuel Grainger Latta, born August 5, 1871.

Capt. Latta is a tall man with a flowing silvery beard, and has the air of one who has seen the world and has

little ambition for its honors. In manner, he is outspoken, pointed and emphatic. In all his dealings he is candid to a fault. His chief happiness is in his wife and in his children, whom he has happily succeeded in raising with credit. Moral and great families make great States, and he is the most patriotic citizen who bequeaths to his State intelligent, industrious and obedient children, of high moral tone too proud to stoop to meanness or little things, or to dishonorable practices or crooked methods.

JOHN WESLEY ELDER.

TRENTON.

JOHN WESLEY ELDER, the well known Trenton banker and business man, was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, June 4, 1819. His education was acquired mostly in the counting room. When only eleven years old he became a clerk in the store of Niles & Elder, at Murfreesborough, his brother, James Elder, being the junior member of the firm. He remained with them four years, and then went to Trenton, Gibson county, Tennessee, in December, 1834, spending a few months with some relatives, then entered as clerk in a store at the village of Shady Grove, near where Milan now stands. Here he clerked eight months at ten dollars per month, one half of which he saved. From Shady Grove he returned to Trenton and took employment at two hundred dollars a year, under his brother, Benjamin Elder, one of the earliest merchants of West Tennessee. While doing business for him, he received in 1836 an invitation from a Rutherford county friend to go to Jacksonville, Alabama, and clerk for four hundred dollars per year. He accepted, and went by way of Florence, Tuscumbia, Decatur and Gunter's Landing, walking from the latter place to Jacksonville, a distance of sixty miles over the mountains. He remained at Jacksonville until the latter part of 1838, when he went traveling to Mobile and New Orleans, and finally back to Trenton with about six hundred dollars that he had made and saved—a very good start for a boy just turned nineteen years of age.

On January 1, 1840, he went into partnership with his brother, Benjamin, and these two did business together as merchants some twenty years, with good success. In 1852 he was elected a director of the branch Bank of Tennessee, at Trenton, and in 1854 was elected president of the same institution, but resigned during the course of the year. When the war broke out Mr. Elder was in possession of a very handsome property, the fruits of his exemplary industry and economy.

However, the happiest event of Mr. Elder's life occurred in June, 1841, when, at Jacksonville, Alabama, he married Miss Martha G. Houston. It was a true-love match, and the newly married young people began their life-long honeymoon by riding on horseback from Jacksonville to Trenton, a distance of two hundred and sixty-five miles, which they accomplished in seven days, it being before the era of railroads—even buggies being almost unknown in that section; and when it was difficult to find houses at which to spend the nights. Miss Houston was a daughter of Maj. Matthew McClung Houston, native of Blount county, East Tennessee, and kin to the Houston, Gillespie and McClung families of that section. Her great-grandfather and the grandfather of the celebrated Gen. Sam. Houston were brothers. Her mother, Mary Gillespie, was the daughter of Esq. John Gillespie, of Blount county, Tennessee.

Mrs. Elder died at Trenton July 23, 1879, and now together with her father and mother, Maj. M. M. Houston, and wife, lies buried in the cemetery at Trenton. Mrs. Elder's only brother, James M. Houston, is a very reputable merchant, now head of the house of Houston, West & Co., St. Louis. Mrs. Elder was educated at Jacksonville, Alabama, and was a lady of very graceful person, and exceptionally excellent as a Christian, wife, mother, friend and neighbor. Her judgment was almost unerring, and to her husband she proved a wise counselor a helpmate, indeed, and all that a good woman with a good head and a good heart could be.

Ten children were born unto them, six of whom are living and four dead. The latter were: (1). Henry Houston Elder, born August 17, 1842; died May 8, 1854. (2). Mary Eloist Elder, born May 29, 1850; died April 23, 1854. (3). Sallie May Elder, born November 4, 1854; married Alexander B. White, of Paris, Tennessee, October 19, 1881; died September 12, 1882. (4). Robert Elder, died in infancy.

The children now living are as follows: (1). Leander Melville Elder, born July 16, 1847, graduated at Andrew College, Trenton; and then spent three years at the University of Virginia; now practicing law at Chattanooga; married in 1876, Miss Mollie E. Saffarans, of Memphis, and has three children, Blanche, Irene and George. (2). Irene Amelia Elder; graduated in Trenton under the tuition of Prof. William K. Jones, now president of Martin College, Pulaski; married in 1872 Dr. Thomas J. Hoppel, who was educated at the Southern University, Greensborough, Alabama, and graduated in medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical

College New York has two children living, Tom and Horace. (3) Mattie Louise Elder; graduated at Jackson, Tennessee, under Dr. J. E Bright; married Robert F. Ross, a hardware merchant at Trenton, and has one child, Albert. (4). Lucie Belle Elder; graduated at Clarksville, Tennessee, in 1879. (5). Gracie Elder; completed her education at Pulaski under Prof William K. Jones. (6). Albert Sidney Elder, born January 14, 1862; educated at Trenton, and since 1881 has been in the banking business with his father.

The Elder family is from Virginia, but originally came from England. Mr. Elder's father, William Elder, came from Dinwiddie county, Virginia, to Rutherford county, Tennessee, about 1810, and lived a farmer. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1837, he moved to Gibson county, Tennessee, and died there in 1851, at the good old age of eighty-five years. He was a passionate man, of florid complexion, high-strung temperament, and remarkable for integrity of character, for his word was his bond.

Mr. Elder's mother, *nee* Miss Mary Towler, was the daughter of Benjamin and Martha Towler, of Charles City county, Virginia, near Richmond. Benjamin Towler was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Mrs. Elder was a lady of remarkable patience; a most inflexible Christian, of great strength and fortitude of character, yet of a singularly calm and sweet disposition; deliberate and philosophic in her views of life. She was a great lover of Christian literature, and always had in her house her religious papers and periodicals. She died in January, 1865, at her son's house in Trenton, leaving six children, only four of whom are now living: (1). Benjamin Elder, now eighty-one years old, living on his farm one mile from Trenton. (2). James Elder, the prominent banker at Memphis, whose portrait and sketch appear elsewhere in this volume, and which should be read in connection with this biography. (3). Monroe B Elder, now a farmer and stock raiser, four and a half miles from Trenton. (4). John Wesley Elder, subject of this sketch.

When the late war came on Mr. John W. Elder, who although as has been seen, was a quiet, successful business man, considered it his patriotic duty to volunteer in defense of the Confederate cause. He enlisted as a member of Col. Hill's Forty seventh Tennessee regiment, and at the bloody battle of Shiloh, in April, 1862, was badly wounded by a minnie ball, which made a permanent indentation in his head, deep as an acorn cup.

After the war, having lost four years of time, as well as his negroes and most of his other property, he went to Cincinnati, in September, 1865, to try and retrieve his fortunes. He did business for Duncan, Ford & Co., wholesale grocers, three months in 1865, and all of 1866, on a salary, at first, of two hundred dollars per month, which was raised to five thousand dollars a year. On January 1, 1867, he was admitted as a member of the firm, which conducted business under the style of Duncan, Ford & Elder, remaining in that firm in the wholesale grocery business until December 31, 1878. He then returned to Trenton, and organized the Gibson county Bank, of which institution he was elected president, and has continued in that position ever since. He is also a director in the Trenton Cotton Seed Oil Mills, and in the Trenton Cotton Factory Company.

In politics Mr. Elder is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for James K. Polk for governor of Tennessee.

He belongs to the Methodist church, which he joined in 1833, and has served as class-leader, steward, Sunday-school superintendent, and lay delegate to annual conferences. He was one year lay delegate to the conference at Paducah. He is the only living member of the official board of Trenton station organized in 1839. Something in his history of which he is very proud, is the fact that he has been superintendent of the Sunday-school thirty-three years. Very early in life he became identified with his church; his parents were pious, and he has from boyhood tried to walk worthily of the Christian character, and to square his life by the Word of God, which teaches one to be both fervent in spirit and diligent in business. It may be said, he was born industrious; there is not a drop of lazy blood in his system, for he loves work, loves to be honest, and to deal on principles of square justice and equity. As a business man he has sought to inform himself through all channels accessible to him, and has kept wide awake, as the presence on his table of such works as "*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*," "*The Bankers' Magazine*," and other such eminent authorities amply testify. His character and his methods furnish a shining example to the young business men of Tennessee.

COL. JAMES L. GAINES.

NASHVILLE.

COL. GAINES was born in Knoxville, December 3, 1836, but in his thirteenth year moved with his father to Buncombe county, North Carolina, where, as in Knoxville, he did business as a merchant. He was educated at the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, and graduated there in 1859. His college course completed, he studied law for a year under Judge Bailey, at Black Mountain, North Carolina, and obtained

license from Chief Justice Pearson, of the Supreme Court of that State; he never, however, practiced law in his life. He moved the same year to St. Charles, Missouri, and became professor of mathematics in the college of that name, but in 1861 returned to North Carolina and entered the Confederate army, his father furnishing him a horse and equipments, and hurrying him off, "lest," as he said, "he should be too late for the fight" (the first battle of Manassas); he was too late, but participated in every other in which his command was engaged. He commenced service in the first North Carolina cavalry as a private, under the command of Col. Robert Ransom, brother of the present United States Senator from North Carolina, and was promoted sergeant, lieutenant, adjutant of his regiment, then adjutant of the North Carolina cavalry brigade, afterwards colonel of the second North Carolina cavalry, and was recommended by W. H. F. Lee for a brigadier's commission, too late for the recommendation to be acted on, the calamity of Appomattox intervening. He was at first in Wade Hampton's division, afterwards in that of W. H. F. Lee, but always in the great cavalry corps of J. E. B. Stewart, under whose command he participated in the retreat from Centreville, the battles around Richmond, the fight at Brandy Station, in the first Maryland campaign, the Pennsyvania campaign, including Gettysburg, and all the subsequent great battles, including Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and the campaign around Richmond and Petersburg. At the battle of Five Forks he was wounded in the elbow-joint, and amputation became necessary. This occurred only ten days before the surrender at Appomattox, at which he was present, having traveled thither in an ambulance.

To anticipate matters a little, on arriving home he presented himself with an empty sleeve to the lady to whom he was engaged, offering to release her on account of his mutilation and his poverty. She refused to be released and a marriage soon followed.

As soon as he was able to travel, Col. Gaines returned to St. Louis, covered with the honors of war, but stripped of every thing else. The marriage above alluded to took place. The lady was Miss Belle Porter, a native of St. Mary's, Ohio, only daughter of Erastus Porter, a wealthy retired merchant of that place. The marriage took place November 22, 1865; Mr. Porter died four years after.

After his marriage Col. Gaines moved to New York and engaged in the wholesale grocery business, the style of the firm being Harris, Gaines & Co. The firm established a branch concern in Savannah, Georgia, and Col. Gaines went to that city to manage the business there.

In 1869 he moved to Knoxville and engaged in the shoe trade in partnership with his brother, Ambrose Gaines, and was so occupied till elected comptroller of the State treasury, when he removed to Nashville. He was first elected to this office by the Legislature of Tennessee, in 1875, and re-elected in 1877 and 1879, serving in all six years, under Govs. James D. Porter and Albert S. Marks.

Since his first election as comptroller he has resided in Nashville, and is now of the firm of Duncan & Gaines, brokers, miners and coal merchants.

The grandfather of Col. Gaines was Ambrose Gaines, originally from Culpepper Court-house, Virginia, but settled in Sullivan county, Tennessee, and became successful as a pioneer and farmer there. He was of the same family with Gen. Edmond Pendleton Gaines. Matthew Gaines, his son, was the father of Col. Gaines, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Sullivan county, Tennessee, but was living in Knoxville when Col. Gaines was born. Some years afterwards, he moved to Buncombe county, North Carolina, where he was long engaged in business. He is now living with his son in his seventy-ninth year. He is a member of the Methodist church, of which he has been trustee and steward. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, and a Democrat.

Col. Gaines' mother was a Miss Margaret Luttrel, a native of Knox county, Tennessee, daughter of James C. Luttrel, a large farmer and slaveholder. She is now living in Nashville with Col. Gaines, in her sixty-eighth year. Her mother was Martha Armstrong, of the East Tennessee family of Armstrongs. Col. Gaines' maternal uncle, James C. Luttrel, was comptroller of the treasury of Tennessee in 1855-6-7.

Mrs. Gaines, wife of the colonel, was educated at St. Charles, and at St Louis, Missouri. She is a member of the Episcopal church, and is noted for her beauty and her remarkably youthful appearance. They have had three children: 1). Ambrose Porter, born in New York, November 6, 1866; now a student at Nashville. (2). Lillian, born in Savannah, Georgia, December 17, 1868, died at Nashville, April, 1876. (3) James L., born in the Maxwell House, Nashville, September, 1878.

Col. Gaines is a member and vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal church, a Master Mason, a member of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Knights of Honor. In politics he is a Democrat, but not an active partisan.

Requested to state his methods of life he answered: "I have always tried to do my duty in whatever position I have been placed."

He is six feet high, of slender frame, weighs one hundred and forty-eight pounds, without his arm, has a long head, clear face and high forehead. To this editor he appears an exceptionally modest and retiring man, content to do his duty and take his share of the world's work.

THOMAS LIPSCOMB, M.D.

[illegible]

THIS gentleman was born in Louisa county, Virginia, [illegible] 22, 1808. He was brought up on a farm [illegible] ... [illegible] ... Philadelphia [illegible] ... [illegible] to Tennessee [illegible] ... Shelbyville, Bedford county, Tennessee [illegible] ... [illegible] 1854, 1866 and 1874. [illegible] ... [illegible] Dr. Lipscomb has [illegible].

Dr. Lipscomb [illegible] valuable articles [illegible] *Medical* [illegible] the *Nashville Medical Journal*. In 1840 he [illegible] ... [illegible] the Tennessee Medical College. He has been president of the [illegible] Medical Association [illegible] ... [illegible] Medical Society of Tennessee [illegible] ...

and [illegible] Nashville in 1830 and has been a member continuously since that remote time. Dr. James Roane was then president of the society, and some of those who attended were Drs. Felix Robertson, [illegible] Boyd McNairy, James Newman, John H. Waters, John Shelby, Higginbotham, Wallace Estill and Jones Lawrence. Dr. Lipscomb has always [illegible] interest in the success of this honorable body, and has done much to keep it together.

Dr. Lipscomb was president of the Branch Bank of Tennessee at Shelbyville for several years previous to the [illegible]. In 1854 he purchased a farm near Shelbyville and engaged in farming as well as the practice of medicine. After the war he became vice president of the Bedford County Agricultural Society, was afterwards made president and served three years. The past thirty [illegible] years he has been a director of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad, has also filled the position of director in the Shelbyville Savings Bank [illegible] years, and for many years has been president of the board of trustees of the Shelbyville Female Institute. He was one of the founders of the Victor flouring mills, and, together with his sons, now owns and controls them.

Several years prior to the war he was postmaster at Shelbyville, serving [illegible] years. He has been a member of the Presbyterian church upwards of fifty years, and has been three times elected an elder, but never consented to serve until about three years ago, when he was elected for the third time.

Politically Dr. Lipscomb has always voted with the Democrats, [illegible] was won by Andrew Jackson [illegible] struggles. However, he has never taken any very active part in politics.

The Lipscomb family is of English descent. Dr. Thomas Lipscomb's great-grandfather being an Englishman. He had [illegible] sons, Thomas and John, Thomas being the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He lived in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, and was a [illegible]. William Lipscomb, the father of Dr. Thomas Lipscomb, was born and raised on his father's farm in Virginia and [illegible] the profession of his ancestors. He married Miss Ann Day Cook, of Louisa County, Virginia, and removed to that county, where he lived an honest industrious farmer, rearing a family of ten children—five daughters and five sons, all sober steady men, and all the sons dead except the subject of this sketch—training them in all the virtues and precepts that help to form the character of good men and women. As before stated, he removed with his family from Virginia to Middle Tennessee in 1826.

Dr. Lipscomb's brother, Dr. Dabney M. Lipscomb,

though two years his senior, read medicine with him, moved first to Mississippi and then to Tarrant county Texas, where he died, April 5th, 1885. Though he never received a classical education, he determined to read the Scriptures in the language in which they were written, and after he began the practice of his profession, mastered Greek, Latin and Hebrew without a teacher.

The mother of Dr. Lipscomb was Miss Ann Day Cook, daughter of Rev. William Cook, a Baptist minister in Louisa county, Virginia.

Dr. Lipscomb has been twice married: First, on May 22, 1832, to Miss Rebecca Stevenson, of Straban, Ireland, who came to the United States in 1830. This union was blessed with ten children, all of whom lived to adult age: (1). Mary Ann, married John Davidson, and is now dead. (2). Harriet E., who married her cousin, Walter S. Lipscomb, and died leaving two children, now in Waco, Texas. (3). Sarah J., married to V. E. Peacock, of Shelbyville. (4). Virginia, who married William C. Little, and is now a widow with two children. (5). Agnes, wife of Henry C. Whiteside, of Shelbyville. (6). William E., who was a soldier in Forrest's command, and was killed during Hood's Tennessee campaign. (7). James S., now married to Miss Lula Allison, of Williamson county. (8). Emma F., wife of Evander Shephard. (9). Thomas C., married to Miss Laura A. Banks, of Columbia, Missouri. (10). Florida Stevenson.

Mrs. Lipscomb died December 6, 1880, and on October 26, 1882, Dr. Lipscomb married Miss Mary A. Cowan, of Shelbyville, a lady of Irish descent, and related to the Cowan and Erkin families of Nashville.

The success of Dr. Lipscomb in life is largely due to his early training and to the instruction he received, by precept and example, from prudent and careful parents. Reared in a plain and frugal manner, he was taught to believe that work is a good thing, economy a virtue, and extravagance an evil. When he was attending school he always had to work on Saturdays and in the evenings after school. While at Philadelphia he was thrown with young men who frequented the theaters and other places of amusement, but he had gone there to study, and the only time he ever went sight-seeing was on Christmas-day, when he visited Peel's museum, and spent twenty-five cents. At night he would read over in the text-books everything that had been lectured upon that day. He has always been a hard-worker and close student, yet, at the same time, has, with faithfulness and honesty, discharged all duties devolving upon him.

HON. FLETCHER R. BURRUS.

MURFREESBOROUGH.

THIS gentleman was born, September 16, 1844, in Rutherford county, Tennessee, and has always lived in that county. The Burrus family are of Scotch-Irish origin. His great grandfather Burrus emigrated to America and settled in Amherst county, Virginia, in the early part of the eighteenth century, and was a large planter and slaveholder. His grandfather, Joseph Burrus, was born in Amherst county, Virginia, in 1765, and at the age of fifteen enlisted as a volunteer in the American Revolution, and participated as a private soldier at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. He was several times a member of the House of Burgesses of the State of Virginia. He removed to Rutherford county, Tennessee, in 1805, and, upon the advice of Gen. Jackson, purchased lands on Stones river, and remained upon his plantation until his death, in 1821. He left a large family of sons and daughters who have intermarried with prominent families in Tennessee and other States, and his descendants are numerous, several of whom have figured with credit and ability in the political history of the southern States. He was a man of very positive convictions, of the highest order of morality, and of cultivated tastes.

Judge Burrus' second son was Lafayette Burrus, father of Judge Fletcher R. Burrus, the subject of this sketch. Lafayette Burrus married, when quite young, Miss Eliza Ready, daughter of Charles Ready, sr., who settled in Rutherford county, in 1802, and died at Readyville, in 1859, aged ninety years. Charles Ready's wife was Miss Palmer, of a Maryland family. One of his sons, Col. Charles Ready, was, prior to the war, a leading lawyer in Tennessee, and served three terms in the lower house of Congress, and one of his daughters, Miss Nancy Ready, married Joshua Haskell and became the mother of Gen. William T. Haskell, one of the most gifted and brilliant orators this country has ever produced. Capt. W. C. J. Burrus, an uncle to Fletcher R. Burrus, was a prominent political man in Tennessee and served several terms in the Legislature, and an aunt on the same side was the first wife of Gov. Aaron V. Brown. The Burrus and Ready families have been for a long time prominently known in Tennessee. [For additional matters of interest connected with the family of Fletcher R. Burrus' mother, the reader is directed to the sketches of Gen. J. B. Palmer, Hon. W. H. Williamson, and Hon. A. B. Martin.] Lafayette Burrus was born in Amherst county, Virginia, November 21, 1797, and died in Rutherford county, Tennessee,

W. J. Briggs

himself a planting interest in Phillips county, Arkansas, where he owns, with other parties, a plantation of seven or eight hundred acres.

Judge Burrus is a Mason and a Knight Templar, has taken the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, and has filled the offices of Master, Master of the different veils and Royal Arch Captain. He is also a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Knights of Honor and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and has the honor of being a teacher in the Sunday-school of his own church. He has been the attorney and a director in the Stones River National Bank from its organization, in 1871.

Judge Burrus married in Pulaski, Tennessee, May 30, 1871, Miss Hattie E. Pointer, a native of that place, daughter of John H. and Martha A. Pointer. Her father was a planter in Giles county, in which he attained very considerable success. The Pointers are of Virginia descent, and are numerous in Giles and Maury counties, standing socially and financially prominent, and noted for their public spirit. Mrs. Burrus is noted for her beauty and accomplishments. She was educated under Mrs. Nathan Adams, a celebrated private teacher at Pulaski, and subsequently went to St. Cecilia's Academy, at Nashville, and afterward completed her education at the Columbia Female Institute, Maury county, where she graduated in 1868. She is a lady of culture and refinement, of graceful manners and sweet accomplishments. Her charities are numerous and the purity of her Christian character has caused her to be universally respected and beloved.

Judge Burrus [illegible] the [illegible] of financial success [illegible]. From the first [illegible] he received about five thousand dollars, and he has been fortunate in his business enterprises, devoting the greater part of his time and energy to the law, a work in which he takes great pleasure, without hesitation to change the channel of his aspirations. He has [illegible] habit of industry, and what he attributes to [illegible] of energy and close [illegible] his course of action; his fundamental and controlling principle has been that of integrity, and that no man is really entitled to success who has any other motive and method as a promoter and a gainer. Judge Burrus states that he never told a malicious lie or made a willful misrepresentation of others in his life. His family has always held that a man who will lie will steal. In their estimate of human character veracity is the chiefest element.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M.D.

NASHVILLE.

OF the distinguished surgeon whose name heads this biography, the late Dr. William K. Bowling, than whom there is no more competent authority, said: "Dr. Briggs ranks high among the first surgeons of the continent. He has had extraordinary success in all the capital operations of surgery, and has performed operations that no other man ever did perform successfully. Endowed by nature with inflexible determination of purpose and unflinching energy, he has from the beginning shown such celerity and dexterity in his operations, or what I may denominate deftness in manipulations, that he is simply unparalleled."

From other sources, chiefly "Physicians and Surgeons of the United States," edition of 1878, is gathered mention of some of Dr. Briggs' most notable successful cases, to-wit: Ligation of the internal carotid artery for traumatic aneurism, 1871; removal of both entire upper jaws for gun-shot shot injury, 1863; removal of lower jaw for gun-shot wound, 1863; hip-joint amputation for elephantiasis arabum, leg weighing eighty pounds, 1875.

Some of Dr. Briggs' more important publications are as follows: "History of Surgery in Middle Tennessee;" "Tetanus treated by Chloroform," *Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, 1851; "Enchondromatous Tumors of the Hand, Forearm and Arm;" "Successful Amputation at the Shoulder-Joint," *Ibid.*, 1871; "Traumatic Aneurism of the Internal Carotid, the Result of a Puncture. Ligation of the Common Carotid and then of the Internal at the Seat of Injury," *Ibid.*, 1871; "Death from Chloroform," *Ibid.*; "Escape of Catheter into the Bladder during its use for the Relief of Retention," *Ibid.*, 1871; "Unilocular Ovarian Tumor—Operation—Recovery," *Ibid.*, October, 1871; "Dislocation of the Radius and Ulna backwards in a patient two and a half years old," *Ibid.*, 1871; "Multilocular Ovarian Tumor—Tapped more than fifty times. Extensive Parietal, Intestinal and Vesical Adhesion. Incision eight inches long; weight of tumor eighty-five pounds. Recovery," *Ibid.*, May, 1872; "Trephining in Epilepsy," *Ibid.*, 1864; "Dugas' Pathognomonic Symptom in Dislocation at Shoulder-Joint," *Ibid.*, 1875; "The Trephine, its Uses in Injuries of the Head," *Ibid.*, 1876; "The Antiseptic Treatment of Wounds after Operations and Injuries," a paper read before the Surgical Association in 1881—pamphlet; "The Surgical Treatment of Epilepsy;"

[illegible]

[illegible] With the [illegible] of life is measured by its [illegible] work of the most benevolent, [illegible] of [illegible] callings. No more [illegible] surgical [illegible] can be found in all the [illegible] Nashville, [illegible] great geographical railroad [illegible] and [illegible] centr, and it is from this [illegible] has gathered up the name of [illegible] whence the family [illegible] added luster.

Dr. Briggs was born at Bowling Green, Kentucky, December [illegible] 1828; received his literary education at the same place; graduated in medicine from the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, when not [illegible] practiced with his father three years at Bowling Green; married in 1850, and upon his [illegible] the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy in the medical department of the University of Nashville, removed to this city in 1852, where he has resided ever since. Soon after his removal to Nashville, he formed a partnership in the practice of medicine with the [illegible] Dr. John M. Watson, professor of obstetrics [illegible] Old Baptist divine, author of a volume entitled "The Old Baptist Test," the pro[illegible] Tennessee has ever produced. This partnership, with slight interruptions, [illegible] the firm of Watson & Briggs, up to Dr. Watson's death in 186[illegible].

In 185[illegible] Dr. Briggs was made adjunct professor of [illegible] with Dr. Thomas R. Jennings, professor of [illegible] in the University of Nashville. The war suspended the operations of the university until 1865, when he was made professor of surgical anatomy and physiology, [illegible] by the death of Prof. A. H. Buchanan, which he held until he was transferred in 1866 to the chair [illegible] by the death of Dr. Watson—the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. In 18[illegible] he succeeded Dr. Paul F. Eve, sr., as professor of surgery in the same university, which Dr. Eve had resigned. This latter position Dr. Briggs continues to hold in the consolidated medical departments of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University. The chair of surgery in medical schools of four different [illegible] have been offered to him. He has so far, however, [illegible] his connection with his first love, the medical department of the University of Nashville.

Dr. Briggs is a member and ex-vice president of the American Medical Association, and in 1881, was one of its delegates to the International Medical Congress at London, England. He was one of the founders of the American Surgical Association, and its president in 1885. In September, 1885 he was chosen president of the section of general surgery in the International Medical Congress to be held in Washington in September, 1887. In his younger days he made the tour of Europe, visiting its most celebrated hospitals. Dr. Briggs has always been a patient student. He has to-day probably the largest medical and surgical library

in the South, comprising more than four thousand volumes, and is a man of careful and profound research, following the best methods, and improving upon them as necessity and occasion suggest.

In his youth Dr. Briggs imbibed the Whig political principles, and it will go without saying that he still retains the proclivities and antipathies of the grand old Henry Clay party, and that during the war he was, of course, a southern man.

His financial success has been highly satisfactory, though out of the impulsive generosity of his nature he at times stood security, and had to "smart for it."

In 1850 he became a Master Mason at Bowling Green, Kentucky. In religion he is orthodox, though not a communicant. His wife is a Presbyterian, an excellent mother, and to her his two oldest sons, Dr. Charles and Waldo Briggs, owe their success in life. She had the management of them.

Dr. Briggs married in Bowling Green, Kentucky, May 25, 1850, Miss Annie E. Stubblins, a native of that town, the daughter of Mr. Samuel Stubblins. Her mother was a Miss Garrison. By this marriage four children have been born: (1) Dr. Charles S. Briggs, the prominent young surgeon who is now professor of surgical anatomy and operative surgery in medical department of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University, a full biography of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. (2) Dr. Waldo Briggs, born in Bowling Green, Kentucky, July 2, 1854; graduated in medicine from the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University in 1876; settled in St. Louis in 1877 as a practitioner of surgery. He was professor of surgical anatomy and operative surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in St. Louis, and is largely engaged in the practice of surgery. (3) Virginia Lee "Dot" Briggs, born in Nashville, February 11, 1862; educated in Nashville and at Baltimore, and is highly accomplished in every sense of the word. (4) Samuel S. Briggs, born in Nashville, June 8, 1865; now a student in Nashville, and probably destined for medical life.

Dr. Briggs' father, John M. Briggs, M.D., was a native of Nelson county, Kentucky, born April 9, 1796, and died April —, 1882. He was the son of a farmer, native of the same county, of Scotch descent. With his father's family he moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, and there worked on a farm in summer, going to school in winter, until twenty-one years of age, when he studied medicine under Dr. Beauchamp, and graduated from the medical department of the Transylvania University, and returned to Bowling Green, where he practiced medicine and surgery sixty years. Such were the father and grandfather of three generations of learned physicians. When twenty-four years of age, Dr. John M. Briggs married Miss Harriet Morehead, the beautiful sister of Gov. Charles S. Morehead, of Kentucky. "This estimable lady," says Dr. Bowling in his "Life of John M. Briggs," with much of the quiet force and sweetness of manner that made her famous brother the idol of his people, was the mother of W. T. Briggs, M.D., of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University, who became for himself a lasting name by a course remarkable [illegible] because it required not what he naturally would [illegible] but what he [illegible] did. Dr. Briggs' father was a Baptist [illegible] and was a [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] regiment. His wife died in 1881, after sixty years of happy wedded life.

The eldest son of Dr. John M. Briggs, Charles M. Briggs, graduated at the University of Nashville, and settled as a lawyer at Louisville, Kentucky, and died there in 1875.

The writer has before him a manuscript three hundred and fifty pages, giving genealogical tables of "The Briggs Family from A.D. 1273, with fine maps of [illegible] the name of Briggs, the coat of arms of the [illegible] and [illegible]." But the subject of this sketch, his father and his sons, are constructing a part of the Bridge at the Tennessee end of the line more [illegible] interesting. There is much in blood [illegible] to justify but these are secondary matters in the presence of grand character which a descendant has built up for himself and which redounds in reflected light upon the family name that it bears from us.

Dr. Briggs is an extraordinary man, viewed from any light, but perhaps appears to best advantage as a lecturer before his auditory of medical students. In many years he has never [illegible] hour, nor has been [illegible] for the [illegible] of the bell, and he is very severe in reprimanding students who come late. He is a strict temperance man, both as regards whiskey and tobacco—as physicians of all men, ought to be, he lectures his classes at least once every winter on the subject of temperance.

The writer attended one of his eleven o'clock lectures on the subject, a treatment of [illegible] from wounds, and understood the entire discourse, so plain did he make everything. The Doctor afterwards remarked that when his youngest son was but fourteen years old, he sometimes made him attend a lecture and afterwards asked him if he comprehended it. This is one of his means of making himself lucid, and a good way of ascertaining whether he was properly handling the numerous subjects, on a correct knowledge of which by his classes the lives of thousands must depend. As a lecturer he never looks for words nor recalls a word to substitute a better, nor [illegible], nor repeats himself. When an general principles his delivery is rapid, his gesticulations forcible and aptly illustrative. He uses no notes, changes his position as if rest was to hurry on to the finer points of the topic, and what the young could most appreciate as the most delicate of all compliments, he uses a little chalk, as if speaking to an audience of equals and [illegible] a sub-

JOSEPH MOFFLEY ANDERSON, M.D.

JOSEPH MOFFLEY ANDERSON, M.D.

had twelve children only three of whom are now living (1). Joseph B. Anderson, educated at Lebanon, served in the Confederate army four years in Col. Starnes' cavalry regiment; was with Gen. Forrest in the seven days and nights pursuit and capture of Streight, was at the battle of Chickamauga and other noted engagements, and was wounded by the loss of a foot. After the war he married Miss Annie Betts, of Smith county, and now has eight children, Joseph, Mary, Kay, Edwin, Annie, Eugene, Samuel and James. He is now a large farmer in Smith county, near Gordonsville. (2). Samuel M. Anderson, now a druggist at Lebanon, educated at Lebanon and Knoxville, married Miss Clara Alexander, daughter of Dr. Alexander, of Dixon Springs, Smith county, Tennessee. (3). Kate Anderson, graduated with the highest distinction at Cumberland University in 1882.

Four of Dr. Anderson's children died in infancy. His daughter, Emma, died the wife of William Davis Lumpkin, of Memphis, leaving three children, daughters, Emma, Mary and Anna Lumpkin, all of whom are living with Dr. Anderson at Lebanon. Misses Emma and Mary Lumpkin are graduates of Cumberland University, and Miss Anna Lumpkin is now a student in that institution.

Dr. Anderson's daughter, Eugenia, died May 20, 1876, the wife of Henry Clay Brown, leaving two children, Eugenia and Marie Brown, both now living with their grandfather at Lebanon.

His daughter Ida died unmarried, in September, 1876, and his daughter Mary died the day after. Dr. Anderson's first child, Edwin P. Anderson, graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and died, unmarried, in Texas, twenty-two years old.

Dr. Anderson's father, Patrick Anderson, a native of Virginia, came to Wilson county with his father, and there married Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible], a merchant and farmer of Lebanon. His wife was a Miss Martin, sister of Benjamin T. Martin, who in his day was one of the most conspicuous men in Wilson county, having represented the county several terms in the Legislature, both as senator and representative. No man's opinion was more highly respected and he stood to his convictions and principles at every hazard. The Anderson family [illegible] are of English and Welsh stock.

Dr. Anderson's uncle, Gen. Pinckney Anderson, of Wilson county, served many terms in the Tennessee Legislature, [illegible] of the most prominent men of his county. His son, Col. Pinckney Anderson, served in the Confederate army with conspicuous gallantry and distinction, as did also his other sons, Capt. Marcus Anderson and Rufus and Richard Anderson.

By energy and industry and by staying at one place and pursuing faithfully one line of business, Dr. Anderson has risen to eminence in his profession and to distinction over the state. He is remarkable for the enthusiasm and devotion he has shown for his selected practice. There never was a night so inclement, so dark or so stormy that he would not go at the call of a patient. As brave as Julius Caesar, he is the soul of honor, of generous hospitality and kindness in his nature, yet he is also impulsive in his intercourse with men, and firm and faithful in the defense of friends.

GEN. RUFUS POLK NEELY.

BOLIVAR.

GEN. RUFUS POLK NEELY, of Bolivar, now in his seventy-seventh year, having been one of the early settlers and now the oldest citizen of Hardeman county, is a sort of encyclopedia of its social, political and business history, and on account of his fine sense, his humor, wit, and ready repartee, as well as his high character and connection with the railroad and other leading interests of Tennessee, stands prominent among the representative men of the State, while his military record is enrolled among the annals of the nation.

The Neely family is of Irish blood, and has a most interesting history, numbering, as it does among its members some of the most distinguished and worthy people of Tennessee. Gen. Neely's grandfather was born of Irish parentage in Virginia, settled in Middle Tennessee, in Maury county, and moved to Franklin county, Alabama, near Tuscumbia, where he died at an advanced age, leaving five sons and four daughters: (1). Samuel Neely, who died in his one hundredth year in Franklin county, Alabama. (2). George Neely. (3). James Neely. (4). Polly Neely. (5). Charles Neely, father of the subject of this sketch. (6). Sophia Neely, who married first Maj. Leonard of the United States army; and secondly, Col. Ezekiel Polk, grandfather of James K. Polk, late president of the United States.

(7). Catharine Neely, who married Dr Stephen Doxy. (8) Rhoda Neely, who married first Col. Frazer, first sheriff of Franklin county, Alabama, and secondly, Dr. Stout. (9) Jane Neely, who married Thomas J. Frierson, of Maury county Tennessee.

The children of Gen Neely's aunt, Sophia Neely Polk, are: (1) Eurenia, widow of Alexander Nelson, who died at Bolivar. She is now living at Corinth, Mississippi. (2) Col Charles Perry Polk, now living at Corinth, Mississippi. (3) Benigna, who married William H Wood, of Memphis. (4). Gen. Edwin Polk, who was speaker of the Tennessee Senate at the time of his death, in 1850. His widow, Miss Octavia Jones, daughter of Gen. Calvin Jones, of North Carolina, is now living at Bolivar and has one daughter, Octavia, wife of T. F. Brooks, of St Louis.

Capt Charles Neely, father of Gen R P Neely, was born in Botetort county, Virginia, and was an officer under Gen Jackson through all his campaigns. He married Miss Louisa, daughter of Col. Ezekiel Polk, in Maury county, Tennessee. His occupation was that of a farmer, but having entered the army soon after his marriage, he engaged but little in the business until after the war of 1815, when he settled in Franklin county, Alabama, near Tuscumbia, where he died in 1820, thirty three years of age, leaving four children: (1) Rufus P. Neely, subject of this sketch. (2). Mary C. Neely, now the widow of William W Atwood, Austin, Texas. She has three children living: Mary Josephine, wife of Major Durst, Austin, Texas; Adelie, wife of Mr. Palm, near Austin, and Octavia, who married Prof. Bittle, of Roanoke College, Virginia. The only son of Mrs. Atwood (Rufus) died in hospital in the Confederate service after being wounded and taken prisoner. (3) Adelie C. Neely, who is now living without children, the widow, first of James G Bell, of Sussex county, Virginia; secondly, of Thomas Chambliss, of Memphis, Tennessee; and lastly of Col. John Pope, the famous cotton planter of Memphis, and author of articles on the subject of cotton cultivation. (4) Col. James Jackson Neely, who is now a leading physician at Bolivar. He was a colonel commanding a brigade (Richardson's) in the Confederate service. He married Miss Fannie Stephens, daughter of Rev. Dr Stephens, an Episcopal minister at Columbia and Bolivar, and sister of Judge William H. Stephens, now of Los Angeles, California.

On the maternal side also Gen. Neely is of Irish descent. His mother, Miss Louisa Polk, who, as before said, was a daughter of Col. Ezekiel Polk, whose father was William Polk, of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, and whose mother was Miss Wilson, of the same State; both families of Irish origin and both of high standing in the early days of the "Old North State." Col. Ezekiel Polk died at Bolivar, in August 1824.

Gen Neely's maternal uncles were: (1) William Polk, born in North Carolina, lived in Maury county, moved to Hardeman county, Tennessee, and then moved to Walnut Bend, Arkansas, where he died, a large cotton planter. (2) Maj Sam Polk, father of James K. Polk, president of the United States. (3). Thomas Polk, of Robertson county, Tennessee. Gen. Neely's maternal aunts were: (1) Mary Polk, who married Capt Thomas Jones Hardeman, for whom Hardeman county is named. He was a captain in the war of 1815; was taken prisoner by the British and whipped over the head with a sabre for refusing to give information as to Jackson's position when Packenham attacked the Americans at New Orleans. (2). Clarissa Polk, who married Capt. Thomas McNeal, of Bolivar. Her son, Maj Ezekiel Polk McNeal, now living at Bolivar, is among the most prominent planters and capitalists of Tennessee. His individual sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. (3). Matilda Polk, who married John Campbell, of Maury county, Tennessee.

Gen. Rufus Polk Neely was born in Maury county, Tennessee, November 26, 1808. He grew up there until nine years of age, and went to school on Carter's creek. In 1817 his father moved to Franklin county, Alabama, and died there in 1821, when, with his widowed mother, Rufus returned to Maury county. In 1823 he moved to Hardeman county with his uncles Hardeman and McNeal, and has lived there ever since, being partly raised by his grandfather, Col. Ezekiel Polk. Like most men of mark, Gen. Neely's early education was limited. He attended Burrus Academy at Russellville, Alabama, under the celebrated Dr. Cartwright, and afterwards went to school in Maury county, Tennessee.

He began his business career as a clerk in a dry goods establishment in 1825, selling goods to the earliest settlers of Hardeman county and to the Indians. As soon as the county was organized, he was made register of deeds before he was of age, and had to wait until he attained his majority to be sworn in. He held that office until 1833, when he was elected county court clerk, and served in all, as clerk and deputy clerk, thirty two years. Meantime he was in various other positions. In August, 1839, he was elected to the Legislature and served in the session of 1840. In 1842 he was appointed a commissioner to clean out and pay for the improvement of the Big Hatchie river, to fit it for navigation. In 1842 he went to farming, at which he was quite successful. After this he returned to his old office of county clerk. His elections were by the court up to 1832-33, and by the people after 1836.

Gen. Neely has seen considerable military life, having been connected with the war of 1836, between Mexico and Texas, the Mexican war and the late war between the States. In 1836 he was elected brigadier-general of the Twenty-second Tennessee militia brigade, covering the counties of Shelby, Fayette, Hardeman and McNairy. Under the proclamation of Gov. Cannon in

1836, he raised troops to aid Gen. Edmond P. Gaines and Gen. Sam Houston, then struggling for Texas independence on the Sabine. Gen. Neely organized a regiment at Jackson, Tennessee, and was elected its colonel, but the troops were di-banded by the governor, at the instance of President Jackson as the United States were then at peace with Mexico. After being mustered out of service he came home, but kept the company he took from Bolivar organized until Gen. Scott called for troops to remove the Cherokee and Creek Indians. With his company he reported to Gen. Scott at Fort Cass (Cherokee Nation), and served in getting the Indians west of the Mississippi river until 1838, after which he was quiet till 1846, when he aided in raising a company for the Mexican war. Although he mustered part of the troops into service at Memphis, he did not himself go into active service in Mexico. The second Monday in May of every year the survivors of his old company have a reunion and dine with Gen. Neely at his hospitable home. There are but ten of the members of the company now living.

In 1855-6-7 he was engaged in building and operating the Mississippi Central and Tennessee railroad, now a part of the great Illinois Central system. He operated the road as president from 1856 until the war broke out, and has been connected with the road from the first shovel of dirt (which he himself threw) until now, either as secretary, superintendent, president or receiver.

In 1861, after a visit to Montgomery, Alabama, in company with Jefferson Davis, to be present at the inauguration of President Davis and Vice-President Alexander H. Stephens, he returned home and in company with Hon. Milton Brown, went to Nashville to confer with Gov. Harris and Gen. Zollicoffer on the subjects of secession, independence of the South, raising of troops, etc. Gen. Neely at once set about raising a regiment for the Confederate service. He went out as captain of the "Pillow Guards" of Hardeman county, which company became a part of the Fourth Tennessee infantry regiment, and at the organization of the regiment at Germantown, Tennessee, Gen. Neely was enthusiastically elected colonel, and under him that gallant regiment acquired its celebrity. With Col. John V. Wright's Thirteenth Tennessee and Col. Knox Walker's Second Tennessee regiments, Gen. Neely went with his command from Memphis to Randolph. After fortifying that place he was ordered to Fort Pillow, and it was he who struck the first lick there. He remained there until relieved by Gen. Leonidas Polk, who ordered him to Island No. 10, but before he got there Gen. Pillow ordered him into Missouri in connection with the regiments of Col. John V. Wright and Gen. Preston Smith. He took his command to Bentonville and then back to New Madrid, and up the Mississippi river to Hickman and Columbus. Late in the battle of Belmont, Missouri, Gen. Neely commanded his regiment (Fourth Tennessee) and the Twelfth Louisiana regiment.

At the battle of Shiloh Gen. Neely was conspicuous for his bravery and efficiency. He went into the fight at the head of his beloved Fourth Tennessee and captured a Federal battery. The second day he also commanded the remnant of Tappan's Arkansas regiment, which had been cut to pieces at Belmont. The orders came thick and fast, several additional regiments were assigned to his command, and in the afternoon he was ordered to take Polk's battery off the field, which he did under cover of the unerring rifles of the Fourth Tennessee.

Not only at Shiloh but again at Perryville, the Fourth Tennessee distinguished itself under command of Gen. Strahl, Gen. Neely being confined in prison at Alton, Illinois. The regiment went out from Memphis with one thousand and sixty-three men; was reduced by loss and detail at Shiloh to five hundred and odd. Gens. Polk and Pillow both had great faith in the regiment, and it was generally placed where it would get hurt. At the close of the war the regiment surrendered with eighty two men.

In the latter part of 1862, Gen. Neely was captured by the Federals and kept a prisoner at Alton, Illinois, until released by special order from Gen. Grant. He returned home on parole to remain within the Federal lines until exchanged, but was rearrested shortly after and returned to the Alton prison in the winter of 1862-3. He was sent from Alton to Camp Chase, Ohio, in May, 1863, to prevent him from persuading Confederate prisoners against taking the oath of allegiance. From Camp Chase he was sent to City Point, Virginia, and exchanged in the fall of 1863. He reported at Richmond and was commissioned to gather up the troops said to be behind the Federal lines in Tennessee and unable to get out. He was engaged in that sort of work until the close of the war, and surrendered at Bolivar in 1865.

Gen. Neely lost two sons in the war, William and Charles Rufus. Another of his sons, Dr. James Neely, went out to the war when under fifteen years of age, and came through unharmed.

Since the war Gen. Neely has been prominently identified with the railroad interests of Tennessee: as receiver and resident director for Tennessee, and also as director in the M. & T.; as president of the M. & K. (now M. & N.); and as director in the Canton, Aberdeen and Nashville, and the Yazoo Valley railroads.

Gen. Neely is a Democrat, as all of his family connections have been, and in State politics he is known as a "sky-blue." He and ex-Gov. James D. Porter were delegates at large from Tennessee to the national Democratic convention which nominated Gen. Winfield S. Hancock for president in 1880. He has also been a member of the press, having owned several newspapers at Bolivar—the *Bolivar Democrat*, the *Bolivar Palla-*

conductor on the railroad at Canton, Mississippi, now dead. At present she is the wife of R. L. Walker, a claim agent of the Illinois Central railroad, at Bolivar, by whom she has one child, Nellie. (7) Louisa Neely, now the widow of Dr. A. A. Coleman, who died of yellow fever in 1878. She had five children, John R. and Fannie now living. (8) Kate Neely, wife of Thomas Collins, a farmer and overseer at Bolivar. He has four children, Linda, Kathleen, Neely and William. (9) Elizabeth Neely, who died the wife of Hon. Francis Fentress, an eminent lawyer of Bolivar, leaving three children, Elizabeth, Frank and Louise. (10) Dr. James J. Neely, graduated at Oxford, Mississippi, and at Bellevue Medical College, New York, now practicing at Bolivar. He married Judith, daughter of Judge Thomas R. Smith, of Memphis, and has three children, Rufus, Thomas and Frank. (11) Fannie Neely, wife of Austin Miller, a lawyer and farmer at Bolivar; has one child, Bessie. (12) Prudence Neely. (13) Lillie Neely, who died in childhood.

Such is the interesting record of this honorable and prominent family, a record of which the venerable patriarch may well look back upon with affection and pride.

Gen. Neely began life owning only a little tract of land which he let the celebrated Davy Crockett, his agent, live upon several years. In his busy career he has made several fortunes, has always been successful at money making, but has also lost much by insurance companies, by fires, war, and by going security. He did business for good men when he was young, was economical, did not stray off into wildness and dissipation, but applied himself diligently to whatever he undertook. He has never been ambitious to be merely a millionaire, but in accumulating property has had in view the laudable object of leaving his family comfortable, and above all to leave them a good name. His services have been generously remunerated, and his fortune has come to him through salaries and fees and advancement of stocks and properties, won in fair terms, honestly, without indulging speculators or resorting to wild speculation—a fortune, gained honestly and a name that will never bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of his offspring.

EDWARD L. JORDAN.

THIS gentleman was born in Williamson county, near Franklin, July 23, 1817, youngest son of Archer Jordan, a native of Lunenburg county, Virginia. Archer Jordan was the eldest son of William Jordan, the pioneer of Lunenburg county, Virginia, who reached the age of eighty-four years, became a Elder of the Revolution. Archer Jordan, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the oldest son of William Jordan, who had nine brothers, all of whom succeeded well in life, with one exception, and made good estates and raised large families.

Mr. Jordan's mother was Elizabeth Walker, daughter of Thomas Walker, a farmer of good family and a native of Lunenburg county, Virginia. Her mother was

a Miss Jeffries, of the family so well known in Virginia until the present time. She was married to Archer Jordan, father of the subject of this sketch, in 1794, and went with his father's family to Lexington, Kentucky, where they remained one year and then moved to Davidson county, Tennessee, and settled in the Maxwell neighborhood. It is mentioned as an interesting incident of their trip to Tennessee, that they crossed the Cumberland river on the ice with all their goods. After remaining in the Maxwell neighborhood four years, they bought land near Triune, in Williamson county, and settled there permanently, and there died, leaving twelve surviving children, all of whom married and achieved fair success in life. Of these twelve children, five are now living, the oldest of whom, Mrs. Ralston, of Ralston's station, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, is eighty-five years of age, and the next, Dr. Clem. Jordan, is eighty-four, while the youngest, the subject of this sketch, is sixty-eight.

Edward L. Jordan was brought up on a farm until the death of his father, which took place in 1825. His opportunity for education was but moderate, being confined to the old field schools, for he never went to a college or an academy. In 1826 he entered the store of Thomas F. Perkins & Co., at Triune, as a clerk, and remained with them until January, 1839, when, in connection with Col. William P. Cannon, son of the late Gov. Newton Cannon, he bought out the firm. They continued together for three years, and then Cannon married and left the business, which was carried on by Mr. Jordan until 1844, at which time he sold the stock of goods. He then retired from merchandising and bought the old home-stead of Hon. Meredith P. Gentry, in Williamson county, where he lived until 1851, when he settled at Murfreesborough, where he still resides, following merchandising as well as farming, until the war.

Immediately after the war Mr. Jordan organized the Murfreesborough Savings Bank, and was its president up to the time it was merged into the First National Bank of Murfreesborough. Some years later he was made president of the last named institution, which position he still holds.

Before the war Mr. Jordan was a Whig, and during the war was a staunch Union man, though he did much to aid the soldiers of the Confederacy, spending his money for their relief. Since the war he has never identified himself with any political party, always voting for his friends rather than for party. He has, however, been a strong State credit man. At the early age of twenty one he was made a magistrate at Triune, but since that time has never held any political office and has never been an active politician.

Mr. Jordan has been three times married. First, at the age of twenty three, to Miss Martha Fletcher, daughter of Monford Fletcher, of Rutherford county, and a man of considerable prominence there, being sheriff of the county for several years. One of her uncles, James Fletcher, was for many years clerk and master of the chancery court of Rutherford county, and her grandfather, John Fletcher, was chairman of the county court of Rutherford county for a long time. By this marriage Mr. Jordan had six children, three of whom are now living.

After the death of his first wife, he was married to Mrs. Jane Cook, daughter of James Caruthers, of Franklin, Tennessee. By this marriage there were no children. The second Mrs. Jordan died in 1857, and in the latter part of 1859 Mr. Jordan was married to his third wife, Mrs. Mildred Williams, daughter of Dr. George Hopson, of Port Royal, Montgomery county, Tennessee. She was brought up in Montgomery county and went to Murfreesborough after the death of her first husband to educate her three children. By this last marriage there have been two children, the elder, a daughter, is now wife of Rev. E. A. Taylor, pastor of the First Baptist church at Knoxville. The youngest child, a son, twenty one years of age, is connected with the railroad office at Murfreesborough. Mr. Jordan has five children now living, besides the three of his last wife by her former marriage, and there are twenty-eight grandchildren.

Mr. Jordan's ancestors were members of the Baptist church far back in the family history, and he himself has been a member of that church for nearly thirty years, and is now well known as one of the leading Baptists of his county. His three wives have all been members of the Baptist church.

Mr. Jordan began life a poor boy with the idea that a man should be industrious, attentive to business, and always correct. By carrying out these principles, and adhering to the determination to keep out of debt, he has achieved success in life and accumulated a handsome property.

HON. FRANK T. REID.

NASHVILLE.

THIS distinguished gentleman, a native Tennessean and one of its best representatives, sprang into prominent notice in the spring of 1884, as the nominee of the Republican State convention for governor of Tennessee. In the ensuing campaign he amply fulfilled his promise, made in the speech accepting the nomination, to carry the party banner placed in his hands to victory or honorable defeat having reduced the Demo-

[illegible] more than twenty seven thousand [illegible] plurality. In his speeches [illegible] his political principles were clearly [illegible] enunciated. He was in the habit of stating that his father and all his family being Whigs, he, as a [illegible], came under that influence, that he never drew a Democratic breath in his life, and that, following the doctrines of the old Whigs to their logical conclusion, he cast his first presidential vote in 1872 for Gen. Grant, and had been a Republican ever since, advocating a protective tariff, the Blair educational bill; internal improvements by the general government; the payment of every dollar of the State debt; a free ballot and a fair count, opposing a State railroad commission; and denouncing the system of leasing out the labor of convicts as an iniquitous abomination.

Judge Reid was born in Williamson county, Tennessee March 9, 1845, at his uncle's, Dr. Frank T. Reid, for whom he was named, but grew up in Nashville, where he has resided ever since, except the war episode in his life, and twelve months' travel in Europe.

In 1862 he joined company F, Starnes' cavalry regiment, but was transferred, just before the battle of Chickamauga, in the fall of 1863, to Capt. John W. Morton's battery, and served in Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama till the close of the war, having taken part in all the battles and skirmishes in which Forrest's command was engaged, from the battle of Thompson's Station to the end. When transferred from Starnes' regiment he was promoted to first sergeant of the battery.

His father, John Reid, was born in Williamson county, Tennessee, in 1816, at the home of his grandfather, Abram Maury (after whom Maury county was named), one of the early settlers of the State. He was a lawyer having been State senator, and occasionally having acted as special chancellor. He died at Nashville, August 11, 1885.

Judge Reid's grandfather, Maj. John Reid, who married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Abram Maury, above mentioned, was born in Bedford county, Virginia, in 1784. He received a classical education, read law, and in 1807 removed to Tennessee, first settling at Jefferson, in Rutherford county, but on his marriage, in 1809, he changed his residence to Franklin, in Williamson county, where he was engaged in the successful practice of his profession when the war of 1812 began.

Judge Reid married in Nashville, June 1, 1872, Miss Josephine Woods, who was born at her father's, on High street, in that city, May 25, 1852, daughter of Robert F. Woods, a merchant, formerly a sugar planter of Louisiana, of an old family of early settlers in Davidson county, from Virginia. Her mother, Marina Cheatham, was a daughter of Gen. George Cheatham, a stock-raiser in Robertson county. The Cheathams of Tennessee are all of the same family, and originally from North Carolina. Mrs. Reid was educated at Nashville and is a member of the Episcopal church.

By his marriage with Miss Woods, Judge Reid has three children: (1). Nina, born February 23, 1877. (2). Louisa Trimble, born November 12, 1881. (3). John, born February 5, 1885.

He began the study of law in 1866, under his father, Judge John Reid; was admitted to the bar in 1867, licensed by Judges Frazier and Cooper. His first partner was Neill S. Brown, jr., 1868-1872, after which he became partner with his father.

He inherited from his mother a quick, mobile and emotional nature, combined with very great gentleness, exquisite sensitiveness, and the nicest sense of honor. He is a man who revels in the luxuries of learning and aesthetics, lives in a world of ideas, and if a man's library may be taken as an index of his tastes, he is, by this test, fond of poetry, works of imagination, tales and essays, rather than of metaphysics and kindred subjects. For his literary taste and cast of mind he is more deeply indebted to Mr. Carlyle than to any other writer. It is probable that from him he imbibed that hatred of sham, boldness of utterance, and keenness of satire that characterize him as a stump speaker. It is noteworthy that in his speeches he makes few quotations, either from prose or poetry, but delivers his own thoughts in his own language. Hence, his public addresses are novel in conception, fresh in make-up, genuine in purpose, and presented in forcible style, strengthening the strong, fixing the wavering, and attracting an enthusiastic following.

Judge Reid never had a collegiate education. When young he attended primary schools, and was a year or more in the military college or University of Nashville, but at the age of sixteen he joined the Confederate army, which closed his scholastic career. His information is due, not to the school master, but to his efforts to educate himself, and especially after the death of his mother in 1849 (when he was only four years old), to the rearing he had under the care of his maternal aunt, Mrs. Gov. Neill S. Brown, and to his association with the best people in Davidson county. At the age of twenty four (1869), he made a trip to Europe, and spent twelve months traveling over the continent "to see the world."

In August, 1878, he was elected circuit court judge of the eighth judicial district, term expiring September 1, 1886, and his decisions on the bench have been given under a high sense of the moral responsibility of a judge to mete out exact justice, according to the law and facts in the case. Like Chancellor Kent, he makes himself certain of the facts, and the real point in the controversy. Any judge with a clear head pursuing this course will have little difficulty in deciding a cause, for once the real facts are clearly established, the answer is at his elbow. The same rule applies to the bar, for if a lawyer once gets thorough knowledge

of the facts of a case, he will readily discover the point of merit upon which it rests, and can then easily turn to his library for authorities, should they be needed, to fortify his conclusions. But Judge Reid has very little sympathy for that class of the profession who have run mad after authorities—after the letter of the law rather than its spirit—for case and precedent lawyers, and he himself never decides a case unless he is clearly satisfied in his own mind what the right decision is.

Judge Reid's gubernatorial canvass of the State in 1884 made Republicanism respectable in Tennessee, won for himself friends all over the State in both political parties, and fully sustained the reputation of Tennessee stump oratory. His style of oratory was earnest without vehemence, logical but not cold, and his delivery was stamped with the sincerity of conviction. The editor has heard but one opinion of Judge Reid as a speaker, and that is, that he ranks among the most finished orators of the State, an accomplished gentleman, a man of letters, a thinker, an original investigator, always speaking the thought that is within him, and loyal to his own convictions. The editor heard him three times, and noted that he never lacked for a word; was elaborate without prolixity or repetition; that his diction was scholarly and chaste; that he enthused his audience without resort to anecdotes unbecoming the dignity of a statesman, and that his tastes are very different from those of the ordinary politician. Though a candidate for high office, yet, during the heated and bitter canvass, no reproach or stigma or suspicion of taint was urged against his character.

His opening address as the Republican candidate for governor abounds in passages of remarkable force and brilliance. A few are selected:

"It was from under the roof of that honored and eloquent old Whig leader, ex-Gov. Neill S. Brown, where the greater part of my life had been passed, that, a sixteen year old boy, I left to join the ranks of the Southern army. * * * Because I enlisted in that army did that commit me, for the balance of my life, to the support of the political doctrines of John C. Calhoun? Was it loyalty to the doctrines of nullification, State sovereignty and the constitutional right of secession that led those of us who were bred in the school of Henry Clay to enlist under the Confederate flag? What was it that did lead us? It was the wild enthusiasm of that wonderful hour that preceded the uprolling of the curtain which disclosed the terrible four years' tragedy of a nation's struggle for life; when the air throbbed with the fierce beat of drums, and was rent with the martial cries of war-intoxicated men."

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"The impartial student of history now sees that for twenty years and more before the breaking out of the war, this country was rushing with awful velocity upon ruin and death. It was shooting Niagara. The storm of war purified the foul pestilence-breeding atmosphere that was sowing in our political system the seeds of corruption and death. Unwittingly we fought against ourselves, and God saved us from our own madness. The stars in their courses fought against Sisera."

* * * * * * *

"A boy, I fought in the ranks, under the Confederate flag, bare footed in the depth of winter, and in rags: and because, upon my restoration to American citizenship, a grown man, my matured reason said to me that it was vastly better for the best interests of mankind that that flag had gone down in defeat, albeit covered with glory; that the Republican party was the true exponent and representative of the principles that had triumphed, and which we who had appealed to the sword were in honor bound to accept, and which the God of Battles had declared should mould the future historical development of the country; because I refused to live among the tombs and wear crape for the dead, believing it to be my duty to "live in the living present," forsooth, I am denounced as a renegade, an apostate, a traitor!"

After referring to the oppressive measures of the Republican party during the period of reconstruction, he said:

"At any rate, when in 1869 I left this country, and for a twelvemonth traveled through the countries of the old world; when I saw the condition of the masses of the people there and the character of the governments under which they groaned: when I saw tyrants and aristocrats with their heels on the necks of my brothers—manhood abased and our common humanity dishonored—and then saw in their seaports and towns the starry flag of the American republic, floating proudly and loftily among their emblazoned ensigns as though it felt the spirit of God and freedom consecrating its folds, proclaiming 'to the king on his throne, to the slave on his knee,' the equality and brotherhood of all men, as Christ proclaimed it, and died to sanctify it with his blood; proclaiming 'the rank is but the guinea's stamp, the man's the gold for a' that,' I confess my heart leaped with a feeling for which I can find no expression in words in the proud consciousness of American citizenship."

Discussing the national idea of the Republican party, and contrasting it with the Democratic doctrine, he said:

"Mr. Tilden embodied the Democratic doctrine when he defined the Union as 'a federative agency.' What do the survivors, on that side, think of this Democratic definition? What do those think of it who, when the tocsin of war sounded like an alarm bell in the night, and the cry rang out from the capital, 'Arm, citizens, the country is in danger!' rushed forth by thousands from their shops and farms to follow the great flag of the Union 'down to the fields of glory?' Again I catch

a glimpse of that awful vision. Again the earth trembles under the shock of struggling armies, and the air is wild with affright from the mad roar of the cannon and the fierce scream of the shell. Amid the storm of battle that rages above the clouds on Lookout mountain the life-blood ebbs from the heart of the color bearer of Tattersall's regiment, and away yonder on the western prairies, as the sun sinks below the horizon, a little curly-headed girl plays with her doll, all unconscious that her father, who, but a year before, had trotted her on his knee, is lying on the yellow leaves with the picture of home and wife and children rising up before him out of the gathering mists and gloom of death. Oh! how the thought must comfort and strengthen him in that dark hour, that he yielded up his life in defense of 'the federative agency.' Ah! it is a cruel slander. He knows, if Mr. Tilden does not, that he is dying for his country; that the Nation may live; that the great American republic, the mighty defender of the rights of man, whose mission it is to Christianize the world, may not pass away from earth; may not be whelmed

> 'In that great ocean of Oblivion
> Where already, in numbers numberless,
> The graves of buried empires heave like passing waves.'

It is that thought that lights up his poor wounded face with a glad smile, and gives him strength to whisper his last words on earth into the ear of the dark, tender-eyed Angel of Death who stoops over him: 'Yes, it is sweet to die for one's country.'

"It was restored love of country, love of the Union, that led me into the ranks of the Republican party."

The literary productions of Judge Reid would of themselves make a charming volume. Space can be given only to a few passages in prose and in verse, for he writes both with equal facility and elegance:

"Does it not cause in us, at times, a fearful feeling to reflect that we can never be children again; no more, through all eternity, return to that quiet time when we lay on a loving mother's bosom, or prattled at her knee?"

* * * * * * *

"The great aim of our life should be, to aggregate together and to fuse into a whole all our particles of spiritual intelligence and strength. Mere vague, dreamy, spiritual aspirations are nothing, except in so far as they indicate spiritual capabilities. We appear in that other world the same identical spirits we were in this. If we were to lose our identity, we would not be ourselves. The real spirit of anything is a portion of the universal Spirit, or God. If particles of spirit can grow and develop themselves into higher forms, would it not follow that the Universal Spirit is constantly growing and developing into higher forms of spiritual being, and consequently not all perfect?"

* * * * * * *

> "Fair flowers emanations are
> Of Beauty's spirit everywhere:
> In sun and moon, and stars and sky,
> In streams and lakes, and mountains high,
> Spirit that lurks each form within,
> Evolving life from death and sin.
> Life and love, the lily and rose—
> Each to dark earth its beauty owes.
> Of the oyster is born the pearl,
> And high heaven of our low world.
> Spirit of beauty in everything,
> Always changing and fashioning—
> Gradually, slowly fitting its shell,
> In which higher forms of life shall dwell."

* * * * * * *

"Man's mission is to earn his bread—natural and spiritual bread—by the sweat of his brow and brain. This city-dotted globe was once but a waste-tangled wilderness, and two human beings stood herein with only fig tree coverings; and see the change wrought by their sons and daughters—by those of them that have worked! We are born children of order, and enemies of disorder. The carpenter makes smooth plank of rough, gnarled timber; the sculptor transforms flinty rocks into symmetrical, life-looking bodies; the mechanic converts mountain ore into useful implements and machines. Thus are we engaged in bringing about that 'far-off, Divine event, to which the whole creation moves.' If all men would but work, how much longer would we have to journey on through the Desert; if all these innumerable yawning idlers, waiting for God to mend matters, would but help him to mend them? Work is man's mission, his highest act of worship—'its litany and psalmody the noble acts and true heart utterance of all the valiant of the sons of men; its choir music the ancient winds and oceans, and deep-toned, inarticulate, but most speaking, voices of Destiny and History, supernal ever as of old.'"

* * * * * * *

"What an Aceldama this world is! I sometimes wonder if it must not vex the ear of Heaven, the countless sighs and groans and shrieks that human hearts and lips pour out upon the empty air! If all that have escaped since time began could but be volumed forth in one great cry that should go forth to search the universe for God, the fearful sound would crack the very globe itself. Or if each scene of human suffering, since first the pitiless sky vaulted this charnel-house, the earth, could be transferred, life-size, upon a canvas wide and high as heaven; and power of vision granted us to grasp each smallest object, what a picture would be unrolled to mortal eyes. God sees it thus; and yet there are who say He is an angry and a jealous God."

* * * * * * *

"Thank God, some days the sky looks down upon me with a face as noble and serene as any Spartan mother's, and all the air is full of music, and the fall of feet upon

the pavement sounds like the tramp of armies marching onward."

* * * * * * *

"One who has left behind him the 'dreams of his youth;' who has squandered his inheritance in carnal company and riot, or attained the end of his ambition in having secured great wealth, or fame, only to realize the desolate cry 'all is vanity!' passes along the street, of a calm Sabbath morning, and hears the voices of children singing an old, long-forgotten hymn, which he himself sang when a child, telling of a beautiful land beyond the valley of the dark Shadow, where all tears will be wiped away, and the father will again feel the little arms of the child he buried so many weary years before around his neck, can it be that that within him which forces the tears into his eyes will bear no other fruit or blossoms than those which fade and wither or turn to ashes on the lip?"

* * * * * * *

"A hot July day. The long, white, dusty macadamized turnpike, steaming. A drove of sheep panting, with tongues out, and with tender, appealing eyes. Little lambs, footsore, and limping by the side of mothers powerless to help (the unspeakable anguish in those supplicating eyes!), driven by human beings, made in the likeness of God, with heavy whips in their hands; and down in the town a red-faced butcher, with a sharp knife, waiting to draw it across their tender throats! But how would the world exist without spring lamb and green peas?"

* * * * * * *

"Some years ago I was in Naples. In front of the hotel, and lying along the sea, was a garden and public promenade. Here, in the cool of the evening, a fine band of music would play for hours, and the *elite* and fashion display themselves. It was a rare pleasure, after returning from the day's ramble, to secure a good seat on the side nearest the bay, and listen to the music and the long ripple and splash of the waves on the clear white sand at one's feet; to watch the gaily-dressed, animated crowds, lovely ladies leaning on the arms of handsome gentlemen, and beautiful little boys and girls running hoops, or engaged in some other childish sport, while the hum of the wonderful and busy city in the distance came subdued and softened on the evening air. In the soft, mellow twilight, what a weird feeling would creep into one's breast while sitting here looking out upon the great sheet of water, undulating, rising and falling like a mighty carpet by gusts of wind underneath, carrying on its bosom white-winged sailing vessels, fishermen's smacks and ocean steamers; at the great dark fire-mountain opposite, which one knew, and could not but recall, had in the past thrilled and horrified so many human beings with its terrible vomitings forth of fire and red-hot stones and ashes. One could see the people of Pompeii and Herculaneum fleeing, horror-struck, in all directions, in the great darkness, preternaturally lit up at times with huge flames and bursts of fire."

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"The day I visited Mount Vesuvius was wonderfully clear and bright. A few white, fleecy clouds drifted across the sky, which only seemed a short distance overhead, and extraordinarily pure and blue. All the ground we had come over lay immediately beneath us, and could be distinctly viewed; the huge, upturned, crested rocks; the serpentine windings of mighty streams of petrified lava, and vast fields of dust and ashes. Far off to the left, stretching for miles in a semi-circular form along the beautiful bay, lay Naples, its house-tops and cupolas and spires glittering under a brilliant mid-day sun. Hundreds of sailing crafts lazily floated on the blue waves, and steamers, leaving long lines of black smoke in their track, were coming and going.

On the side nearest the sea could be seen charming villas, surrounded by the most picturesque fairy scenery; here standing out on jutting promontories, at whose base the great waves lashed themselves into angry foam, and here, half hid in deep gorges, whose sides were covered with orange and lemon trees laden with golden fruit, the white rock turnpike leading from Castellemmare to Sorrento could be caught glimpses of, now and then breaking from some deep ravine and winding like a silver thread along the sea-coast, up steep declivities, to where some iron or stone light-house stood lonely, looking out upon the sea, or where an old time-worn ruin spoke of long forgotten sieges and battles."

* * * * * * *

"Hark! that heavy, pompous tread
Tells of one well cloth'd and fed.
Here comes one whose cold heart ne'er
To the eye can force a tear.
Ragged children round him weep.
'Feed my sheep, oh feed my sheep!'
But he counts his rich gains o'er,
Robs and cheats to swell the store,
And grinds the faces of God's poor,
Lives respected, and will die
In the odor of sanctity."

* * * * * *

ON THE DEATH OF A CHILD.

In a darkened room a mother kneels
By the side of a trundle-bed,
Where a little child with folded hands
And closed eyes lies dead.

Outside, the glare of the blinding sun,
And the noises of the street,
Shrill cries, and the rattle of vehicles,
And the patter of children's feet.

His torn straw hat hangs up on a peg,
And his well worn suit of gray,
That his mother will brush, with breaking heart,
And fold and lay away.

And dear grandchildren, in far-off years,
Will gather around her knee,
Their little dead uncle's suit of clothes,
Faded and worn, to see.

They will lay him out in the parlor below,
[illegible] and [illegible],
Where [illegible] and mother used to sit
In the days of courtship fair.

They will lay him out in his Sunday clothes,
And [illegible] down his curly hair,
Well, [illegible] dear [illegible] sweet on his [illegible]
That will never be seen elsewhere.

His father will come and gaze on the face
And smile [illegible] under flowers,
And see himself before he was changed
By the cruel, remorseless hours.

He will sit by the side of the corpse so still,
A soft, white hand in his own,
And the fearful cry in his heart, "O where,
Where has my little child gone?

Out into the Night that hugs this earth
In dark and vast embrace,
He's had to go alone, so small, so weak
O God, shall I ever again see his face?

My darling, why will you not open your eyes?
Where has your merry laugh fled?
Will I never again feel your arms 'round my neck?
Your little hands pressed to my head!

All the hours of last night I lay wide awake,
And you were not there by my side;
I turned to throw my arm over you, Charley,
For I had forgot you had died.

I felt so weary, and sin-stain'd and sad,
My eyes were too hot for tears;
And I could not kiss your pure brow and lips
To banish my doubts and fears.

These barren days where art thou, Lord Christ?
Why not the awful secret tell?
Did God, in truth, forsake thee in thy need?
Or can't thou say "All, all's well?"

Through stained glass, into the quiet church,
Steal the softened rays of the sun,
And a woman's voice, like an angel's, sings
"O God, thy will be done!"

The white robed priest in the chancel kneels,
And the people fallow in prayer;
And a sob breaks out from a young girl's heart
That thrills the listening air,
And the face of the child through the coffin's lid
Smiles softly sweet and fair.

The years are powerless to change it now,
To stamp it with the frown of care,
Or with the cold and crafty business look,
Or bloated drunkard's stare.

From the cool and solemn and mellow'd gloom
To the noise and dust of the street,
Under the fierce, vulgar stare of the sun
Comes the dead, 'midst the tramp of feet.

Out on the street, in front of saloons,
Red-nosed mortals stand
And gone at the hearse and coffin inside,
And the cortege long and grand.

Out on the street a ragged girl
From a [illegible] tempted [illegible],
While hunger and woe fiercely look out
Through her tear-stain'd, frighten'd eyes.

Out on the street a reveller reels,
Who was once a stainless man,
The dreams of his youth forever fled
Or changed to nightmares wan.

A broker stops on his way down town,
And toys with his fob and chain.
What thinks he of death? Bah! he's practical,
And thinks of cotton and grain.

The heartless streets are left behind, and out
The long white turnpike creeps
The slow procession, the mourners talk and laugh,
The poor sad mother weeps.

Here where the tall grass waves, and evergreens
Stand hush'd and solemn round,
Under a sky serene and unconcern'd
A pit dug in the ground.

And to the spoken words of prayer that break
The silence how profound!
The grate of spades and heavy thud of clods
The only answering sound.

And now the hackmen crack their whips and race;
Each tries to be the winner;
The family friends are in great haste
To get back home to dinner.

The pall of night falls down; the hot, foul stench
From gutters and alleys rise;
And cold and pure and still the gravestones stand
Under the awful skies.

Oh, choking heart, in yon gas-lighted room,
See here this peaceful grave;
Upon it shines the light of all the stars—
Be patient and be brave.

Under their wings the birds have hid their heads;
The flowers have gone to sleep;
The infinite serenity that's here
Bids thee no longer weep.

But for the storm the rainbow would not arch
The smiling, lately frowning, sky;
But for the strife and wounds would not be felt
The joy and calm of victory.

Heard in this solemn city of the dead,
Under the midnight sky,
Even the loud voices of the day proclaim
Man's immortality.

These extracts doubtless reveal to the reader the man's real character and nature better than could any words of ours.

Judge Reid's father was John Reid, an eminent member of the Nashville bar, whose character is well described in an obituary notice, from the pen of a life-long friend, that appeared in *The American*, August 18, 1885, and from which we make this extract: "A steadfast man was John Reid. Wherever he stood, or sat or walked, honor and strength were by his side—a legacy to his fellow men priceless as the stars. A man is already of consequence in the world when it is known

that we may implicitly rely upon him. That courage of honor John Reid won and wore. Fidelity was his life long badge. His veracity was absolute. He knew a lie. The inner life of this quiet, unobtrusive strong man was known only to the few. He lived in his reserves. He was equal to every strife within and without. Popular applause was not one of his conquests. His conquests were within. John Reid was of a mould that unfitted him for the frivolous pastimes of life and what the world calls happiness. Nature withheld from him qualities that disqualify for the serious conditions of life. Long ago we have reason to believe the silent meditative man, as we saw him on the street, entered into what Carlyle calls the "sanctuary of sorrows," where only the thoughtful enter and where, as religion, says Goethe, "that grounds itself on fear is regarded." By the simple tenor of his life he won the public regard without the asking. He was singularly free from self-seeking. He shunned notoriety with the modesty of a woman. He was faithful to his trusts and made the cause of his client his own. If he was impulsive, and overstepped the boundary of decorous debate, the ready reparation was at hand.

Judge Reid's grandfather was Maj. John Reid, the aid-de-camp of Gen. Jackson. He died January 1st, 1816, in his thirty-second year. Gen. Jackson, in the following letter to his brother, written in 1812, bears this testimony to his character.

HERMITAGE, 28th August, 1812.

Nathan Reid, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 1st inst. has been this moment received, and is but too greatly calculated to add to my grief, so much so that I can scarcely wield the pen. But I hasten to acknowledge it, fearful from increasing delicacy that I may hereafter be unable; and justice to my deceased friend requires that I record a few of his services and merit. Maj. John Reid acted as my aid-de-camp in the Creek war, and was with me as such in the defence of New Orleans, and on all occasions displayed the cool courage of the true soldier. If I had strength I would give you a great pleasure to give a detailed account of his important services, suffice it to say that in all the engagements I had with the enemy he was everywhere, where duty or danger called, and upon all and every occasion performed his duty well. He was a man of high literary acquirements—of most pleasant conversation, and such he lived was calculated to become one of the brightest ornaments of our country. I viewed him as one of the best belle lettres scholars of the age, and I would with great pleasure here rehearse all his merits as an officer and citizen, if I had strength to do so. To close, I can only add that on every occasion in the field he acted with my full approbation.

With assurances of regard, etc., I am, etc.,

ANDREW JACKSON.

P. S. Maj. John Reid had my confidence as much as any man that ever lived. A. J.

He was brevetted by President Madison for gallantry at the siege of New Orleans.

His father, Nathan Reid, Judge Reid's great grandfather, was a Revolutionary veteran, and fought eight years in that struggle. He was one of the eight selected by Gen. Wayne to assist him in storming Stony Point.

Judge Reid's mother, Miss Martha Jane Trimble, was born in Davidson county, Tennessee, on the 3rd day of June, 1813. She was the daughter of Judge John Trimble, a distinguished circuit judge. Her mother was Miss Jane Clark, a sister of James B. Clark, a former chief justice of the Supreme Court of this state.

Judge Reid's early days were passed on the plantation, from the Trimble estate, a portion of which was a part of his maternal inheritance. Here he was born, on February 2, 1842, in Davidson county, Tennessee, and died February 23, 1893, at his home, Vanderbilt Hill, Nashville. He was one of the most original thinkers and remarkable men Tennessee has ever produced. Judge E. H. East, at the bar meeting after Judge Trimble's death, said: "Mr. Trimble has filled many official positions of trust, among others that of a member of the General Assembly of this state, district attorney general, district attorney for the United States, and member of Congress from this district. In all these he was more than ordinarily successful, and his record and career of great usefulness. For many years he ranked with the foremost lawyers of the state, and was a participant in all the great questions of the day. In whatever sphere he was called to act he was faithful and true. He was pronounced and manly, defiant, no prideless compromiser, and he possessed independence. Mr. Trimble was originally a lawyer and judges to decisions and precedents, not to the law that they construed. He was a man of great thought and knew the science of the law. He looked beyond the mere technicalities, and saw the spiritual meaning and purpose of the law, according to spiritual development. He looked to men after the form. The language was superficial, the statute and the dictionary he detested, and ordinary vocabulary failing, he would coin a word, or a sentence of contempt for such. His faith in the ultimate triumph of truth was complete and sublime. He believed that God ruled the world, and in His own wise and mysterious way was doing the best for us. With clear sight and dauntless pace He believed that various governments and men were all His instrumentalities, and His moral agencies, therefore there were none in His eye. Mr. Trimble had an absolute confidence in God and in mankind, he looked things fairly in the face. He never dodged, never retreated behind a great man, a great name, a custom or institution, and to the confidence he added the highest reverence and devotion. These high moral qualities wrought out as high a manhood as Tennessee has produced in these long years.

HON. WILLIAM Y. ELLIOTT.

THIS gentleman is one of the leading citizens of Murfreesborough, where he was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, November 2, 1827. His father, James Elliott, was a native of North Carolina, and came to Tennessee about the year 1810, engaged in farming and was also extensively employed in constructing bridges, building mills and in other useful enterprises in the then newly settled country. He was a successful business man in all his undertakings. He served as a soldier in the United States army in the war of 1812. He was the eldest of four brothers, sons of William Elliott, who died in North Carolina a short time before the family came to Tennessee, the father having previously visited this State and located lands, to these his widow came with her family of four girls and four boys.

William Y. Elliott's mother's maiden name was Adaline Bowman. She was the daughter of Samuel Bowman, who came to Rutherford county, Tennessee, from North Carolina about 1806, and settled in the vicinity of what afterwards became the celebrated battlefield of Stones river, where the family acquired possession of a large landed estate. Samuel Bowman was a major in the war of the American Revolution and took part in the battle of Kings Mountain. The family was of old orthodox Presbyterian stock, and is now well known in the church, both in North Carolina and Tennessee.

Mr. Elliott's parents were in comfortable circumstances and kept him at the best common schools of his day, most of the time up to his eighteenth year. He then began business life as a dry goods clerk at Murfreesborough and subsequently became a partner in the firm of Jordan & Elliott, remaining in the dry goods business during the progress of hostilities.

In early life Mr. Elliott was an ardent Whig, but became a Republican when that party was organized in Tennessee. During the war he was a strong Union man, since the war he has been a consistent Republican. He was a delegate to four Republican national conventions—Chicago in 1868, Philadelphia in 1872, Cincinnati in 1876, and Chicago in 1880. In 1865 he was elected to the lower house of the Tennessee Legislature, and served two years, after which he was elected to the State Senate and served a term of two years in that body. While in the Legislature he was made chairman of the committee on ways and means, a position in which his fine business qualifications were ably shown.

From 1868 to 1870 Mr. Elliott was a director of the Murfreesborough Savings Bank, and also served one year in the same capacity in the First National Bank of Murfreesborough. He was also a director in the First National Bank of Nashville for five years, declining a re-election in 1873 because of his appointment as United States pension agent at Nashville. This latter position he held more than four years, at the expiration of which time, the agency having been consolidated with the Knoxville agency, he went out of office. Since that time he has not held public position of any kind, devoting himself exclusively to his private interests.

Mr. Elliott was made a Master Mason in Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 18, at Murfreesborough, June 12, 1850; Royal Arch Mason in Pythagoras Chapter No. 23, Murfreesborough, October 15, 1852, and a Knight Templar in Nashville Commandery No. 1, Nashville, 1859.

Mr. Elliott was married October 13, 1870, at McMinnville, Tennessee, to Miss Margaret G. Johnston, daughter of James W. Johnston, a paymaster in the United States army during the late war, originally a lawyer at New Castle, Pennsylvania, who settled in Tennessee at the close of the war, and being made a register in bankruptcy, held that position until 1872. His father, Rev. Robert Johnston, was a Presbyterian minister and a pioneer in Western Pennsylvania; of Scotch Irish descent, and a man of strong character, being distinguished among the ministers of his day. Mrs. Elliott's family, on her mother's side, were also of Scotch descent, her mother being Miss Esther Loughry, daughter of John Loughry, a native of "Auld Scotia."

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have four children, all sons: (1). William Y. Elliott, jr., now fourteen years old. (2). James Johnston Elliott, aged twelve years. (3). Edward G. Elliott, aged ten years. (4). Harry W. Elliott, the youngest.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are both Presbyterians, he having been a communicant of that church since 1843.

Mr. Elliott's life presents a pleasing illustration of a self made and successful business man; one whose good fortune has come to him as the legitimate reward of constant integrity and purpose.

K. F. Loomis

COL. ROBERT F. LOONEY.

MEMPHIS.

A distinguished gentleman of Memphis who has known Col. Robert F. Looney long and intimately, gives this high, but just, estimate of his character: "Col. Looney, though in business a pushing man, is noted among his acquaintances for his modesty. He is a man of great suavity of manner; who is certain to ingratiate himself into the favor of all whom he meets. He is of exceeding gentleness of nature, yet bold and decisive; a man whose heart is ever moved by the appeals of the oppressed or distressed; a man who loves his family, his friends, his country and his church. He is a very constant churchman, and never fails to attend service twice every Sunday when there is a church to be reached. As an orator, there are but few, if any, in the State who excel him; a speaker of fine imaginative powers, while classical and finished in his style, he yet possesses that gift of eloquence that influences the multitude and exercises a magic-like power over the masses, enthusing an audience of thousands by the torrent of his eloquent logic in a single address. His is the art of firing the popular heart. In his family relations, he may well be termed the youngest member. He is the one man of my knowledge who has not a black sheep in his flock or a skeleton in his closet. He has five daughters and three sons, all of whom are now grown, and neither of whom have in any way violated the mandates and examples of Christian parents. He is by nature endowed with an intellect and a physique that give him prominence as a man of mark in any company. In business relations he is quick of conception, bold and venturesome, and when he sustains losses he sleeps well over them, and troubles neither himself, his family or his friends with his failures, while, on the other hand, everybody enjoys his successes. He is a man of great enthusiasm in whatever he undertakes. His differences of opinion in business, in politics, or in the other relations of life, occasion no severances of friendship. He may oppose you ever so bitterly on a matter of principle, yet his heart will ever be open to you, and his latch string hangs on the outside always. He is peculiarly adapted to large enterprises. His powers of persuasion, together with his earnestness of conviction, often enlist the co-operation of large bodies of influential men. He was the first inaugurator and organizer in this section of the immense mining corporations now operating in Mexico, out of which he has realized large sums."

Robert F. Looney was born in Maury county, Tennessee, August 5, 1824, and grew up there, going to school in that county until the age of twenty. He then commenced reading law under Hon. Edmund Dillahunty, (who had married his sister, Miss Sarah G. Looney). He was admitted to the bar in 1845 by Judge Dillahunty and Chancellor Terry H. Cahal, and at once began practice at the Columbia bar. In the spring of 1847 he moved to Memphis, but went back to Columbia, married and settled there, practicing at Columbia from the fall of 1847 to the summer of 1852, very successfully, making a good deal of money. In 1852 he moved back to Memphis and, omitting the hiatus of the war, practiced law there until 1870. Since 1870 he has been engaged in a thousand things, the recital of which would fill a book.

In 1861 he went into the Confederate army as captain of a company, was elected colonel of the Thirty eighth Tennessee regiment, and commanded it two years in the Tennessee and Georgia campaigns. He was at the battle of Shiloh, where he won great distinction, as also at the battles of Farmington, Corinth, and other noted engagements. He surrendered at Oxford, Mississippi, in 1865.

Col. Looney has never held a civil office in his life. In politics he was a Henry Clay Whig before the war, opposed secession, and made about the last Union speech that was ever made in Memphis before the commencement of hostilities. He also spoke in various other places in West Tennessee against secession and for the Union, but after the State seceded he went with her and cast his lot with her. Since the war he has acted with the Democratic party, one of the most zealous of its members, and highly valued for his great organizing and executive ability. He was a delegate to the Chicago National Democratic convention, in 1884, which nominated Cleveland and Hendricks, and at which convention Col. Looney was made the member of the National Democratic executive committee from Tennessee.

Col. Looney is a public spirited citizen in its highest sense, and proves his faith by his works, subscribing liberally to enterprises to improve the city of Memphis, to advance its school facilities, and to church benefactions. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, as are also the other members of his family. He joined the Odd Fellows when a young man, but has never become a member of any other secret order.

Col. Looney's ancestors are of Irish origin. His great grandfather, David Looney, emigrated from Ireland and located in Maryland, and afterwards in Virginia, long before the Revolutionary war. His son, David Looney, grandfather of Col. Looney, was a colonel in the American army, a native of Virginia; afterwards removed to Tennessee; was a member of the convention that framed the first constitution of Tennessee, and was often a member of the Legislature from Sullivan county. He was a wealthy farmer, and left a large landed estate

large family of children, [illegible] feel it is a happy reflection to him to know that [illegible] them has ever given him a [illegible]. He is [illegible] humor and that is remarkable [illegible] quick of action and [illegible] sluggish about him [illegible] trie. Not only is he [illegible] person, but [illegible] terse style and [illegible]

[illegible]

CAPT. JOHN POMFRET LONG

CHATTANOOGA

CAPT. JOHN POMFRET LONG, of Chattanooga, was born at Knoxville, Tennessee, November 25, 1806. His father was William Long, [illegible] of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, born February [illegible] 1775, settled at Knoxville in 1796, married Miss Jane Bennett in 1805, resided at Knoxville until 1813, when he removed to Washington, Rhea county, Tennessee, and staid there until November 1836, when he removed to Chattanooga, where he died [illegible] 1841. He was a house carpenter by trade. In the latter part of his life he was an elder in the Presbyterian church. He was plain William Long, but [illegible] right that it came to be a [illegible] Long. He was one of the first settlers of Chattanooga and assisted in organizing the Presbyterian church there in 1840.

Capt. Long's grandfather, John Long, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, settled in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, participated in the Revolutionary war, married Miss Elizabeth [illegible] of Mecklenburg county, and was drowned in 1790, while returning in the night from a Masonic lodge meeting. He came alone to America, leaving only a maiden sister in Ireland. During the Revolution in Charlotte, North Carolina, some tories were captured, from whom information was obtained that an attack was to be made on "Post Ninety-six," one hundred miles distant from Charlotte. The Whigs posted two couriers on horseback, taking different routes, to notify the garrison at "Post Ninety-six." John Long proposed to carry the information. He started at sunrise and at sundown delivered his dispatches at Ninety-six, and put the garrison on their guard—a remarkable record, showing the patriotism of the man, the spirit of those times, and the pluck that is in the blood of the Longs.

Capt. Long's mother, Miss Jane Bennett, was the daughter of Maj. Peter Bennett, a native of Virginia, who married Miss Elizabeth Pomfret, daughter of John Pomfret, of King William county, Virginia. Maj. Bennett was in the Revolutionary war at the close of [illegible]

[illegible] Greene [illegible] Carolina. He died in 1822 in [illegible] county, Tennessee [illegible] 1812 [illegible] Capt. Long [illegible] Pomfret [illegible] King William county [illegible] married [illegible] Miss [illegible] county, North Carolina [illegible] 1792 [illegible]

Capt. Long [illegible] North Carolina [illegible] 1781 [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] 1812 [illegible] Presbyterian [illegible] Chattanooga [illegible] 1850 [illegible] Long [illegible] Chattanooga [illegible] 1863 [illegible] Jane [illegible] and Elizabeth [illegible] Long [illegible] county, Georgia [illegible] and Virginia [illegible] John Pomfret Long [illegible] Rhea county, Tennessee [illegible] at Knoxville [illegible] Thomas McCallie [illegible] Ross' Landing, now Chattanooga [illegible] April [illegible] 1832 [illegible] 1890 [illegible] Chattanooga [illegible] of the Confederacy [illegible] 1842 [illegible] of Chattanooga [illegible]

[illegible] Chattanooga [illegible] Georgia [illegible] Capt. Long [illegible]

business [illegible] and fortune favored him, [illegible] was very successful. In 1868 he applied to Judges Trowbitt and Adams at Chattanooga, for a law license which was granted. His practice has been principally in the chancery court, where his knowledge of the land titles in Chattanooga has been of great value to him. Notwithstanding his losses by war and [illegible] security, he has accumulated a nice property, mostly in real estate.

When he first came to Ross' Landing there was a mere ferry and steamboat landing in an Indian country. He found no post-office and no post roads. He made application to the post office department for a post office, which was granted, and he was appointed postmaster, without compensation. The name of the post office was changed to Chattanooga in 1838. Capt. Long held the postmastership until 1844, when he had to give way for one of the friends of President James K. Polk.

In 1832 he cast his first vote for Gen. Jackson, his next was for Hugh L. White, and thenceforward he voted the Whig ticket from Harrison to Bell, since which time he has been a Democrat. He attended the Whig State convention at Murfreesborough in 1841, when Jones was nominated for governor against Polk. In February, 1861, he voted against secession, but when President Lincoln ordered out troops, he voted for secession. He was always a States rights man, as was his father before him. He has, however, never been so warm a partisan as to vote the party ticket unless he liked the men. He always considered it a duty to vote, but equally a duty to scratch objectionable names from the ticket.

In 1845 he was elected to take his father's place as an elder in the Presbyterian church, which he had joined in 1843. He was a commissioner of the town of Chattanooga when the land was subject to entry, and the occupants were entitled to preference of entry. The three commissioners, Aaron M. Rawlings, George W. Williams and Capt. Long, entered the quarter section, sold the lots, and made titles to the purchasers April 20, 1839, which was the day on which the town of Chattanooga had its birth. Capt. Long's staying power is illustrated in the fact that he has never yet seen the Mississippi river, and of the large cities only a few.

Capt. Long was married to Miss Eliza Smith, November 6, 1834, at Smith's Cross-roads (now Dayton), Rhea county, Tennessee. Mrs. Long was born January 25, 1813, at Washington, Rhea county, Tennessee. Her father was William Smith, a native of Massachusetts, who came to Knox county in 1808, was a school teacher, and had for one of his pupils Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey the historian, who said of him, "He was one of the best common school teachers I ever saw." Mrs. Long's mother was Elizabeth Cozby, daughter of Dr. James Cozby, [illegible] noted in the early history of East Tennessee as a physician and an Indian fighter. (See Ramsey's History of Tennessee.) Mrs. Long's brother, Dr. Milo Smith, was an able physician, and for several terms mayor of Chattanooga, where he died in 1868. Mrs. Long was educated at Knoxville; made a profession of religion and joined the church in 1843, the same day her husband made profession and joined. She has been an invalid the greater part of her married life, but is beloved for her sweetness of temper. She is fond of the company of young folks, has an unconquerable will-power that has carried her through all her troubles; is notably cheerful and pleasant, and, for one of her age, remarkably active, especially when "upon hospitable cares intent." To this union there were eleven children—all born in Chattanooga. Five of these died in infancy and childhood. The others are: (1). William Pomfret Long, died nineteen years old. (2). Elizabeth Jane Long, died sixteen years old. (3). James Cozby Long, born December 2, 1841, educated in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, resigned and joined the Confederate navy in 1861, attaching himself to the fleet along the coast of North Carolina. He was in the fight at Roanoke Island, the second in command of the *Curlew*, Capt. Hunter. He was then transferred to the *Merrimac*, as midshipman, and was in the famous naval fights in Hampton Roads, and remained with his ship until she was burnt. He was then transferred to Drury's Bluff, and finally to Plymouth, North Carolina, and was on board the iron-clad *Plymouth* when she was blown up by the United States navy. He next served under Capt. Moffit on a blockade runner. After the war he went into civil engineering, and had charge of the government works at Muscle shoals for a while. He is now a manufacturer of iron paint at Birmingham, Alabama. He married at Elyton, Alabama, November 20, 1872, Miss Frances Walker, and has four children, William Walker, John Pomfret, James Cozby and Mary. (4). John Pomfret Long, jr., born March 4, 1847; joined Col. Walker's Nineteenth Tennessee regiment in May, 1864, at Dalton, Georgia; participated in all the fights from there to Atlanta, and on July 22, 1864, was disabled by a shell taking his foot off; died March 1, 1880, unmarried. (5). Milo Smith Long, born May 10, 1850, graduated in medicine at Nashville, and is now in Dakota. (6). Marcus Bearden Long, born January 27, 1854; now a civil engineer, and was for a while engaged as engineer in Mexico on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad; unmarried.

One of the aims of Capt. Long's life has been to give his children something to start upon and to help them attain a standing in society, and he believes that every man ought to have a home and a family, and next, that he has duties to perform as a citizen. He has desired wealth, and has been sometimes up and sometimes down, but has always made it a rule to pay his debts. With one exception he has always made a profit on whatever he has sold. He never swore an oath in his life, and was brought up to regard the Sabbath. He has never been

dissipated, though not always strictly temperate. He is a self-assertive man, and of quick temper. Being the oldest citizen of Chattanooga, he is often resorted to as an oracle on matters pertaining to the history of persons, families and property in that now important city. He has been a public-spirited man all along, and is uniformly spoken of as the best representative man of the city where he located when it was simply a river landing and surrounded by the Cherokees. It was very appropriate that in 1881 he was selected to write the historical sketch of Chattanooga, on the occasion of representatives of the North and the South meeting at that city to shake hands over the bloody chasm. His article printed in the Chattanooga *Times* in September, 1881, is full of valuable history, local, personal and general.

REV. JAMES HOLMES, D.D., AND PROF. GEORGE D. HOLMES.

(FATHER AND SON.)

COVINGTON.

THE Rev. James Holmes, well-known as a missionary and preacher, as well as a successful educator, was ordained to the ministry in 1846. He was the son of Abraham Holmes, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in which place he was born in 1801. He attended Princeton College one or two years, and afterwards graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle. After this he entered the theological department at Princeton, but, on account of failing health, never completed his theological course there. He now became a lay missionary to the Chickasaw Indians in North Mississippi, and among them taught and preached from 1825 to 1833.

When the Chickasaws were removed west, Mr. Holmes removed to Tipton county, Tennessee, where, in 1834, he established the Mountain Academy, in which he taught for fifteen years. This establishment was attended by a large number of pupils from Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and other surrounding States.

In 1849 he was appointed president of the West Tennessee College, at Jackson, and after filling this office with credit for eight years, returned to Tipton county, being elected principal of the Tipton Female Seminary. Here he taught till 1868, when he retired from active professional life, and devoted himself to ministrations of religion and humanity, visiting the afflicted and bereaved, and administering the solace of religion to all who would receive it from him. Thus employed, he died, February 4, 1873, leaving behind him a name blessed by innumerable survivors who had received from him either the privileges of a Christian education, or the consolation of Christian sympathy in affliction. Many ministers of the gospel are now doing good service in pulpits throughout the southwestern States who owe their first religious impressions to the early training and teachings of this man of God. Those who remember his conversation, at once genial and sympathetic, unanimously agree in the testimony that no one was ever intimately associated with him without being the better for it.

Dr. Holmes married Sarah A. Van Wagenen, who was born at Newark, New Jersey, in 1801. She was the daughter of Peter Van Wagenen and Sarah Plume. The Van Wagenens were of Dutch extraction. She is still living with her daughter, Mrs. Hall, of Covington, her mind still active and vigorous, and occupied, as it has been all her life, with all matters of a religious character. Dr. Holmes was, by this lady, father of seven children, as follows: (1.) Emma, widow of Rev. D. H. Cummins, founder and for many years pastor of the Covington Presbyterian church. (2.) Sarah, wife of Dr. W. M. Hall, of Covington. (3.) Prof. George D. Holmes, subject of the ensuing sketch. (4.) Mary A., wife of Rev. L. McNeely. (5.) William B., merchant at Danville, Kentucky. (6.) James P., bookkeeper in a bank and insurance agent at Bonham, Texas. (7.) Anna W., widow of Capt. T. F. Patterson, of Memphis.

Abraham Holmes, the father of Dr. Holmes, was one of the eleven children of Andrew Holmes of Pennsylvania. This Andrew was the son of an emigrant from the north of Ireland, who may be considered the founder of the family in America.

PROF. GEORGE D. HOLMES was third child and eldest son of the above. He was born in Marshall county, Mississippi, while his father was pursuing his missionary labors in that State, November 13, 1831. He was brought to Tipton county when two years old, and grew up there.

He received his preparatory education in his father's school, and in 1846 entered Princeton College, New Jersey, where he graduated in 1849. After graduation, he had charge, for eight years, of the preparatory department of West Tennessee College, at Jackson.

In 1857 he settled at Covington, in Tipton county, and taught school there from 1857 to 1868, being associated with his father in the conduct of the Tipton

Pope's Company. In 1808 his fellow-citizens elected him to the Tennessee Senate. Prof. Holmes was elected to his seventy-second session as a member of that respectable body.

Prof. Holmes is a Royal Arch Mason, Knight of Honor, and a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics a Democrat.

He married first at Jackson, Tennessee, January 24, 1854, Miss Mary F. Pyles, a native of Henderson county, Tennessee. She was a daughter of Addison Pyles, a merchant and planter of a South Carolina family. Her mother was Martha Crenshaw, also a South Carolina lady. She was educated at Jackson, was a member of the Presbyterian church, and died in 1862, at the age of thirty-one. By this marriage Prof. Holmes became the father of three children: (1) Minnie V., born in 1856, died in infancy. (2) James Wilson, born July 20, 1859, graduated at the School for the Blind, Nashville, now [illegible] with [illegible] George Walker, [illegible] Indiana. (3) George Walker, died July 6, 1861, graduated at the Baptist University, Jackson, Tennessee, afterward entered out at New Castle, Tennessee, went into partnership with George Duncan, son of Prof. Joseph Duncan, of Jackson, and now in business in Kansas City, Missouri.

Prof. Holmes married secondly at Covington, January 18, 1866, Miss Sallie E. Mumford, daughter of Col. R. H. Mumford, for a long time county court clerk and register of Tipton county. He settled at Randolph, in that county, in 1828, and engaged in trade there, and in 1840 moved to Covington, where he died March 10, 1881, leaving behind him a reputation for the strictest integrity. His son, Dr. M. Mumford, has for over ten years been editor and proprietor of the Kansas City Times. Another son, Richard D. Mumford, is teller in the Southern Bank of Georgia, at Savannah. His daughter, Ermine, is the widow of Col. John Gracey Hall, of Covington.

The mother of the second Mrs. Holmes was Sarah D., daughter of D. L. Morrison, who died at Covington in 1873, at the age of sixty.

Mrs. Holmes was educated in the Tipton Female Seminary, partly by Prof. Holmes himself. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is noted for her energy and for the womanly virtues that endear home to husband and children. By his second marriage, Prof. Holmes has two children: (1) Embry M., born July 27, 1867, now at school in Kansas City, Missouri. (2) Anna Van, born October 11, 1872; died August 31, 1880.

Prof. Holmes attributes his success in life to the methods and principles he inherited from his father, which may be summed up in the simple words, "a conscientious discharge of duty from day to day."

COL. A. J. BROWN.

[illegible]

This [illegible] of the first county-seats Sumner had grew up, was [illegible] born [illegible], 1826, in [illegible] Dearborn Jones, Virginia. December 16, 1851. His [illegible] very [illegible] passed a [illegible] driving first a two and then a six-horse team over the rough mountain roads hauling produce to Knoxville and Wytheville, Virginia, and merchandise from those places back to Jonesborough and other places in East Tennessee. He was [illegible] from childhood to farm work, [illegible] chopping wood, and to do anything as a day laborer. He had no [illegible] of childhood nor of youth, [illegible] school, [illegible] was [illegible] only [illegible] boy. Yet he has [illegible] tasted [illegible] in any way [illegible].

His [illegible] was obtained in the old field schools, [illegible] and Jonesboro' Academy. One year at Taylor's Mills, Carter county, and one year at Washington College. While at the latter school he worked for his board, went in [illegible] his clothes, and [illegible] he went to the bar. He read law under Chief Justice James W. Deaderick, teaching school to support himself while studying law, and reading almost exclusively at night. He was admitted to the bar at Jonesborough, in 1858, by Judge John C. Gaut and Chancellor Seth J. W. Luckey, and practiced his profession at Jonesborough until the war came up. He then, in company with Col. S. K. N. Patton, commenced raising the Tenth East Tennessee cavalry, and in February, 1861, this inchoate regiment was consolidated with the Eighth Tennessee cavalry at Nashville, Patton being made colonel and Brown lieutenant-colonel. The regiment saw service in Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina. Col. Brown participated in the battles of Greeneville, Bull's Gap, Morristown, Tennessee, and Salisbury and Morganton, North Carolina, and in almost numberless skirmishes. From March 22 to May 1, 1864, Col. Brown commanded the regiment, Eighth Tennessee, in the last raid of the war, from Knoxville through East Tennessee into North Carolina and Virginia, as far as Christiansburg, Virginia, and returned to North Carolina and commanded it at the battles of Salisbury and

Morganton. At the close of the war in May, 1865, he resigned from the army and resumed the practice of law.

Before the war Col. Brown was a Whig, and since the war has been a leading Republican. He was the mayor of Jonesborough in 1851-2 and once after the war. In 1860 he was an elector on the Bell and Everett ticket, and in 1876 was sub-elector on the Hayes and Wheeler ticket. In 1882 and again in 1884, he was a delegate to the State Republican convention at Nashville. At the latter he was nominated elector for the State at large but [illegible] his name [illegible]. In 1880 he was elected State senator from the counties of Johnson, Carter, Unicoi, Washington and Greene, receiving the largest majority ever given to a senator from that district. In the Senate he took a very prominent and leading part, was chairman of several important committees and recognized as one of the ablest debaters in that body. As a public speaker he had already won a name among the most eloquent of the gifted sons of East Tennessee, but he showed himself an unusually strong man while in the senate. In a speech called out by a senator who had repeatedly charged that lawyers legislated in their own interest rather than in that of their constituents, Col. Brown replied [illegible] in the following powerful language: "Not on account of what has been said, nor yet on account of who said it, but from the manner in which it was said and the person to whom it was addressed, I notice the remarks of the senator who has just taken his seat. He has seen fit to indulge in a tirade against lawyers as a class. I would say to the senator it is not the lawyers against whom the people are to be warned or taught to fear, but it is the arrant demagogue who, by some strange concatenation of human events and by feeding the passions and prejudices of the people, has crept into place and power. I would say to the senator, if he will but read the history of his own country, and not only of his country, but of the world, he will find that every important step that has been taken to advance civil and religious liberty was proposed by lawyers; that they have been the peculiar and steadfast guardians of the rights of man throughout all time; that the forms of every government that has had for its object the perpetuation of civil and religious liberty are the handwork of lawyers; that they have been as true and steadfast friends of civilization and progress as any other class of men the world has ever known; that by their painstaking and love of order and liberty they did as much as any other class in untangling the tangled web of governments, of bringing light out of chaos, and order out of confusion, in almost every nation. And then, when the Savior of mankind was on earth, forsaken by His kindred and His friends, and denied by His disciples, it was a lawyer who asked for His body and furnished it a tomb for burial."

Col. Brown joined the Methodist church at Jonesborough in 1850, [illegible] until 1895, when he transferred his membership to the Presbyterian church [illegible]. He [illegible] elder [illegible] and [illegible] delegate [illegible] to the General Assembly at [illegible], May, 1895.

He is a member of [illegible] Lodge No. 37, Jonesborough; [illegible] Knights of Honor, and [illegible] of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Col. Brown married at Jonesborough, September 25, 1872, Miss Mary H. White, daughter of [illegible] A. White, a merchant of that town. [illegible] Brown [illegible]. Mrs. Brown was educated at Jonesborough, [illegible] general [illegible] and [illegible].

The children born to them [illegible]: Carrie Rebecca, Cora May, [illegible], John Brown, Augustus Jonesboro(?), Paul [illegible], Homer, Walter Hunter, Agnes White, Edgar Orlando(?).

Col. Brown's father was [illegible] Brown, born in Washington county, Tennessee, May 10, 1808(?). He was [illegible] and [illegible] before the war began. He [illegible] in the United States army as a private and was made second lieutenant of Company I, Fourth Tennessee cavalry. He was in all the battles and skirmishes of the regiment and was mustered out with the regiment in 1865. After the war he settled [illegible] the farm on which he was born and remained there till his death, November 15, 1878, leaving [illegible] children: (1) Mary E. Brown, wife of Matthew Carter, now a [illegible] of [illegible] county, Tennessee, who has children: Edgar Vernon Carter, a lawyer in Atlanta, Georgia; Robert L. Carter, who succeeded his father in business at [illegible]; Andrew Paul Carter, a [illegible] merchant of the firm of McGaughey & Carter, Atlanta, Georgia; Walter Carter, [illegible] McGaughey & Carter; Fred and Mary Carter. (2) [illegible] Jackson Brown, subject of this sketch. (3) Maria Agnes Brown, wife of Robert L. Gillespie, has seven children: Margaretta Lake Gillespie, wife of J. J. D[illegible], [illegible], Tennessee; Mary Gillespie, wife of [illegible] Wells, Washington county; Ann Gillespie, Sarah [illegible] Gillespie, Charles Gillespie, Robert and Maria Gillespie, twins(?).

The grandfather of Col. Brown was Abraham Brown, born in North Carolina of German parentage, and moved from Tennessee to Illinois, where he died.

Col. Brown's mother was Ann Rebecca McMahon(?), was born in Baltimore, of Scotch descent on her father's side and English on that of her mother. She was twice married, first to Isaac George, by whom she had three children: Elizabeth, James and [illegible]. The first two are dead. [illegible] George is now the wife of David B[illegible], of Washington county, and has five

children, Elizabeth, wife of James Grisham; Byron, Andrew J., Ann and Ulysses Grant Barnes.

Col. Brown's mother died February 5, 1855. She was a Methodist, and a woman of strong native intellect, which had been developed by a good education; industrious and domestic in her habits, and devoted to her children. The foundation of the son's success was laid when a boy around his mother's knee. She was his guide and teacher, and knowing the disadvantages under which her son must be reared, she early inspired him with an ambition to improve himself and avail himself of every opportunity for improvement. He was raised to habits of industry and economy. When on the road wagoning he carried his books with him and read them by the camp fires at night, or while his horses were feeding at noon. He embraced every opportunity he found for the education and cultivation of his mind. While teaching school in the country he walked thirteen miles to recite his law lessons to Judge Deaderick. His rule of life has been to accomplish and encompass all he could by habits of sobriety and industry. Too poor to buy candles while at school in Carter county, he gathered pine knots and studied by the light of their fitful and flickering blaze. To day he is a man of strong intellect, of eloquent oratorical ability, of wide and remarkable legal attainments, unostentatious in his manners, modest almost to diffidence, yet a man of power, willing and competent to freely discuss all subjects, except himself. His is but the history of nearly all the men of success whose lives are written in this volume. Indeed, it seems to be a law of success, that no man shall become prominent in Tennessee and worthy to be enrolled among "Prominent Tennesseans," unless he begins at the bottom and works his way up, with courage in himself and fidelity to his duties.

HON. WILLIAM WALLACE McDOWELL.

MEMPHIS.

CHANCELLOR WILLIAM WALLACE McDOWELL was born in Gibson county, Tennessee, June 26, 1835, and grew up there on a farm, receiving his education at Andrew College, Trenton, Tennessee. He entered the law department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, in 1857, and graduated in the summer of 1858, after which he read law one year longer at Trenton, with Judge T. J. Freeman, now of the Supreme bench of Tennessee, and in 1860 began to practice with him.

He has always been a Democrat; in 1860 belonged to the Douglass' wing of the party, and opposed secession, but went with his State after it seceded, and entered the Confederate service May 13, 1861, receiving a commission as first lieutenant in the Twelfth regiment Tennessee infantry. At the battle of Belmont, November, 1861, he received a severe wound from a bullet, which he still carries in his body. At Shiloh, in April, 1862, he was again wounded, and shortly after this battle was made captain of his company. Fearing to remain in the infantry service on account of his old wounds, about one month after the Shiloh fight he got permission from the Confederate war department to raise a company of cavalry. The company was composed of Tennessee and Mississippi volunteers, and he being made its captain, became connected with Col. Balentine's regiment of Gen. William H. Jackson's division, and operated during the war in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee. During a portion of this time his command was connected with the cavalry of Gen. Forrest, with whom he surrendered at Gainesville, Alabama, May 13, 1865, just four years from the date he entered the service.

The war over, he returned to Tennessee and edited the *Trenton Gazette* for one year, when he resumed the practice of law in partnership with Samuel Brewer, since distinguished as a minister of the Methodist church. In January, 1868, he removed to Memphis and became the law partner of Col. George Gantt, with whom he continued in partnership for about eight years. In 1871 he was elected county attorney for Shelby county, and was re-elected to that office for five successive years, at the end of which he declined re election. He was appointed chancellor by Gov. James D. Porter, and held the office under this appointment until August, 1880, when he was elected by the people, receiving a majority of four thousand five hundred votes over J. E. Bigelow—one thousand two hundred votes more than any candidate on the ticket, except Judge Horrigan, who was nominated by both Democrats and Republicans. This office he still fills.

In 1872 Judge McDowell was district elector on the Greeley ticket. He has never been a candidate for any office, other than those he has held.

He became a Master Mason at Trenton in 1867, and a Royal Arch Mason at Memphis in 1881; is a member of the Knights of Honor, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He became a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Memphis, in 1884.

The ancestors of Judge McDowell, the McDowells and Irwins, emigrated from Ireland to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, some time prior to 1750. From there his great-grandfather, who was born in 1743, moved to Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, where his son, John McDowell, was born March 18, 1775, and his grandson, John D. McDowell, the father of the judge, was born January 10, 1810, and moved to Gibson county, Tennessee, in 1832. The judge's great-grandfather, Robert Irwin, also emigrated from Pennsylvania to Mecklenburg, North Carolina.

Judge McDowell's father, John D. McDowell, was a farmer by occupation and a zealous member of the Presbyterian church, and though he never held any civil office, except justice of the peace, was a man of prominence and influence in his county. The family is of Irish descent, and is the same family to which the late Major-General Irwin McDowell, of the United States army, and Gov. McDowell, the famous Virginia orator, belong. His brother, Hon. John H. McDowell, of Union City, Tennessee, represented Obion county in the Legislature of 1882–3, and was State senator from his district in the Tennessee Legislature for 1885–6, and is the author of the celebrated "gambling bill" passed by those bodies. His other brother, Samuel Irwin McDowell, is a prominent citizen and Democrat of Memphis, Tennessee, and is now clerk and master of the chancery court of Shelby county, to which position he was appointed in November, 1884, upon the recommendation of two-thirds of the bar of that county. He also has three sisters, Mrs. C. F. H. Harrison, Jennie S. Mitchum and Laura A. McNeilly, the last two of whom are widows.

Judge McDowell's mother, *nee* Miss Nancy H. Irwin, was the daughter of William Irwin, of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, and grand-daughter of Gen. Robert Irwin, of Revolutionary fame, one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, who moved from Pennsylvania to that county.

Judge McDowell was married, March 27, 1867, to Miss Anna Jones, daughter of Thomas Jones, of Memphis, and grand-daughter of Rev. John W. Jones, a Methodist minister of Gibson county. She is also a cousin of Judge T. J. Freeman, of the Tennessee Supreme Court, and of Judge Carthell, of Trenton. Her mother was Miss Mary Kimball, of Maury county, Tennessee.

Mrs. McDowell died December 11, 1882, the mother of four children: (1). Eulalia E. McDowell, born November 11, 1868. (2). John O. McDowell, born August 11, 1873. (3). W. W. McDowell, jr., born January 10, 1875. (4). Annie L. McDowell, born December 11, 1877; died May 8, 1884.

On the 14th of October, 1885, he married Mrs. Lizzie A. Freeman, widow of E. T. Freeman. She was born June 26, 1853, and has one daughter, Edna A. Freeman, who was born June 11, 1877. Mrs. McDowell is the daughter of Capt. Joseph Lenow, who is and has been one of the most liberal, progressive and enterprising citizens of Memphis, Tennessee, for a third of a century, and is known as the founder of Elmwood cemetery. He was born December 24, 1813, in Southampton county, Virginia.

Judge McDowell has always led a strictly moral and sober life. He never gambled, was never intoxicated, and never swore an oath. He has been a hard worker, and has always had a large practice. He is fond of activity, and indulges in hunting as a relaxation from the labors of his profession.

One of the leading members of the Memphis bar says: "Judge McDowell has made a reputation for being a conscientious, painstaking judge, who thoroughly investigates all cases submitted to his decision, and has the confidence of the entire community."

Another says: "When made chancellor he had not had much experience in equity practice, but, to the surprise of the bar, he exhibited from the first a high order of capacity for the duties of the position. He is gifted with a power of rapid comprehension, and a tenacity of memory quite unusual. These enable him to fix his attention upon the presentation of a case, to grasp and group the facts, and to clearly perceive the questions to be decided. His knowledge of men, derived from actual mingling with them, has greatly aided him to understand the under-currents of feeling and motive that influence human action, and thus to ascertain the real equities which legal contrivances involve. His mind is of the judicial order. No trace of partisanship or partiality can be found in his judgments. He listens patiently to argument, which for him tends to elucidation, but the quickness of his perception leads him to discourage much of detailed discussion, which might be acceptable and helpful to a slower mind. Mere technicalities do not stand high in his favor; nor does he plod willingly through the misty analogies of decided cases, by which lawyers are prone to seek support for their positions. He looks much more to the reasons and principles than to the number of decisions, and much more to the fundamental right as between the parties than the precedents that may seem to correspond in general form and feature with the case in hand. He discriminates well, and in his discrimination lies his strength as a judge. He is no innovator, and always recognizes as settled, at least for him, whatever our own Supreme Court has so declared. Appeals from his decisions, and reversals on appeal, are as infrequent as in the case of any chancellor in the State. His great administrative capacity and tact in the dispatch of business, enable him to keep well in hand a very heavy docket, and also enable him, while performing immense labor, to husband, in some measure, his physical resources. He is yet a young man. He grows as a judge by his judicial labor. His memory lets go no principle or method which he has learned to be of value. On or

of the [illegible] he will always be well remembered [illegible] not skilled in [illegible] as something to [illegible] the developments of busy life rather than as a code of rules or a system of abstractions.

HON. G. W. SMITHEAL.

MR SMITHEAL was born at Covington, Tennessee, August 23d, 1845, and has made his home in this attractive town ever since. He was educated there by Prof. James Byars, a fine English and classical scholar, recommended as their teacher by many of the leading men of Tipton county. Under this competent teacher he acquired a knowledge of Greek, Latin and mathematics, and there, at the age of eighteen, commenced the study of law in the office of Bate & Morrison. Here he studied two years, acting part of the time as deputy clerk of the chancery court through the appointment of Judge W. M. Smith, now of Memphis. He was licensed to practice law in 1859 by Chancellor Smith and Judge John C. Humphreys, and has been engaged in his profession ever since with good success from the first.

At the commencement of the civil war, he entered the Confederate States army as a volunteer, enlisting as a private in Company I, Capt. J. G. Hall, of the Fifty-first Tennessee regiment, in Gen. Daniel S. Donelson's brigade, Cheatham's division. He remained in the same command throughout the war, and was soon promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment. He served with his command in Tennessee, Mississippi and Georgia, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and all the battles of the Georgia campaign from Dalton to Atlanta. From Atlanta he was sent on the sick list to hospital at Columbus, Georgia, where he remained on post duty till Wilson's raid, when he surrendered as prisoner, was paroled at Macon, Georgia. He was elected major of his regiment in 1862, but declined the rank.

He returned home July 3d, 1865, and formed a law partnership with Col. H. R. Bate, which has continued to the present day. This firm has been engaged in all the important cases which have for twenty years arisen in the courts of Tipton and the neighboring counties.

In politics, he cast his first vote for Millard Fillmore, and in the election of 1860 voted for Bell and Everett. Ever since the war, has acted with the Democratic party. He several times declined to become a candidate for the Legislature. In 1874 he was a candidate before the nominating convention at Humboldt for Congress, but failed to receive the nomination by one vote. In 1876 he was district presidential elector on the Tilden ticket. In 1880 he supported the Wilson wing of the Democratic party against John V. Wright for governor, and was a candidate for the Legislature on that ticket, but was defeated. In 1882 he was again a candidate, and in the State convention of that year made persevering efforts to harmonize the divided party; he was nominated and elected with the united support of both wings of the party—but the party was not harmonized. In the Legislature he was chairman of the committee on public roads and a member of several other important committees.

He has served as alderman of Covington for ten years.

In religion he professes the creed of his ancestors—that of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. T. Smitheal, the father of G. W. Smitheal, was born in Rowan county, State of North Carolina, the son of John L. Smitheal, of that county. He continued to reside in North Carolina until he became of age, and then migrated to Tipton county, Tennessee, in the year 1832, being among the first settlers of the county. In 1843 he was married to Miss Caroline Young, daughter of Robert and Sarah Young. Mr. T. Smitheal died in 1875, in the seventieth year of his age, a deacon in the Presbyterian church, a consistent and pious member of that communion. He was a strict but kind parent, and a faithful and trusted man in all the relations of life.

Mr. G. W. Smitheal's mother, Caroline Smitheal, *nee* Young, was born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, in the year 1808. She moved with her parents, Robert and Sarah Young, to Tipton county in the latter part of the year 1831, and was married in 1833 to Mr. T. Smitheal, and became the mother of four children: (1) Green W., the subject of this sketch; (2) William T., a merchant, Navasota, Texas; (3) Narcissa C., wife of William Hamilton, merchant, Covington, Tennessee; (4) Bettie T., now living, unmarried with her sister, Mrs. Hamilton.

Mr. G. W. Smitheal married, first in Covington, Tennessee, Miss Florence Strother Menefee, daughter of Dr. B. S. Menefee, of that place, originally from Virginia, and a family distinguished for its refinement and culture. By this marriage Mr. Smitheal had one child, Elizabeth Maud, who died in childhood in 1871. The mother herself died the year following.

Mr. Smitheal married next in Memphis, January 27, 1880, Miss Susan Dalton Jackson, daughter of Capt.

Shepherd Jackson, who fell at Corinth in the early part of the war. Mrs. Jackson was Miss Mary Harris, a native of Fayette county, Tennessee, a lady of great energy and kindness of heart, particularly noted for her hospitality. Mrs. Smithcal was educated in a Catholic school at Memphis and is a member of the Episcopal church, a lady of intelligence, refinement and culture. By this marriage Mr. Smithcal has three children, Mary Shepherd, Florence Jackson and G. W. Smithcal, jr.

He has been a sober, self-contained man, who has lived within his income, and through close attention to business has been successful in life, his object being to make a safe and honest living, preferring a quiet domestic life to public position. He is self made; was unable through restricted means to go to college, but as a student of law, manifested a degree of industry and talent which induced his preceptor, Mr. Bate, to offer him a partnership at the close of the civil war.

He is a high toned, moral gentleman, and his influence always exerted on the side of right, is good and salutary. His word or simple statement is taken among those who know him as an ample guarantee for truth. He has natural rhetorical gifts which constitute him a fine speaker, powerful especially before a jury; for this reason he has been largely employed in criminal cases. As a friend, a neighbor, a church member and a man, he commands the high esteem of all who associate with him.

CHARLES S. BRIGGS, A.M., M.D.

NASHVILLE.

THIS eminent young surgeon, son of the illustrious surgeon, Dr. W. T. Briggs, whose biography appears in another place in this book, was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky, March 29, 1851. He was educated in Nashville and took the degree of A.M. in the regular course from the literary department of the University of Nashville, in 1873. Accustomed from his early boyhood to think of becoming a physician and surgeon, the whole bent of his mind was trained in that direction. Even his classical course was studied with that end in view. This, of course, his father enthusiastically endorsed and encouraged, and although the history of the Briggs family has been given elsewhere in this volume, the subject of this sketch has risen to such prominence as a practitioner, medical professor and editor, it is due to him to have special mention made.

Immediately after graduating from the literary department, young Briggs began the study of medicine, and particularly surgery, under his father, and graduated in 1875 as an M.D. from the medical department of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University. In 1875 he was attached to the clinical staff of Prof. S. D. Gross at Philadelphia, and worked with him for six months, devoting himself while there to surgery, pathology, microscopy and hospital work. During his stay at Philadelphia, Dr. Briggs was elected demonstrator of anatomy of his *alma mater*, and returned to Nashville and began work in that position in the autumn of 1875. In this he was engaged three years. In 1878, in addition to that position, he was elected adjunct professor of anatomy and held that place one year. On account of sickness he resigned the demonstratorship in 1880 and soon after was tendered the adjunct professorship of surgery, in which chair he lectured three years on genito-urinary surgery. In 1883 he was elected to the position he now holds—professor of surgical anatomy and operative surgery in the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University.

In 1876 Dr. Charles S. Briggs was associated with Dr. W. L. Nichol as editor of the Nashville *Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, an able periodical, founded by Dr. W. K. Bowling. In this position Dr. Briggs succeeded his father, and soon after, Dr. Nichol retiring, he became the sole editor. Dr. Briggs is a member of the State, county and city medical societies, and has contributed many valuable articles to those organizations, in addition to the able work he has done on his journal. He is also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and at its session at Nashville, 1878, took an active part in the microscopical department.

Dr. Briggs has risen rapidly in his profession, and has already performed most of the major operations in surgery; among them, amputations of the shoulder joint, ovariotomy, lithotomy, trephining, ligation of the principal vessels, removal of the upper jaw (twice), excision of the elbow joint, and amputation of all the limbs. Having had the advantage of the instruction, and of witnessing, assisting in, and studying the methods of two of the leading surgeons of this country, his father and Dr. Gross, it is not a matter of astonishment that he is so early in life prominent in the line of his inherited and chosen profession. Dr. Briggs' private practice is large and rapidly increasing, his collections now amounting to about five thousand dollars per annum. Financially he is in easy circumstances.

When young he was a leader in athletic, boyish sports. Now he is a well rounded man of large proportions, standing five feet eleven inches high, and weighs two hundred pounds. His remarkable grandfather,

Dr. John M. Briggs, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, to whom chiefly this distinguished family owes its standing in the medical world, while in his eightieth year, said to the subject of this sketch, then a mere lad, "Charles, I want you to live in such a way that when you are eighty years old, as I am, you may say of yourself what I can say of myself that I cannot recall a single instance of my life of which I am ashamed." That advice followed out will ultimately ennoble any family.

Dr. Briggs married in Louisville, Kentucky, April 26, 1876, Miss Carrie Carter, a native of that city, educated at Science Hill Academy, Shelbyville, Kentucky, and at the Louisville Female High School. Her father is a member of the large wholesale dry goods firm of Carter Bros. & Co., Louisville. Her mother, Miss Binnie Carter, is a relative of the Toombs family of Georgia, and remarkable for her charities and purity of life. By his marriage with Miss Carter Dr. Briggs has three children: (1) Elsie, (2) Binnie, (3) William T., jr.

Dr. Briggs is spoken of as one of the best educated men of his age in Nashville, and is a student in every sense, but makes his learning subserve the one purpose of his life, to excel in his profession. He is a strong man, of broad, comprehensive mind, and emphasizes whatever he undertakes. He has a concentrated look, with a chin and general physique indicating energy, push, self-poise and boldness, qualities essential in a surgeon. His future is brilliant.

HON. WILLIAM M. BRADFORD.

CHATTANOOGA.

THIS distinguished jurist, now chancellor of the Third chancery division of Tennessee, was born in McMinn county (now Polk), Tennessee, February 14, 1827. He is the son of Col. Henry Bradford, and was the youngest of ten children, nine sons and one daughter. His father, Col. Henry Bradford, was born in Burke county, North Carolina, December 24, 1776, moved to Jefferson county, Tennessee, in 1796, and married, in 1799, Miss Rachel McFarland, of the family of one of the late judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, Hon. Robert McFarland. She died in 1852, aged sixty-seven years. Her ancestors were from Scotland, but no detailed history of the family has been preserved. Col. Henry Bradford was an excellent gunsmith, and made the gun that Davy Crockett called his "Long Bess." He was also a justice of the peace, and performed the marriage ceremony for Davy Crockett. He was an elector on the Madison ticket in 1812, and represented Jefferson county in the Tennessee Legislature from 1811 to 1821. He removed to Polk county in 1821, and died there May 10, 1871, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. He was a man of extraordinary energy and decision of character, and for his times, of superior intelligence. His father was Joseph Bennett Bradford, of Fauquier county, Virginia, who died in Caldwell county, North Carolina, in 1830, also aged ninety-five years. Joseph Bennett Bradford's father was John Bradford, of Fauquier county, Virginia, who, according to the tradition of the family, was a great grandson of Gov. William Bradford, of "Mayflower" fame.

Gen. Alexander B. Bradford, who was a colonel in the Florida war, and a major in Col. Jefferson Davis' regiment in the Mexican war, was a double cousin of Judge Bradford. There was a Mr. Henry Bradford in the Revolutionary war in Harry Lee's brigade, who distinguished himself. He was a cousin of Judge Bradford's father. Many of his descendants, the Nichols, Cowden, Fall and Foster families, of Nashville, are members of the Bradford family. There are also families of Bradfords at Huntsville, Alabama, who are descendants of Judge Bradford's father's half brother, William Bradford, who had four sons, Joseph, Morgan, Larkin and Fielding Bradford, who settled at Huntsville, Alabama.

The early life of Judge Bradford was spent in the healthy and salubrious mountain atmosphere of Polk county, Tennessee. Here he grew up, developing tastes and habits in the direction of attaining the best education that could be obtained in the rural districts in which he lived. He attended an excellent school, from 1840 to 1844, at "Forest Hill," Athens, Tennessee, under the supervision of Charles P. Samuel, a fine scholar and educator. At the age of seventeen he was elected county surveyor of Polk county; at eighteen was appointed postmaster at Columbus, Tennessee, and the same year began the study of law under the late Judge Charles F. Keith. He obtained license to practice his profession at the age of twenty, from Judges Thomas L. Williams and R. M. Anderson, and also was married the same year to Miss E. K. Inman at Dandridge, Tennessee. He located at Dandridge, and the next year, being but twenty-one years old, was elected a justice of the peace. At twenty-four he was appointed clerk and master of the chancery court at Dandridge, and held that position from 1851 to 1859. During this period he was also a merchant for five years, but never lost sight of his legal profession, studying and practicing continually.

In 1859 he was nominated by a Whig convention for

the State senate, resigned his clerkship and was elected senator from Jefferson, Hawkins and Hancock counties without opposition. At the close of the memorable sessions of the Legislature, 1859-60, he volunteered in the Confederate army, and in February, 1862 was elected colonel of the Thirty-first Tennessee mounted infantry and served as colonel of the regiment having been re-elected, until the close of the war. He participated in many battles and skirmishes and bore himself with gallantry at the siege of Vicksburg, and in the battles of Morristown Tennessee, Baldy Gap and Marion, Virginia, Champion Hills, Mississippi, and others.

At the termination of the war, in 1865, Col. Bradford removed to Athens, Tennessee, and engaged in the practice of law, as partner with the able Col. A. Blizard, and so continued until August 19, 1875. On this last date the Hon. D. M. Key, chancellor of the Third chancery division of Tennessee, having been appointed to the United States Senate, Gov. James D. Porter appointed Col. Bradford to fill the place hitherto occupied by Judge Key. In August, 1876, Judge Bradford was elected by the people, Hon. D. C. Trewhitt being his competitor. In August, 1878, he was re-elected for the full term of eight years, Hon. P. B. Mayfield being his competitor. He is now presiding chancellor at Chattanooga, having removed to that city in 1880.

Judge Bradford married Miss Elizabeth K. Inman September 23, 1846, at Dandridge, Tennessee. She was the daughter of Shadrach and Sarah Inman. Her mother's family was named Henderson. Mrs. Bradford is a lady of remarkably fine sense, modest deportment, fine appearance, and of great purity of character. She is never elated in prosperity; and under trials of adversity she never manifests trouble to those who surround her in the family circle. She and Judge Bradford are both members of the Presbyterian church South, at Chattanooga. When Judge Bradford started in life a married man he had no capital. When the war broke out he had accumulated about twenty-five thousand dollars in negroes and personalty. The misfortunes which befell him at the close of the war left him penniless. He began life anew with less than nothing, for he owed security debts, which have all been paid in full, and he is now in comfortable circumstances. He never promised a dollar that he did not pay it at the hour when demanded. Such fortune as he has accumulated since the war he has presented to his noble wife, for her Christian forbearance and fortitude in rearing their children during that trying and eventful period.

By his marriage with Miss Inman Judge Bradford has five children living of eleven born, six having died in infancy or early childhood. Those surviving are: (1). May Bradford, born in Jefferson county, there educated, and now under the paternal roof. (2). Linda Bradford, born in Jefferson county, educated at Soddy Institute, Athens, Tennessee, married in 1870 to Dr. O. E. Rose, of Athens, nephew of Gen. William G. Brownlow, now practicing medicine at Chattanooga; they have two children, Cora Bradford and Elizabeth. (3). Henry Bradford, born in Jefferson county, November 27, 1855, educated at the University at Athens, Tennessee, began life at sixteen as a merchant clerk, has made a remarkable success and is now with the firm of Whitfield, Poser & Co., New York city. (4). Elizabeth Tipton Bradford, born in Jefferson county, educated also at Athens, married in 1877 John H. Chase, a furniture merchant at Chattanooga, and has two children, William and Elizabeth. (5). Andrew Franklin Bradford, born in Jefferson county, and educated at Chattanooga.

Judge Bradford is a Mason, the only secret society to which he belongs, and joined the Lodge at Dandridge in 1850, served three years as Worshipful Master and took the Chapter degrees in 1871 at Athens, Tennessee. Before the war a Whig, since the war he has been an undeviating consistent and conscientious Democrat. He was never drunk in his life, and in all things is strictly a temperate man. As a lawyer he is chiefly noted for his rigid discipline, brevity of argument and brief, and avoidance of long-winded tedious and prolix pleadings and practice. As a chancellor he tries to model his court after the same style. His success in life is attributable to an indomitable energy, together with an honest resolution to deal honestly with all men under all circumstances, and fairness and impartiality mark his course in every emergency and in every station.

Few men are so fond of telling a good anecdote or giving a good hearty hand shake as he enjoys social life and good neighborhood as well as Judge Bradford. In this respect he is a type of the Tennessee gentleman of the old *regime*. With dignity of character he unites great plainness and directness of address and is noted for his unbroken hospitality and liberality. A finished gentleman and prominent among the eminent jurists of Tennessee, he is equally distinguished for those fine social qualities called flow of soul that give every man who meets him a cheerful opinion of himself and of human nature. A man of consummate grace of manner and adaptability, he is so deferentially respectful as to divert his company's attention away from himself to an introspection of the moment. With all classes of people, school girls promenading on the street, shopmen, stalwart farmers, literary, professional men of all sorts, and mechanics, he seems equally at home, and has the enviable faculty of appearing to take interest to pains to make everybody feel at home with him. His father trained him and his brothers to do all manner of mechanical work needed on a farm, and when a mere boy Judge Bradford could make a horseshoe and nail it on

HON. GEORGE W. MARTIN

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never allowed his children to grow up in idleness, but always found something for them to do during vacation, and George was taught all kinds of farm work. At this time he made much better progress at the plow handles than he did in the school-room. When he was about fifteen years of age, he was sent to the Male Academy of Dresden, Weakley county, and boarded with the family of Maj. Alfred Gardner. Here he studied better, and began to feel the importance of an education, and was popular with his teachers. After going to the academy in Dresden for one year, he was sent to Bethel College, at McLemoresville, Tennessee, at that time one of the most flourishing schools in the State. Here he found about three hundred young men from all parts of the South; a well selected library of several thousand books, a well filled laboratory, and a corps of competent teachers. Here a total change took place in George. He joined one of the literary societies, took a great interest in the debates, and at once began to read books. His taste first led in the direction of light biography, then to history. The first ten months he read over twenty-five volumes of biography and history outside of a full course of studies. He has been fond of books and a great reader since this period. After remaining at Bethel College for two years, he went to Union University, at Murfreesborough, Tennessee—took a full English course, and studied Latin, French and German; belonged to the Calliopean society, and was elected to deliver the commencement address for that society.

In a few months after leaving Union University, he joined the Ninth Tennessee regiment, and in May, 1861, was mustered into the *service of the State of Tennessee* for twelve months, at Jackson, Tennessee. His regiment was at Columbus, Kentucky, the day the battle of Belmont was fought, but was held in reserve, and did not cross the river. When the battle of Shiloh was fought, G. W. Martin was in the hospital in Mississippi. His term in the service of the State of Tennessee expired in May, 1862, and he did not enlist in the Confederate service. He went to his home in Weakley county, and remained there for a few months, but soon found he could not live there in peace, and resolved to leave the country until the war was over. He left New York for Europe early in 1863, and remained there until about the close of the war. He visited all of the leading countries of Europe, and remained long enough in each to become well acquainted with the manners and customs of the people. After an extended trip of more than a year, he went to Paris and took rooms in the Latin quarter, near the university, and convenient to the library of St. Genevieve. He made this his headquarters for about ten months, and when not engaged in short excursions in and around the city, he was in the library, reading up the history of each country he had visited. Here he met George Alfred Townsend (Gath), and for several months they roomed together. He learned to speak the French and German languages fairly well, but could not speak either so as to be understood when he first entered the country, though he had studied each at college.

He returned to New York a few months before the war closed, and remained there until it did close, when he went to his old home in Weakley county. He found all the live stock of all kinds gone, the farm in a dilapidated condition, the labor system thoroughly demoralized. He remained on the farm for two years, but was not satisfied with the results. He rented the farm and erected a saw mill at Gardner station, Weakley county, Tennessee, and operated it for one year with fine results and sold it.

In 1869 he erected a large grist mill, steam cotton gin and wool carding machinery at Gardner station. He operated this machinery with great success until 1873, then sold it.

The Mississippi Central railroad was extended from Jackson, Tennessee, to Cairo, Illinois, in the year 1873, and it crossed the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway on his land, near his father's old homestead. He laid off the town of Martin at the junction of the two roads in May, 1873, and at once erected a large saw mill, flouring mill, steam cotton gin, and built a large hotel, together with many other buildings of less note. In ten years from the time the town of Martin was laid out it had a population of fifteen hundred inhabitants, three white and two colored churches, a fine academy with two hundred pupils, a large planing mill, a number of fine brick business houses, and many handsome private residences. George W. Martin contributed largely in building up the town, and always took an active part in all public enterprises.

From 1868 to 1880 his life was one of *great activity*, and he made money very rapidly. He made no business mistakes.

On the 23d of May, 1878, he married Miss Mattie Williams, daughter of D. P. Williams, of Haywood county, Tennessee. Miss Williams was the granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Joyner, of North Mississippi. Her father came from Mecklenburg county, Virginia, and settled in Haywood county, Tennessee, in 1826.

Mr. Martin took a bridal tour to Europe, and spent the remainder of the year 1878 in an extended tour, visiting the great universal exposition of Paris, and all the principal European cities.

Mr. Martin has always taken a prominent part in politics, and is a Democrat. He was elected to the lower house of the Thirty eighth General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, for the years 1873-74. He advocated the public school system in his county when it was unpopular, and aided in passing a law allowing counties to levy a tax for school purposes, and that law is the basis of the present school system of the State. He introduced, in 1873, the first bill ever introduced in the Tennessee Legislature on the subject of State regu-

[illegible]

He was [illegible] by the Democratic convention [illegible] the State Senate, from the counties of Henry and Weakley, for the years 1885-86, and [illegible] without [illegible].

He has served two sessions in the lower and two in the upper house of the General Assembly of the State, [illegible] two last sessions he announced himself as a candidate, but the two last sessions he accepted the [illegible] his friends; he did not desire or ask [illegible].

Mr. Martin has never sought popularity, but he values and has received such public approval as follows [illegible]. Popularity that is raised without merit and lost without crime, he has never labored to secure. In his [illegible] his object has always been to do right rather than do what would be popular. He detests show of all kinds, and never makes an effort at [illegible]. As a speaker he is dignified and [illegible]. He deals in [illegible], and with the aid of his [illegible] is always able to throw much [illegible] any subject he may discuss.

In the social circle Mr. Martin is particularly fortunate, possessing rare conversational powers, combined with a social genial nature, which render him a most [illegible] companion. He is a man of warm impulses, [illegible] sympathy, and while in early years he was somewhat [illegible] years, all times his anger was like the [illegible]. He is entirely without malice; is positive in nature, and one will never be misled with [illegible] he is never noncommittal on [illegible] matters. Those who know Mr. Martin best [illegible] most.

He [illegible] the church to which his wife had belonged [illegible] the Methodist Episcopal church, South—in the summer of 1883, and takes a great interest in church and Sunday school matters.

He has always been ardently in favor of educating the masses, and he is now having a public school taught [illegible] expense in the town of Martin.

He gives liberally to the church and to all kinds of public enterprises. He is now living at "Malema," one of the most beautiful homes in West Tennessee, [illegible] of the town of Martin, in plain view of the place where he was born.

The last business enterprise he engaged in was the [illegible] of the Bank of Fulton, Kentucky. He was the first president of the bank, but resigned, as he did not desire to engage in active business pursuits.

He is now living upon an ample income, derived from [illegible], bank stock, interest bearing securities and the [illegible] from a cattle ranch in western Texas. He has [illegible].

Mr. Martin is a great reader, and has one of the best [illegible] in the country, and many additions of [illegible] books are made every year.

DUNCAN EVE, A.M., M.D.

[illegible]

THIS distinguished surgeon was born in Augusta, Georgia, May 1, 1852; received part of his academic education at [illegible] Creek [illegible], Tennessee; next studied four years at the Kentucky Military Institute near Frankfort; in 1873 took his medical degree in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, under Profs. Frank H. Hamilton, Lewis A. Sayre, Austin Flint, W. H. Van Buren, Isaac E. Taylor, James Wood, and others, and was interne in the hospital for one year thereafter. Returning to Nashville in 1874, he was associated with his father, the celebrated Paul F. Eve, in surgical practice, and as assistant to his father's chair of surgery in the Nashville Medical College until his father's death, November 3, 1877, since which date he has been senior member of the firm Duncan & Paul F. Eve, and the successor to his father as professor of surgery in the Nashville Medical College, now the medical department of the University of Tennessee. In 1874-5-6-7 he was also professor of microscopy in the Tennessee College of Pharmacy.

The Nashville Medical College was founded by Drs. Paul F. Eve and William K. Bowling and other prominent medical gentlemen. The Nashville Medical College, after three years of independent existence, was incorporated as a department of the University of Tennessee, and is now one of the leading medical institutes of the South, having in 1882-83 a class of one hundred and seventy-six students.

Dr. Duncan Eve is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Tennessee State and Nashville city Medical Societies, and for several years was permanent secretary of the State Society. He is now dean of the faculty of the medical department of the University of Tennessee, managing editor of the *Southern Practitioner* (a Nashville journal devoted to medicine and surgery and collateral sciences), surgeon to Eve's private infirmary at Nashville, surgeon of the Porter Rifles of that city, and for a time was captain of the Rock City Guards. In politics he is a Democrat, in Masonry a Knight Templar, and for two years was a member of the city board of aldermen. In 1867 and again in 1873 he made the tour of Europe, "more to see the world," than for the purpose of visiting the medical institutions, though these did not escape his observation while abroad.

Dr. Eve married in Nashville, November 1, 1876, Miss Alice Horton, daughter of Col. Joseph W. Horton, now a retired merchant, formerly a colonel in the Confederate service. Her mother is the daughter of John M. Thompson, a wealthy planter and trader, originally from Kentucky. Mrs. Eve was educated at Ward's Seminary, Nashville, and is a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. By this marriage Dr. Eve has had [illegible] children: [illegible] Horton [illegible] and Duncan.

The [illegible] of Dr. [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] the medical profession.

His mother, Sarah A. Duncan, his father's second wife, was born in Barnwell District, South Carolina, daughter of Rev. [illegible] Duncan, a very distinguished Baptist minister, [illegible] of the Jennings estate [illegible] Jennings of England. [illegible] Lord Duncan [illegible] King Duncan [illegible] Dr. Eve's brother [illegible] the president of the [illegible] Association, which [illegible] Richmond, Virginia [illegible] (1) Duncan Eve, subject of this sketch. (2) Paul F. Eve, professor of [illegible] in the medical department of the University of Tennessee, and practicing surgery [illegible] married Miss Jennie Brown, daughter of Maj. W. L. Brown, and granddaughter of Judge Morgan W. Brown. (3) Sarah A. Eve, wife of Edward [illegible] of Nashville.

Dr. Eve's half-sister, Annie L. [illegible] Eve, daughter of his father's first wife (a great niece of Gen. David E. Twiggs of Mexican war fame), [illegible] widow of Col. V. K. Stevenson, a New York millionaire, builder of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. She has four children: Paul, [illegible] and Annie.

Of Dr. Eve's father, Paul Fitzsimmons Eve, [illegible] born on a rice plantation in the vicinity [illegible] Augusta, Georgia, June 27, 1806, and died at Nashville November 3, 1877 [illegible] with those of his [illegible]

HON. EDWIN HICKMAN EWING

In 1840 he canvassed the counties around Nashville in favor of the election of Gen. William Henry Harrison to the presidency, during which he got into divers difficulties with Democratic politicians and editors, Judge Ewing's prominence and ability as a speaker making him a standing target for the shots of the Democratic leaders.

In 1842 he was a member of the Tennessee Legislature from Davidson county, elected as a Whig, without opposition. When that General Assembly organized he was made chairman of the committee on federal relations.

In the latter part of 1845 he became the successor of Dr. J. H. Peyton, brother of Hon. Bailey Peyton, who had been elected to represent Davidson, Sumner, Smith and Macon counties in the United States Congress. Judge Ewing was elected in opposition to Gov. Trousdale. He took his seat in January, 1846, after the committees had been formed. In Congress he made a number of speeches on the tariff, the Oregon question, the Mexican war, and the river and harbor bill, which were published and at once gave him a reputation which was an honor to himself and a credit to his State. Hon. Alexander Stephens, then in Congress, said of his speech on the tariff, it was the best he had ever heard on that subject.

Declining a re-election, he returned to his law practice, which he continued with his brother until April, 1851, when, his health failing from his large and laborious law business, he took a trip to Europe, starting April 2, 1851, and being absent eighteen months. He visited England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland, traveling in the latter country six hundred miles on foot, meanwhile recovering his health. He then went to Egypt and up the Nile as far as Assouan, at the cataracts, inspecting the pyramids, the temples and other noted ruins; and, then making a detour to Suez, went down the Gulf of Suez to Mt. Sinai, which he ascended; thence by the Gulf of Akabah visited Petra; thence to Hebron, on the borders of Palestine, and the home of the patriarch Abraham, whose tomb he visited. He then went to Jerusalem; to the river Jordan, and bathed in it; then to Bethlehem, to the Dead Sea, and then north to Damascus—the oldest of cities; saw the rivers Abana and Pharphar, and ascended to the headwaters of the famous stream. On the route from Damascus to Beirout, he took in Baalbec and measured a corner-stone in its walls—66x18x12. From Beirout he went to Smyrna, thence to Constantinople, Trieste, Paris, London and home. These travels in the East made Judge Ewing, who is always an entertaining conversationalist, much sought after by those interested in oriental places of historical interest.

Not long after his arrival at Nashville, he was called upon to pronounce a eulogy on Daniel Webster. This address, delivered in 1852, gave him more fame as a writer and orator than any other of his [illegible] dresses [illegible] sometimes [illegible] *de plume*.

Judge Ewing [illegible] functory war [illegible] 1857 [illegible] which time he [illegible] thousand dollars. In 1857 he [illegible] Rutherford county and [illegible] to Nashville in 1859 [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Ermet E[illegible] a year, when they removed to [illegible] near Marshall. In 1860 he [illegible] borough to live with his son Joseph W. Ewing [illegible] ing to practice law no more.

The war came on and his sons Joseph and Oregon both went into the Confederate service, and Judge Ewing remained on his [illegible] Murfreesborough. During the war Judge Ewing was under surveillance of the Federal troops [illegible] his sympathy for the South though up to the [illegible] had been a Union man but heartily with the South after Federal invasion began.

After the war he continued to live with his son until January 1, 1866, when he resumed the practice of law at Murfreesborough, in partnership with Hon. E. D. Hancock. This partnership was dissolved in 1869, after which Judge Ewing appeared in cases mostly at Nashville—bank and railroad cases—meanwhile frequently contributing articles to the press on metaphysics, religion, and politics. He wrote what may be called the basis of the speeches and writings that have since been made on the State debt question, Judge Ewing taking the ground that the State is liable for the whole debt, but that the creditors should allow a large deduction as an equity.

In 1880 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, vice Judge Cooper, disqualified on account of his having, as chancellor, decided many of the cases taken by appeal from Davidson county. He afterwards took the place of Judge Peter Turney, absent on account of rheumatism and the [illegible] received during the war. In 1881-2, by request of the other members of the court, Gov. Hawkins appointed Judge Ewing special judge in place of Judge Cooper incapacitated on account of being the owner of State bonds to sit, in what has since become the [illegible] hundred and three cases. Judge Ewing [illegible] the opinion advancing the cases on the docket, and afterwards in the final disposition of the case, three of the judges, Freeman, McFarland and Turney, [illegible] the issuance of new bonds by the funding board. Judge Ewing wrote and delivered the dissenting opinion, which the lawyers speak of as his monument. This opinion was the most labored effort of Judge Ewing's life. (See Lewis Supreme Court Reports, 1881-2.) For the past three or four years Judge Ewing has been received in fee-

[illegible] cases, only a few [illegible]

Judge Ewing [illegible] Nashville in 1832 Miss Rebecca Williams, a native of Davidson county, daughter of Josiah Williams, at one time Sheriff of Davidson county, a large farmer on the splendid tract since known as Maplewood. Her grandfather died in North Carolina. His eldest son, William Williams, was at one time a member of the Legislature from Davidson county. The Williams family came from North Carolina and were quite prominent people in Davidson county. They are of Welsh extract.

Mrs. Ewing's mother was a daughter of Joseph Phillips, a respectable magistrate of Davidson county. Mrs. Ewing's cousin, Mrs. John Felix Demoville, of Nashville, is a grand daughter of Joseph Phillips, as is also Mrs. James C. Warner, a sister of Mrs. Ewing.

Judge Ewing and his two brothers, Andrew and Orville, married three sisters, daughters of Josiah Williams. Judge Robert Ewing, of Nashville, member of the board of public works and plans facetiously called the "big three," is a son of Andrew Ewing and a nephew of Judge Ewing, subject of this sketch. His sister Rebecca, daughter of Andrew Ewing, is the wife of Henry Watterson, the famous editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Of Judge Ewing's five brothers, Dr. John O. Ewing became a physician of much merit and prominence, but died at the age of twenty six in the year 1826. His son, John O., married a daughter of Alexander Campbell, the famous West Virginia preacher, and afterwards married a daughter of John M. Bass, of Nashville. (2) Henry Ewing was clerk of the county court of Davidson, and afterwards in New York. (3) Albert Ewing was a Christian preacher and died at Eureka, Illinois, sixty eight years old. He married Jane Caroline, daughter of the celebrated Alexander Campbell. (4) Orville Ewing was president of the Planters Bank of Nashville for many years. Though bred a lawyer he never practiced. (5) Andrew Ewing was a member of Congress as a Democrat from a Whig district. He died at Atlanta, Georgia, in the Confederate service, being judge of the permanent military court of Gen. Bragg's Army of the Tennessee. He left a reputation for being one of the best common law lawyers the State ever had. He was a very eloquent speaker, and being a prominent politician was one of the Democratic leaders of Tennessee.

By his marriage with Miss Williams Judge Ewing has had four children. (1) Josiah W. Ewing, born in 1831, graduated from Bethany College, West Virginia, under President Alexander Campbell, married, in 1855, Miss Ada B. Hord, daughter of Thomas Hord, a wealthy and highly respected farmer and retired lawyer of Ruthford county. He has four children, Thomas H., Orville, Frances and Josie. (2) Jane Caroline Ewing, born in 1834, died at Lynnwood, Nashville. Pupil Academy, married Emmet Eakin, who died during the war, and by him had four children, Rowena, Florence, Sallie (Lovie) and Arthur P. The latter died at Memphis, at the age of twenty, a professor in the medical college of that city. After the war Mrs. Eakin became the wife of Dr. James F. Wendell, of Murfreesborough, and bore him one child, a daughter, Jane, who died at the age of twelve. The mother died in 1872, aged thirty five. (3) Florence Ewing, educated at Nashville and married, first, Andrew Fletcher, by whom she had two children, Edwin, and one who died in infancy. After Mr. Fletcher's death she married Dan P. Perkins, of a prominent Williamson county family, and by this marriage has two children, Rebecca and Sarah Lou. (4) Orville Ewing, who went into the Confederate army in Col. Joel A. Battle's Twentieth Tennessee regiment as sergeant major, and was badly wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Mill Springs. He was killed in the battle of Murfreesborough, Wednesday, December 31, 1862, the very day he was appointed to a position on the staff of Gen. William Preston.

Judge Ewing has one great grandchild, Ethel Reed, daughter of Florence Reed, who is the daughter of Jane Caroline Eakin and wife of James H. Reed, a hardware merchant at Murfreesborough.

Judge Ewing's father, Nathan Ewing, was clerk of the county court of Davidson county, a man who sustained a character of exceeding honesty, diligence and attention to business. He was the son of Andrew Ewing, who came from Rockbridge county, Virginia, to Tennessee, in 1780, and was the first clerk of the county court of Davidson county, which, with Sumner county, then embraced nearly all of Middle Tennessee. Judge Ewing's father was born in Virginia in 1776. The Ewings are of Scotch Irish, deep dyed, Presbyterian origin.

Judge Ewing's mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Hill, was a daughter of Daniel Hill, a farmer, a native of North Carolina, who came to Tennessee, when she was nine years old. Lieut.-Gen. D. H. Hill, one of Gen. Lee's most distinguished corps commanders, belongs to the same family. Mrs. Ewing's mother was a Hickman, of North Carolina. Hickman county, Tennessee, was named for the brother of Judge Ewing's maternal grandmother, and for him Judge Ewing, himself, was named Edwin Hickman. He was prominent as an Indian fighter, was a surveyor and pioneer settler in Tennessee. He was killed in camp at night by the Indians.

Judge Ewing's mother died in 1855, at the age of seventy five, a model woman, of fine sense, of extensive reading, a well balanced mind and fascinating conversational talents, fond of poetry and of quoting the standard poets. She, too, was of Scotch Irish origin, but in her religious faith a staunch "Campbellite." She had six sons who grew to manhood, and made some figure in life, and there has never been a vice of gaming, drunkenness or dissoluteness attached to their

names. Her last child was a daughter, Sarah, who lived four years old.

Judge Ewing belongs to no secret society and to no church, and never had any partnership or formed any association except with lawyers. In religion he is an agnostic, denying nothing, affirming nothing, as his writings clearly show. Yet he is a man of broad catholicism and liberality of opinion. He is one of the most successful lawyers in Tennessee, and has always been considered a wealthy man. When asked for the method by which he had succeeded, he replied: "I can't say that I had any method. I lived from day to day, and from hand to mouth. In that regard I am like the knife-grinder, I have no story to tell."

For an estimate of Judge Ewing's character the writer sought an interview with Judge W. H. Williamson, of Lebanon, and Hon. James D. Richardson, of Murfreesborough, and from their information [illegible] gathered the following: Judge Ewing is not what is called a social man except with his intimate friends and men of the profession. Yet he is very kind hearted and sympathetic. He and his brother Andrew were always popular, but without demagogy. Andrew was a fine popular speaker, persuasive and earnest, and the best jury lawyer Tennessee ever had. It is said their mother never went to rest at night until every one of her sons were upstairs in bed, and she made men of them all, strong men, who are as so many monuments to her motherly care, and as so many jewels to the State. There is not a man of the Ewing name all the way back and all the way down but is of unblemished character. Judge Ewing has long been considered the Nestor of the Tennessee bar. In ability, wisdom, profound learning in the law, and fine *belles-lettres* scholarship, there is no lawyer in Tennessee that ranks him. He is a hard-working, energetic, brilliant lawyer, an [illegible]

[illegible] Taken all in all, he is an honor to the race and a blessing to his country.

REV. THOMAS J. DODD, D.D.

NASHVILLE.

THOMAS J. DODD was born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, August [illegible], 1837, the son of Prof. James B. Dodd, a native of Loudon county, Virginia, who after being professor of mathematics in Centenary College, Mississippi, filled the same chair in the college at Jackson, Louisiana, and was subsequently professor of mathematics, and for a while president, of Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky. He was the author of a very popular series of mathematical text books, Dodd's arithmetic, algebra, geometry and trigonometry, that had a large circulation until the publishers failed at the opening of the late war. He was a man of singleness of aim in his profession, both as an educator and as a Christian gentleman, a man of remarkable courage, physical and moral, a thinking man, holding strong convictions, fearless but not offensive in presentation of them. Besides his mathematical attainments, his acquaintance with general literature, and especially with theology and metaphysics, was quite extensive. He died March 27, 1872, aged [illegible] years.

The grandfather of Dr. Thomas J. Dodd was William Dodd, of Loudon county, Virginia, a quiet farmer of good character and of Welsh descent. He died in 1837.

Dr. Dodd's mother, Delilah Bartlett Fox, was a daughter of Dr. Fox, of the District of Columbia, and

THOMAS MARTIN, Deceased

member fifty three years, having professed religion in 1817, and it is said the church bell never rang that he did not answer it. His daughter, with filial piety, has had placed in the Pulaski Methodist church, in which he worshipped so many years, a memorial window, a perfect gem of stained glass, in honor of him and his good wife, her mother. The window represents the four evangelists with their several emblems—the eagle, the ox, the lion and the angel. These are expressed in four medallions, twined together with oak leaves and lilies, the whole representing the strength of the father and the purity of the mother.

For years Mr. Martin was a pillar in the church at Pulaski, and attended to its financial interest with the same system and punctuality with which he managed his own business. He was a man quick to decide, firm in his purpose and prompt to execute. It is believed that to his influence is due in great measure the spread of Methodism over Giles county.

The financial revulsion of 1837–38, a matter of no interest now, is recalled here only for the purpose of showing Mr. Martin's splendid abilities as a manager. During that crisis he became accommodation endorser for his neighbors to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and the banks having given him entire control of the paper, not a dollar was lost.

In 1840–41 he, in connection with Andrew M. Ballentine, built the turnpike road through Giles county, and at a later day he co-operated with Thomas Buford in constructing the Southern Central railroad, and after the death of Mr. Buford, was president of that company until after the war. The older citizens of Pulaski still have reminiscences to relate of his kindness to the poor and sick, and his efforts to reclaim the profligate and dissipated. The first high school for girls in Giles county, organized in 18—, and to which he gave an endowment fund of thirty-five thousand dollars, still bears its maiden name of "Martin Female College," and is one of the cherished institutions of the Tennessee Conference.

The moral of his life—for there is much logic in a life like this—was the illustrated fact that integrity, sagacity and persevering industry will, in the end, reap a commensurate reward. Few young men start in life with slimmer advantages than he had, yet he became one of the most influential citizens of the State, and a standard man of the times. As a financier, he had no superior in Tennessee. Academies, school houses and churches received liberal subscriptions from him. He loved to aid industrious and moral young men who were struggling to rise in the world. His benefactions were, some public, some personal and private. He not only left his immediate descendants in comfortable surroundings, but, among other bequests, upon his elder sister and her sons, he settled a fine estate of five hundred acres of land in Sumner county. The secret lay in his intense personality, energy, system, tireless application, foresight, liberality and total abstemiousness from all sorts of spirituous drinks and from evil speaking. He was cheerful and buoyant almost to gayety, and a hearty laugher. Gambling he detested, and cards he called "the Devil's darning needles," for if used in sport they took up time, and if in play they led to serious consequences.

Mr. Martin married in Davidson county, Tennessee, October 12, 1821, Miss N. H. Topp, daughter of John S. Topp, an Indian fighter and pioneer from North Carolina, and a wealthy planter and mill owner. An anecdote is told of the old pioneer, occurring early in life. While descending the Holston river, the Indians fired on him from the ambush of the dense forest that, dark and still, grew even to the water's edge. He fell from the boat desperately wounded—staining the stream with his blood. His friends picked him up and supposed him dying, but he opened his eyes and said, with a brave smile and cheery accents, "Do not grieve; I shall not die—I am not ready to leave yet." His father, Col. Roger Topp, was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and with his five brothers won great distinction at the battle of King's Mountain. Col. Roger Topp was a fine civil engineer, and he and his five brothers were rewarded by the United States government with a large grant of land near Nashville. Col. Topp was subsequently killed by a Tory, whose father he had taken captive in battle. The Topp family are of English origin, and came to America from Yorkshire. Dr. W. W. Topp, brother to Mrs. Martin, was on the staff of Gen. Jackson in his Indian wars. John S. Topp (the first named), also served under Gen. Jackson throughout the Seminole war. Another brother, Col. Robertson Topp, was a very successful lawyer and railroad president at Memphis. She had two other brothers who were lawyers—John S. Topp and Dixon C. Topp. Mrs. Martin's mother, *nee* Comfort Everett, was a very remarkable lady, combining the finest attributes of a woman with the strong intellect of a man. Upon the first arrival of her family at the fort near "Nash's Lick,"—now Nashville—the little orphaned brother and sister, under charge of Mrs. Topp (then a staid matron of sixteen years), strolled from the protection of the fort, being enticed by the birds and the beauty and bloom of the surrounding woods. They were missing but a short time when a party, headed by their fearless sister, went to seek and rescue them. They were seen approaching, presenting a dread appearance—"like two fountains of blood"—having been scalped and left for dead by the Indians. Mrs. Topp gathered them to her loving heart, and with untiring affection nursed them through long hours of pain and delirium, back to life. The young girl thus tortured became famous in after years for her beauty. Her rich bronze-brown hair fell as a mantle about her, and none dreamed that beneath the wavy tresses lurked the mark of the Indian tomahawk.

By this marriage of Miss Topp and Mr. Martin, five children were born: (1). Laura E. Martin: graduated in Nashville; died in 1864, the wife of Gen. Thomas G. Blewett, of Columbus, Mississippi, leaving one child, a son, Claude Blewett, now a planter in Mississippi and Louisiana, and living on the splendid estate given him by his grandfather Martin. (2). William Marcellus Martin; educated at Yale; married Lizzie Otis: died December 13, 1867, leaving one child, a daughter, Laura Marcella Martin, now the wife of Solon E. F. Rose, a planter at Columbus, Mississippi: living on the splendid estate left her by her grandfather Martin. (3). Cornelia Ann Martin, born in December, 1830, died August 10, 1832. (4). Ophelia Jane Martin; educated at Pulaski by Rev. Robert Caldwell, and at Nashville by private teachers; married Hon. Henry M. Spofford, of Louisiana, January 7, 1861, and has three children, Eleanor Spofford, Thomas Martin Spofford and Nina Spofford. (5). Victoria Martin: graduated at Nashville; died single in 1858, aged twenty years.

Judge Abram Martin, brother of the subject of this sketch, was circuit judge at Clarksville, Tennessee.

Hon. Henry M. Spofford, who married Miss Ophelia J. Martin, was born at Gilmanton, New Hampshire, September 8, 1821. He was a graduate, with highest honors, of Amherst College, Massachusetts, and located in Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1845, and at once entered upon the practice of law. He early gave promise of a brilliant future, and rose rapidly at the bar. In 1854 he was elected to the Supreme bench of Louisiana, and filled that exalted station with signal credit until he resigned in 1858, returning to the practice of his profession and to the achievement of those honors which cluster so thickly about his name and make his memory imperishable. Possessing great wealth, and having risen to the highest attainable eminence in his profession, politics had little that could allure him: he nevertheless accepted an election to the United States Senate, in 1877, by the almost unanimous vote of the Nicholls Legislature, but in the complication of the politics of the times, he was cheated out of his seat, through no fault of his, however, for he pursued it with unwavering vigor from a sense of loyalty to the people and State who had conferred the trust upon him. After his death the Senate admitted his title to the senatorship by paying to his widow the eighteen thousand dollars attaching to the office up to the date of his demise. He died at Red Sulphur Springs, Virginia, August 20, 1880.

Judge Spofford was one of the grand men of these later times; profound in the sciences; versed in history and literature: eminent in law and politics: an eloquent speaker; a beautiful writer, and a lecturer characterized not less by the penetration of his research and the close analysis of the subjects he handled—notably his lectures on Goethe, Dante and Milton—than by the elegance of his diction. He was a fine Greek and Latin scholar, and often wrote his briefs entirely in French. But the grandeur of the man was most conspicuous in his finely balanced character, in the refinement of his manners, his truthfulness, and a modesty that betrayed absolute purity of mind. He had the rare ability to veil the keenest sarcasm with a tenderness so delicate that it reminded one of a Persian scimiter tempered with perfume. With resolute firmness to carry his point, his manners were those of a French statesman—soft, dignified, pleasing, of exquisite tact and consummate address. His was a representative character, both in its symmetry and solidity, whether he be viewed as a professor for two years in Amherst College, as a lawyer in successful practice, a jurist handing down his decisions from the Supreme bench, an author, a statesman, or a family man.

Rev. Dr. W. M. Leftwich, who pronounced Judge Spofford's funeral oration at Pulaski, gives as the factors of his noble character, self-reliance, decision of character, self-control, force of will, exclusive devotion to his profession, a sense of responsibility, and great learning. His was a separate and distinct individuality, yet he was the product of centuries of English history. His genealogy dates back eight hundred years to Gambolier de Spofford, the Saxon thane, who built the Spofford castle, still standing in the West Riding of Yorkshire. John Spofford, a descendant of Gambolier de Spofford, and the ancestor of Judge Spofford, came over in the *Mayflower*, and became a factor in the religious and political history of New England. Judge Spofford's only brother, Ainsworth Spofford, is the well-known and popular librarian of Congress, author of a series of "American Almanacs," valuable as books of political reference, and is also co-editor, with Charles Gibbon, of the "Library of Choice Literature."

The Spofford mausoleum, in Metairie cemetery, New Orleans, is a Greek temple, cut of the purest Carrara marble, and situated on a gently graduated mound. The dome of the temple is supported by elaborately chiseled pillars and capitals, and beneath is a lovely angel of large proportions, with graceful wings and a wonderfully beautiful expression of up-turned face, while it records a favorite passage from the Holy Book with its marble pen. A large gilt cross crowns the monument. This monument was designed and erected by Mrs. Spofford and executed by celebrated Italian artists in Massa-Carrara.

Injustice would be done the memory of Mr. Martin, if more particular mention were omitted here of his only surviving child, Mrs. Judge Spofford, and her family. Mrs. Spofford, more than the wealth he accumulated and the public enterprises he set on foot, is the monument to his worth as a man and wisdom as a father. Mrs. Spofford is among the most brilliant women of the South, remarkable for the reach of her learning, and her fine judgment as a business woman. She is an accomplished artist in oils and pastels; a fine musician and musical composer, and wields the pen of a ready

JOHN LIGHT ATLEE

DR. JOHN LIGHT ATLEE [illegible] Atlee, Ter[illegible] was [illegible] 1852 [illegible] Rev. Edward A[illegible] M.D. [illegible] Pennsyl[illegible] 1852 [illegible] Atlees, Tennessee [illegible] 1852 [illegible] Atlees, Tennessee [illegible] 1852 [illegible] Miss [illegible] Peter [illegible]

[illegible] William Augustus Atlee was [illegible] 1775 married Miss Esther [illegible] New Orleans [illegible] St. Charles [illegible] 1758 [illegible] 1777 [illegible] Revolutionary [illegible] Virginia [illegible] Richmond [illegible] 1779 [illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible] 1792 [illegible] Atlee, Pennsylvania [illegible] Virginia [illegible] Hunter, Virginia [illegible] Virginia [illegible]

[illegible] Miss Jane [illegible] Virginia, daughter of an English clergyman, who was a cousin of William Pitt, the celebrated Earl of Chatham. She was a maid of honor to the Queen, who wanted her to marry one of the royal family, but she ran away and followed Atlee to America.

The great-grandfather of the fifth remove was Samuel Atlee of Bedfordshire, the son of Samuel Atlee, the son of William Atlee of Ford Hook House, in the parish of Acton, Middlesex, England, who died in 1652.

One of Sir Richard Atlee's ancestors figures in the ballads of Robin Hood. His parents lived at the Lee, and the name of De Lee early was adopted as the surname of the family. Atte Lee was changed to Atte Lee, and finally to Atlee.

Dr. Atlee's mother, Miss Delilah Gilbert, was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1809, daughter of Bernhardt Gilbert, a native of Germany, sheriff of Adams county, Pennsylvania. Her mother was also a Gilbert, first cousin of her husband. Dr. Atlee's mother was educated at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, to which she is remarkably devoted, and exerts her influence in Christian freedom. She is now living with her son in Chattanooga, the mother of ten children: 1. Amelia Atlee, wife of Rev. A. F. Cox, of Texas. 2. John L. Atlee, subject of this sketch. 3. Anna Elizabeth Atlee, wife of Judge John S. McCampbell, Corpus Christi, Texas. 4. Sarah Catharine Atlee, widow of Dixon Luther, formerly of Goliad, Texas.

now living with her brother Dr. Atlee. (5) Margaretta F. Atlee died the wife of Thomas H. Cannon, Rockport, Texas. (6) Harriet Krumb Atlee died in infancy. (7) Louisa Smith Atlee died the wife of P. C. Wilson, Corsicana, Texas. (8) Mary Atlee wife of W. J. Atlee, Houston, Texas. (9) Edwin Augustus Atlee married Miss Rose Lee, daughter of — C. Lester, and is practicing physician, Texas. (10) Bernard Gilpin Atlee died in 1876, married Miss Amanda J. De Bard and is now at Laredo, Texas.

Dr. Atlee was born in Athens, Tennessee, in 1830 when eight years of age. He received a good classical education at Hiawassee College, and took his degree in 1850. He then returned home and went to Philadelphia and remained there reading medicine with his uncle, Dr. Washington L. Atlee, and attending the Pennsylvania Medical College until 1853, when he took his medical degree under Profs. Dr. Jacob Green, Paterson, Gibson, Pancoast and Mutter. After graduating he returned to Athens and began the practice of medicine in April 1853. He began with a small library and limited means, but succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice and is now in easy circumstances. He endeavors to live and do unto others as he would have others do unto him, a rule that makes men just and considerate and often times leads to fame and fortune.

He is not a member of the Tennessee State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He is a Democrat in politics, a Master Mason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was for a long time a steward of the Athens station.

Dr. Atlee married at Athens, Tennessee, May 22, 1856, Miss Sarah Humphreys, daughter of Hon. Humphreys, a merchant of that town. Her mother was Miss Lucinda E. Tenerary, daughter of Davis Tenerary from near Abingdon, Wythe county, Virginia. She came to Athens in her girlhood about 1833 and taught school there until her marriage. She was a finely educated lady and of very superior attainments. She died in September, 1878, at the age of forty-eight years, leaving two children: (1) Sarah Humphreys, now wife of Dr. Atlee. (2) Mr. Frank Coleman.

Mrs. Atlee was educated at Athens and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. She was a lady of much intelligence and remarkable for the facility with which she made friends in all circles in which she moved.

By his marriage with Miss Humphreys, Dr. Atlee has four children. (1) James B. Atlee, born December 21, 1861, graduated at Vanderbilt University in 1883 and is now studying medicine. (2) John L. Atlee, jr., born April 1, 1866. (3) Frank Hiles Atlee, born May 20, 1868. (4) Sarah Atlee born March 29, 1873.

Dr. Atlee's paternal [illegible]

PROF. ANDREW H. BUCHANAN.

[illegible]

[illegible] Andrew H. Buchanan was born in Washington county, Virginia, June 28, 1838. He was raised very [illegible] work very hard from the summers, but was [illegible] there. The winters were twenty [illegible] years [illegible] In the fall of 1860 he entered Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, and graduated in 1861 in the academic and civil engineering departments, under Profs. Vance, Stewart, Marrow and Louis McLester. He then spent one year in civil engineering on the Memphis Pacific railroad, after which he returned to Lebanon and filled the chair of civil [illegible] the university [illegible] years in the engineering department and continued in that position till 1871, when he joined the Confederate army as an [illegible] was [illegible] to the [illegible] topographical engineering corps of Gen. Bragg's army, from the fall of 1862 to the battle of Chickamauga, and after words to that of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston till the close of the war. Being engaged without intermission in the work of a topographical engineer, Gen. Johnston has said [illegible] the war that he [illegible], I many a hard day during the Dalton-Atlanta campaign from the mass of [illegible] Buchanan without having seen the ground himself, or [illegible] reported to him on it. [illegible] Dispatches, Narratives, [illegible] was evident that he placed the utmost confidence in his intelligence and truthfulness.

After the close of the war Prof. Buchanan taught a [illegible] school three years at Cave Hill, Washington county, Arkansas, averaging about two thousand dollars a year in tuition fees. In the fall of 1869 he was recalled to Cumberland University, in which he has filled the chair of mathematics and civil engineering ever since, at a nominal salary of two thousand dollars. From August, 1876, he has been engaged in the geodetic survey of the State of Tennessee, under the direction of the superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, working at this some five months each year. In 1882, under appointment of Prof. Hilgard, superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, he assisted in observing the transit of Venus December 6 at

the Naval Observatory, Washington, the party being under the charge of Prof. William Harkness, of the observatory.

Prof. Buchanan married at Spring Hill, Maury County, Tennessee, July 10, 1855, Miss Malinda A. Alexander, a native of Henry county, Tennessee, [illegible] of Dr. J. W. Sharber, of Spring Hill, [illegible] educated. She graduated at [illegible] Murfreesborough, is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, taught school a few months during the war, and has made a model wife and mother, [illegible] by her ambition to train up her children to be useful Christians. Nine children have been born unto them, four of whom died in infancy. The five living children are: (1) James C., graduated at Cumberland University, and is now an engineer in the Georgia Pacific railroad; (2) Andrew B., [illegible] the academic and theological department of Cumberland University, and is now stationed as a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher at Camden, Tennessee; (3) Isaac W. P., now a student at Cumberland University; (4) Kate Stewart; (5) Blanche Alexander.

All of Prof. Buchanan's family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He is a member of the temperance order of Good Templars. He was a Whig while there were Whigs, but has been trying to be a Democrat since the war, and though not taking much active interest in politics, may be classed a Democrat.

Prof. Buchanan began life without means, except the education given by his father, and like [illegible] generally, has not had much time to make money. He has had to work hard all his life, and it is probably among the greater of human blessings that a man is compelled to develop his talents and do something to avoid living on the fruits of other men's labor. His preference when he started out in the world was to follow the business of civil engineering above all else, but thinking that his life as a Christian would not be worth as much to the word in that business he relinquished with some reluctance that line of life. While in college Prof. (afterwards lieutenant general) Stewart suggested to him the advisability of following practical engineering a year or two and then to return and assist him in conducting the university engineering school. This led him to the business of teaching, at which he has been engaged ever since. In teaching he explains [illegible]

[illegible]

Prof. Buchanan [illegible] useful to his generation and to [illegible] in the same direction. [illegible] of his contemporaries, he [illegible] desire to stand well in the [illegible] and in the sight of his Creator.

JAMES FISHER

James L. Elder

HON. W. L. LEDGERWOOD.

KNOXVILLE.

THIS gentleman, whose name is widely known in Tennessee as a lawyer, a politician and a farmer, was born in Knox county, Tennessee, June 4, 1843, and grew up at work on his father's farm, going to the neighboring country schools at intervals, which were the only scholastic advantages he ever had. His parents being strict Baptist people, he was raised under religious influences and early acquired good moral habits.

In August, 1861, at the age of seventeen years, he entered the Union army as a private in company B, First Tennessee infantry, commanded by Col. R. K. Byrd, and served as a private soldier in that regiment until April 8, 1862, when he was transferred to the Third Tennessee infantry as first lieutenant of company I, and served in that capacity until May 25, 1863, when he became captain of the company and commanded it to the close of the war. He was mustered out February 23, 1865, at Nashville, having served in Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Alabama, besides taking part in all the leading battles of the Georgia campaign. The last battle in which he was engaged was that at Nashville, between the forces of Gens. Hood and Thomas.

The war over, he returned home and went to farming again. In 1866, he was forced into politics and was nominated by the Knox county Democracy for the Legislature, but was defeated by Dr. M. L. Mynatt. In 1867 he was appointed by President Johnson second lieutenant in the Eighteenth regular infantry, United States army; was examined on Governor's Island; passed his examination and received his commission; served in that regiment until the army was consolidated in 1869, when he was transferred to the Eighth cavalry, United States army; resigned in 1872, and again returned to Knox county and the farm.

He then read law alone at home for a year; was admitted to the bar by Judge E. T. Hall and Chancellor O. P. Temple in 1873, and began practice at Knoxville, where he lived, until 1881, when he moved to "Cedar Grove farm," two miles from Knoxville, a property which he purchased in 1883. His law practice has been large from the beginning, for he has many warm personal and party friends.

In 1874 Capt. Ledgerwood was again nominated by the Democratic party as a candidate to represent Knox county in the Legislature, and this time was successful, being elected over Hon. S. T. Logan, recently senator from the Knoxville district. In the Thirty-eighth General Assembly (1875), Capt. Ledgerwood was chairman of the committee on military affairs.

In 1880 he was elector for the Second congressional district on the Hancock and English ticket. In 1882 he was again nominated for the Legislature, was again elected, and was chosen speaker of the House of the Forty third General Assembly.

In 1884 he was nominated for congress in the Second Tennessee district, and though defeated by Judge L. C. Houk, reduced his opponent's majority one thousand and eight hundred votes below the vote of James G. Blaine, Capt. Ledgerwood leading the Cleveland and Bate vote by about that majority.

Capt. Ledgerwood has always been a Democrat— never voted any other way. His father and grandfather and collateral branches of the family were Democrats before him, and the fidelity with which he has served his party no doubt will gain for him even more distinction in the future.

In 1866 Capt. Ledgerwood was made a Master Mason in Master's Lodge No. 214, Knoxville. Since then he has been made Knight Templar in Coeur de Lion Commandery No. 9, Knoxville, and a Knight of Malta; he is also a member of Pearl Chapter No. 24, Knoxville.

His father's family were Baptists. His wife and children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and while he is only a paying member of the latter communion, he, however, firmly holds that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners.

Capt. Ledgerwood married at Louisville, Kentucky, September 20, 1866, Miss Jo Strother, a native of Sumner county, Tennessee, born March 16, 1841, and named "Jo" in honor of the celebrated and greatly beloved Judge Jo. C. Guild. Mrs. Ledgerwood's mother was Mrs. Penina Strother, her maiden name being Penina Pitt, daughter of Gerald Pitt, an Englishman. Mrs. Ledgerwood's father, Henry Strother, was a native of Virginia, and a merchant at Gallatin. He died when the daughter was very young, and left three children, Allen, Jo and Thomas. Thomas Strother lost his life by an accident on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Allen Strother is now an engineer on the Alabama Great Southern road, and is a somewhat remarkable character; a communist; a prominent member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; of high scientific attainments in his profession, and an eloquent speaker on subjects maintaining the rights of labor as against the money power. He married Miss Mary Haslam, of Nashville.

Mrs. Ledgerwood was educated at Louisville, and is a woman of quiet, domestic habits, and though not unsocial, is essentially a home maker and a home-lover. She is noted for her frankness, and for her generosity, especially to those in distress.

By his marriage with Miss Strother, Capt. Ledgerwood has four children: (1). Claude, born August 16, 1867, in Knox county, Tennessee. (2). Sidney Aline,

born March 15, 1869, at Sidney, on the Union Pacific railroad, then in Wyoming Territory, but now in Nebraska. (3). Samuel T., born September 30, 1870, in Knox county, Tennessee. (4). Willie, born June 4, 1872, in Knox county, Tennessee.

Ledgerwood is a compound of two names. Upon the Irish side the family comes from St. Leger; upon the English side from a family named Wood. All the Ledgerwoods in the United States are of the same family, of Irish and English mixture. Capt. Ledgerwood's great grandfather, James Ledgerwood, came from England and settled in Botetourt county, Virginia, was in the Revolutionary war and also the war of 1812. He was a farmer and married a Miss Pierce, of Virginia.

Capt. Ledgerwood's grandfather was also named James. He was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, and was also a soldier in the war of 1812, from Knox county, Tennessee, under Capt. Gibbs. He married in Greene county, Tennessee, and moved back and located in Knox as a farmer. His wife was also named Pierce, but no relation to his mother's family. He moved to Southern Illinois and died there, in 1846, aged sixty-eight years, leaving four daughters. (1). Mary, wife of Caleb Treece. (2). Sallie, wife of Henry Johnson. (3). Darthula, wife of Abraham Hankley. (4). Luartha, wife of Jefferson Bayless.

The first three daughters named married in southern Illinois, and the fourth married in Knox county, Tennessee, and afterwards moved to Illinois.

James Ledgerwood, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, also left six sons: (1). James. (2). Samuel, father of the subject of this sketch. (3). John. (4). William. (5). David. (6). Joseph.

It was a family of farmers. Joseph, the youngest son, lost his life in the Mexican war. The father of Capt. Ledgerwood (Samuel Ledgerwood), was born in Knox county in 1808, and died October 18, 1884. He was a magistrate for a number of years, and was a man of incorruptible honesty, leaving behind him an excellent reputation as an honest, upright and useful citizen.

Capt. Ledgerwood's mother, *nee* Miss Seena N. Rutherford, was born in Knox county, daughter of Absalom Rutherford, a large farmer. He had been a soldier in the Revolution from Virginia, was at the battle of Monmouth, and afterwards under Gens. Gates and Greene, in their southern campaigns, including the battle of Camden, where he was wounded, having his right leg broken below the knee. He was a brother of Gen. Rutherford, of Virginia, who distinguished himself in the Revolutionary war.

Capt. Ledgerwood's mother died in 1867, aged sixty years. She was a woman of great industry and deep and undoubted piety. She was the mother of seven children: (1). Elliott. (2). James L. (3). Annie. (4). Absalom P. (5). Mary. (6). Darther. (7). Washington Lafayette, subject of this sketch.

Of these, Elliott Ledgerwood married Peggy Delap, and is now a farmer in Union county, Tennessee. James Ledgerwood was captain of company F, Third Tennessee United States infantry in the late war; married Margarena Hansford, and is now a farmer in Union county, Tennessee, on a part of the old homestead. Annie Ledgerwood died the wife of John Bayless. Absalom P. Ledgerwood was a member of his brother's (James L. Ledgerwood) company, and died in the war. He married Elizabeth Skaggs, and left three children, Orlando, Granville and Lafayette. Mary and Darther Ledgerwood died in infancy.

The only money Capt. Ledgerwood ever had given to him was five hundred dollars, presented by his father after his marriage. All else that he has handled he has made himself by close application to business, by hard work, and by practicing strict economy. Although very cautious about endorsing, he has lost some by security debts. He never sued a client or anybody else in his life on his own account, and has never been sued by any man. A close collector of fees, by making his clients believe he thinks them honest they make unusual exertions to pay him. His standing as a lawyer and a politician comes of his having been always a true man, never lying to or deceiving any one, and fulfilling all promises he makes. He is a man of strong likes and dislikes. His tone of voice indicates a man of decision of character and great self-reliance.

COL. HUMPHREY R. BATE.

MEMPHIS.

HUMPHREY R. BATE was born in Bertie county, North Carolina, December 23, 1813. He studied law in the office of Thomas P. Devereux, esq., Raleigh, North Carolina, and in 1836 moved to the western portion of Tennessee. In 1838 he commenced the practice of the law at Covington, in Tipton county, where he continued to reside till the year 1884, when, from ill health, he ceased to practice, and moved to Memphis.

As a lawyer he stood at the head of the Covington bar, and is second to no lawyer in West Tennessee, or perhaps in the State, as an advocate, in the thorough

knowledge of his profession, or in the successful management of difficult cases.

In politics he has always been a Democrat, and a great admirer of Jefferson and Calhoun, and their theories of government. He cast his first presidential vote for Hugh L. White, and has stood by the Democracy, through thick and thin, ever since. Although never an office seeker, he was prevailed upon by his friends to become a candidate for the Legislature in 1847, and was elected to represent Tipton and Lauderdale counties; was re-elected in 1849; again in 1851, and again in 1857, the latter time representing Shelby, Fayette and Tipton counties.

In 1870 he represented Tipton, Fayette and Shelby counties in the State convention that revised the constitution, his great abilities as a lawyer making him one of the most useful and prominent members of that distinguished body.

The qualities of his heart equal those of his head. Although raised a Protestant he became a member of the Roman Catholic church in 1862, and is very devout in his religion.

As a neighbor, a citizen and a friend, he is said to be almost without a fault. He has always taken great interest in all enterprises for the public good, but is too modest to make himself conspicuous in carrying them forward. His constitution is naturally delicate and his health has never been robust, but with will power and fortitude he has accomplished a fine professional success; yet having never married and being without the chief motive for the accumulation of property, he has spent his means freely for his own comfort; has been liberal, however, to others, and is now in independent circumstances. His townsmen speak of him with enthusiasm as a pure minded, lovely man, of noble, generous impulses, whose bearing and virtues illustrate "the grand old name of gentleman, debased by many a charlatan."

ALEXANDER ERSKINE, M.D.

MEMPHIS.

THIS gentleman, who, for twenty-seven years, has been a general practitioner of medicine in the city of Memphis, but devoting himself more particularly to the diseases of women and children, and whose success, financial and professional, has given him rank among the foremost men of the city, was born at Huntsville, Alabama, September 26, 1832.

His father, Dr. Alexander Erskine, who died in 1857, at the age of sixty six, in Huntsville, where he had practiced from 1819 till his death, was a native of Monroe county, now in West Virginia. He graduated in 1817, at the University of Pennsylvania, and spent the two subsequent years in practice in the almshouse of the city of Philadelphia, and then settled at Huntsville, where he made his mark on the profession in Alabama, notably by his being one of the first to discover and introduce into practice the virtues of *Secale Cornutum*, upon which he left a thesis, as yet unpublished, but showing depth and carefulness of research. He was also a pioneer in the use of quinine. The character of this remarkable physician deserves a careful study by the younger men of the profession even at this late day. He was a taciturn man, especially reticent in regard to the secrets of the sick-room. With phenomenal powers of endurance, exceedingly temperate, studying his cases with careful discrimination, he was one of the best diagnosticians of his time. He was the father of eleven children, the two eldest of whom died in infancy. Of the others, Mary Jane Erskine is now the wife of James H. Mastin, a prominent citizen of Huntsville; Dr. Albert R. Erskine, now a prominent physician at Huntsville; Alexander Erskine, the subject of this sketch; Laura E. Erskine, who died the wife of Dr. Wilkinson, at Huntsville; Thomas Fearn Erskine, James A. Erskine and Miss Kate A. Erskine, now living at Huntsville; William M. Erskine, now in Texas, and Dr. John H. Erskine, who died of yellow fever in Memphis, September 17, 1878.

Further mention should be made of Dr. John H. Erskine. He and his brothers, Albert and Alexander, went through the war as surgeons in the Confederate army. He was acting medical director in Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army in North Carolina at the time of the surrender, having risen from the position of assistant-surgeon, and was to have received his commission as medical director. At the time of his death he was health officer of the city of Memphis, a position which he had filled for some time previous. He fell a sacrifice to the duties of his office, working night and day to stay the spread of the epidemic of that year. He was a man of high character, bold, determined, decided in his judgments, and fearless in the discharge of his duties. It took a man of his stamp to compel compliance on the part of unwilling citizens with sanitary ordinances. He was a gentleman much esteemed in Memphis, and attached to himself close and warm friendships. His life and character are an interwoven part of the history of that city, and his name and memory among its rarest jewels. Col. J. M. Keating, the cautious, discriminating, yet brilliant author of the history of yellow fever in Mem-

phis, pays the following just tribute to the memory of Dr. John Erskine: "Another case, a type of the home physician, is recalled. He was a man of large mold. Physically he was perfect; very tall, very stout, he was the picture of health. His handsome face was lighted by a perpetual smile. Good nature, good heart, and a cheerful soul were the convictions his manner carried to every beholder. He was a manly man. He had been a soldier, and he bore about him the evidences of gallant service. Nervous and eager, devoted and anxious, he went down to his grave the victim of overwork. He was an inspiration to his friends, an example of constancy, steadiness, unflinching courage, and unflagging zeal. To the sick-room he brought all these qualities, supplemented by an unusual experience, an inexhaustible stock of knowledge, and a sympathy as deep as the sad occasion. Tender as a woman, his heart ached at the recital of miseries he could not cure. Besides his duties as health officer, John Erskine was earnest in his attentions to patients, whose demands were incessant. For days before he succumbed, observant friends felt that he must fall. He had tasked his powers far beyond endurance. His heart was, to the last, keenly sensitive to the sorrows about him; the mitigation of them was his anxiety. He chided himself because he could not do more for the people who loved him, and by whom he will ever be remembered; and, to the last, was questioning himself for a remedy for a disease that has so often conquered the ablest of a noble profession. No better man ever laid down his life in the cause of humanity."

Dr. Alexander Erskine's grandfather, Michael Erskine, a native of Pennsylvania, emigrated from Lancaster county, that State, to Monroe county, Virginia, where he married Mrs. Margaret Paulee, *nee* Hanly, by whom he had five children, Dr. Erskine's father being the third son.

The early history of Dr. Erskine's grandmother (Handly) is among the most romantic of family traditions. Her first husband, Paulee, was killed by the Indians, and herself taken captive and kept a prisoner for four years by the Shawnee tribe, in Ohio, the chief adopting her as his daughter. At his death she was ransomed, returned to her family and afterwards married Michael Erskine. [For an interesting account of the incidents of her captivity, see Hardesty's Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia, page 371]. She died at the age of ninety years.

Dr. Erskine's mother, Susan Catharine Russel, now living, eighty years old, in Huntsville, Alabama, was born in 1805, in Loudon county, Virginia, near the city of Leesburg, the daughter of Col. Albert Russel, who was a lieutenant-colonel in the Revolutionary army, and was with Washington in his marches. He moved from Virginia to Alabama in the early days of the latter State, where he resided till his death. He left five children, of whom Dr. Erskine's mother is the third. She is a woman of remarkable common sense, of fine judgment, of high Christian character and principle, and has been an ornament to the town of Huntsville from her earliest years. She married in 1820 at the early age of fifteen. She is a noble type of the southern women of the past time. She has been a member of the Presbyterian church since 1822. Her mother's maiden name was Nancy Hooe, of an old Virginia family. Her brother, Dr. Albert Russel, who died at Huntsville in 1811, was a partner of her husband, Dr. Alexander Erskine, father of the subject of this biographical sketch.

Dr. Erskine grew up at Huntsville, taking his academic course for eight years under James M. Davidson, the "Irish orator," after which he studied four years in the University of Virginia, where he graduated in chemistry and German. He then studied medicine in 1855–56 in his father's office at Huntsville, and returning to the University of Virginia, took a medical course there in the same class with Dr. R. B. Maury, whose sketch see elsewhere in this volume. He then went to the University of the city of New York, and graduated there in 1858, and in October of that year settled in Memphis. In 1859–60 he, in connection with Dr. D. D. Saunders, (whose biography see elsewhere), and the Drs. Lunsford P. Yandell, sr. and jr., late of Louisville, reorganized the Memphis Medical College, Dr. Erskine taking the chair of obstetrics. After the breaking out of the war this faculty disbanded, but in 1867 the college was again reorganized with Dr. Erskine, Dr. D. D. Saunders, Dr. R. B. Maury, Dr. G. B. Thornton and Dr. R. W. Mitchell as the faculty, Dr. Erskine being dean. These gentlemen carried on the institution till 1872.

Dr. Erskine, though raised by a Whig father, has always affiliated with the Democratic party. His family, on both sides, have been Presbyterians from time immemorial, and he has for many years been an elder in that church. He has been connected with the Second Presbyterian church of Memphis for twenty-six years. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, of the Shelby county and Tennessee State medical societies, and is an occasional writer for the medical journals. He is now professor of obstetrics in the Memphis Hospital Medical College.

The following is a brief resume of his army experience: He served with Gens. Cleburne, Cheatham, Bragg and Polk in the campaigns in Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky and Georgia. He was with Gen. Bragg at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky; was taken prisoner and placed in charge of the sick and wounded at Harrodsburg for six weeks, but was afterwards sent via Louisville and Cairo to Vicksburg, where he was exchanged, and from which place he soon rejoined the army at College Grove, Tennessee. He was at the battle of Murfreesborough, and upon the retreat of the army, spent the winter at Tullahoma, being at that time

brigade surgeon in Gen. Polk's command. He was next in charge of the Law hospital at LaGrange, Georgia, and continued with it till the surrender.

Dr. Erskine first married, at Memphis, December 10, 1861, Mrs. A. L. White, *nee* Miss Law. She died in 1868. By this lady Dr. Erskine has two children, Alexander and John H. Erskine.

His second marriage, which occurred at Columbia, Tennessee, December 19, 1872, was with a cousin of his first wife, Miss Margaret L. Gordon, daughter of Washington Gordon, of Columbia. By this marriage he has had seven children, Mary (who died in infancy), Louisa, Washington Gordon, William, Albert Russel, Elizabeth and Laura. Mrs. Erskine's father, Washington Gordon, was a farmer in Maury county, and died in the Confederate service at Vicksburg. Lieut.-Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, is her cousin. Her mother was a Miss Bradshaw, of Columbia.

Throughout his life Dr. Erskine has been guided by the highest sense of conscientious rectitude, fidelity to his trusts, energy, zeal and promptitude in execution, and above all by high religious principles. He has always been a very close student; has always tried to be kind to the poor, and has instilled into his children the same principles by which he was reared. His personal boast is that his parents were of the strictest integrity and loftiest moral and religious character. His mother is a deeply pious woman, and while his father was less demonstrative, he was nevertheless upright in all his life, and died a Christian, in communion with the Presbyterian church. He has left the impress of his high character on that of his entire family. His son, Alexander, has ever endeavored to emulate his father's virtues, and has always stood among the foremost in the ranks of his profession in Memphis. His name, with that of his lamented brother, Dr. John H. Erskine, has been long identified with the city, and will be handed down to his children with pride, as pure, unsullied and elevated.

W. G. BIBB, M.D.

NASHVILLE.

THIS gentleman comes of one of the most distinguished families in the South. Its members have filled the responsible and honorable positions of governor, circuit and supreme judges, State senators and legislators, congressmen, United States senator, colonel and secretary of the treasury. Of the subject of this sketch, it may be said in the language of the challenge given by the hero in the "Patrician's Daughter":

> "It may be by the calendar of years you are the elder man,
> But 'tis the sun of knowledge on the mind's dial shining bright,
> That makes true time."

W. G. Bibb was born in Montgomery, Alabama, June 25, 1854. He received his literary education at the University of Georgia and the University of Alabama, from which latter institution he graduated in 1872. He began the study of medicine in 1874, and attended one course, in 1876, at the University of Virginia. He then came to Nashville, and, in 1877, was valedictorian of his class and graduated as an M.D., from the medical department of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University. He spent the summer of 1877 in Paris, France, visiting the hospitals there, and upon his return went to New York city, and in 1878, graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College under Profs. Austin Flint, sr. and jr., Sayre, Barker, Mott, Van-Buren, Janeway and others.

In March, 1878, he settled at Montgomery, Alabama, in practice and remained there until the spring of 1881, when he moved to Nashville, having been in that year elected professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the medical department of the University of Tennessee and Nashville Medical College. In 1882 he was appointed surgeon of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, a lucrative position, which he held during Gov. Porter's presidency of the road. Dr. Bibb is a thoroughly enthusiastic lover of his profession, and his address on "Progressive Medicine," lately delivered, is a credit not only to himself but to the institution in which he is a professor. As a lecturer his style is rather conversational than rhetorical, his object being to instruct in matters of fact rather than make display. His manners are frank and cordial, and such as characterize the typical physician.

In personal appearance Dr. Bibb is a man of medium height and weight. He is a zealous Mason and a member of Nashville Commandery Knights Templar. He is also a Knight of Pythias. In politics, he always votes the Democratic ticket, as he believes that ticket represents the southern white man's idea. Nor could he well vote otherwise and conform to the examples and teachings of his brilliant and distinguished ancestry.

Dr. Bibb's father, Col. Joseph B. Bibb, was a lawyer at Montgomery when the war between the States began, when he raised a company of volunteers, went to Mobile and seized Fort Morgan and garrisoned it until the State of Alabama seceded, when he returned to Montgomery and, with Col. Beck, raised the Twenty-third Alabama regiment, of which he became lieutenant-

colonel. On the death of Col. Beck he succeeded to the command of the regiment and served as its colonel in all the campaigns of the western army in Mississippi, with Gen. Bragg in the Kentucky campaign, with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in the Dalton campaign, with Hood in his Nashville raid, and at the reorganization of the army served with Gen. Johnston in North Carolina, surrendering with that commander at Greensborough. Returning home he engaged in planting in Montgomery county, Alabama, until September 14, 1869, when he died of consumption, brought on by a wound from the fragment of a shell he received at the battle of Nashville. He was a man brave, generous and philanthropic, with a hand open as day for melting charity, and the words applied to the Prince of Orange are quite as applicable to him. "No man ever knew what that thing was that the Prince of Orange feared."

Dr. Bibb's mother was Miss Martha Pandridge Bibb, daughter of the venerable Judge B. S. Bibb, now living at Montgomery, at the advanced age of eighty seven years. Dr. Bibb is her oldest son, and her only other child is Peyton B. Bibb, ensign United States navy, at present stationed on the Pacific coast in the United States hydrographic and geodetic survey. The mother has been inspired with an ambition to make her sons worthy of the illustrious name they have inherited. She is a most agreeable conversationalist, possesses a face beaming with intelligence, eyes radiant with good nature, and altogether is one of the most interesting of the high born southern women.

The maternal grandfather and grandmother of Dr. Bibb are both living, and are in possession of all their faculties. They have been married sixty five years. Judge Bibb was born in Elbert county, Georgia, September 30, 1796, and is now in his eighty ninth year. Of this distinguished gentleman the Savannah, Georgia, *Times* recently contained the following interesting sketch: "Judge Bibb comes of a noted family. His elder brother, Dr. William Wyatt Bibb, of Elbert county, Georgia, the home of the family, entered the congress of the United States in 1807, and in 1813 was elected to the senate. In 1817, when the territory of Alabama was opened for settlement, he was appointed territorial governor by President Monroe. In 1819, when Alabama was admitted as a State into the Union, he was elected governor, and died during his term of office in 1820, having scarcely reached the age of forty years. Such a career for a young man was wonderful, and an evidence of his high character. His brother, Thomas Bibb, was then president of the Alabama senate, and succeeded him as governor of the State for the unexpired term. Hon. B. S. Bibb, the surviving representative of this distinguished family, was born in Elbert county, and married Miss Sophia F. Gilmer, a sister of Gov. Gilmer, of Georgia, and a relative of Gen. J. F. Gilmer, of Savannah, and moved to Alabama sixty years ago. His nobility of character was soon appreciated, and he was called frequently to serve the public. He has filled many positions of honor and trust, been elected a number of terms to the lower house of the Legislature and to the Senate, was probate judge of the county for fourteen years, and was the first judge of the city and criminal court of Montgomery, and was the first judicial officer removed by the Federal authorities after the close of the war. He is now in the eighty ninth year of his age, and has just passed the sixty sixth anniversary of his marriage. And now, with his noble wife, who, during the perilous days of the late war, labored so earnestly and zealously for the comfort of the soldiers in the hospitals, and was known to thousands as "dear aunt Sophy," he is passing quietly and peacefully the evening of a life full of honor, cheered by the consciousness that his days have been well spent, and that his generation are a credit to him."

The great grandfather of Dr. Bibb was high sheriff of Prince Edward county, Virginia, during the Revolutionary war. After peace was made he moved to Elbert county, Georgia, where his family was reared. His wife, Sallie Wyatt, was a descendant of Sir Isaac Wyatt, one of the first colonial governors of Virginia, and by blood she was related to the Peytons, Pandridges, Bookers and other first class families of Virginia. The Bibbs were originally from Wales, and have been in America over two hundred years.

Another distinguished relative of Dr. Bibb was the Hon. George M. Bibb, of Kentucky, a leading jurist, at one time judge of the court of appeals of Kentucky, secretary of the treasury of the United States, and also served a term in the United States Senate.

Dr. Bibb's paternal grandfather, Peyton Bibb, married Miss Martha Cobb, of Georgia, daughter of Thomas Cobb and relative of Gens. Howell and Thomas Cobb, distinguished in the late war. On her mother's side, she was kin to the well known Martin family of South Carolina.

Dr. Bibb's maternal grandmother, Sophia L. A. Gilmer, was a daughter of Thomas Meriwether Gilmer, of Oglethorpe county, Georgia, a sister of Gov. Rockingham Gilmer, of Georgia, and a first cousin of Secretary of the navy Gilmer, who was killed by the explosion of a gun on board a vessel on the Potomac river during an inspection by the president's cabinet many years ago. She was also a great niece, on her mother's side, of Gen. Andrew Lewis of the Revolutionary army.

Dr. Bibb was married at Nashville, June 25, 1878, to Miss Susie Dunlap Porter, who was born at Paris, Tennessee, September 17, 1858. She is the grand-daughter of Dr. Thomas Kennedy Porter, of Paris, Tennessee, and the only daughter of Hon. James D. Porter, ex-governor of Tennessee, ex president of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, and at present first assistant secretary of State in President Cleveland's cabinet. Her mother, originally Miss Sue Dunlap, is a daughter of Gen. John Dunlap, of Paris, Tennessee, and

niece of Gen. Richard Dunlap, a distinguished Tennessean—the confidential friend of Gen. Andrew Jackson. Mrs. Bibb was educated at Nashville, and is a lady of very fine presence, remarkable for her womanly virtues, her love of home and devotion to her family, and in all that constitutes true womanhood, she is as true as the needle to the pole. By this marriage there are two children: (1). James Porter, born December 1, 1879. (2). Mattie Gilmer, born June 26, 1882.

Dr. Bibb is at present junior member of the medical firm of Cain & Bibb. Dr. Cain is from Okolona, Mississippi, where he had a very lucrative practice. He is a graduate from the medical department of the University of Nashville, and served with credit and ability as surgeon of Tucker's Mississippi brigade during the war.

P. S.—Since this sketch was written, Dr. Bibb has returned to his old home in Montgomery, Alabama, important private business requiring his personal attention there.

F. S. NICHOLS.

MEMPHIS.

THE subject of this sketch is, in many respects, a remarkable person—a true type of the self-made man. The family from which he came was of English origin. His great grandfather, William Nichols, came from England and settled in Connecticut. His father, William Nichols, removed from Litchfield, Connecticut, to Michigan and thence to Iowa, where he engaged in farming and died in 1840. His mother, originally Miss Sammons, was a native of Duchess county, New York. Her father, Frederic Sammons, was a man of prominence in Revolutionary times, and was an officer in the American army. He was made a prisoner when New York was invaded by Sir William Johnson, who had been a neighbor of the family on the Mohawk river, and he was confined three years at Quebec, after which he made his escape. His brother, Thomas Sammons, was a member of Congress from New York for several terms during the administrations of Jefferson and Madison.

F. S. Nichols was born in McCombe county, Michigan, February 27, 1828, and lived there until 1838, when he went, with his father's family, to Davenport, Iowa, and grew up there, working on a farm till he was twenty years of age. Reared in a new country, he was deprived of early school privileges, but from his boyhood he had a great fondness for reading, and read everything that fell into his hands. Through this desire, which increased as he grew, he was led to choose the printer's trade, and his education was received in a printing office. In 1848 he entered the office of the Rock Island (Ill.) *Advertiser*, a Whig journal, and there remained till 1851, when he established a Democratic paper in the same town, and continued as its editor and publisher till 1853. He then took the gold fever and went to Australia, where he experienced the ups and downs of a miner's life for six years. Returning to the United States, he settled in Iowa and engaged in farming for three years, at the end of which time he went into the office of the Chicago *Times*, where he remained till 1861. Hearing that there was a great demand for printers in Memphis, he decided to go to that city. Upon arrival there he purchased an interest in the Memphis *Bulletin*, owned by J. B. Bingham, editor, assuming the position of foreman, and continued with that paper till it suspended publication in 1870. He then became foreman of the Memphis *Avalanche*. In 1877 he became one of its proprietors, and in 1879, became chief proprietor and editor—his present position. Since he has had control of the *Avalanche*, it has improved in every way: in character as a journal, in circulation and in value as a newspaper property.

He has always been a Democrat, but has taken no part in politics except through his journal. He is inclined towards independence, and the expressions of opinion through his paper are not controlled by party machinery. He supports a measure not because it is Democratic, but because it is in itself good. To express it briefly, the *Avalanche* is not a "party organ," but wields a free lance on all subjects, bristling at all times with original, unique and pungent paragraphs.

Mr. Nichols became a Master Mason at Rock Island, Illinois, in 1851, and a Knight of Honor at Memphis, in 1881.

He was married, August 20, 1860, to Miss Josephine Hughes, daughter of Harvey Hughes, a descendant of a Virginia family, one branch of which settled in Ohio and another in Tennessee, where the family is still represented. He is an architect by trade, and still living in Missouri.

One of Mrs. Nichols' uncles is the oldest banker in Cincinnati, Ohio, and the president of Hughes Bank. Another uncle is judge of the circuit court in Ohio.

To Mr. Nichols and wife there was born one child, a daughter, now wife of William H. Forrest, of Memphis.

Mr. Nichols belongs to a class of men who are rarely appreciated at their full worth by their fellow-citizens, who pass through life quietly, often in a subordinate capacity, and never displaying their real power unless

[illegible] was the [illegible] of Memphis in 1879, [illegible] Mr. Nichols was [illegible] writer of a remarkable [illegible] He [illegible] recognized [illegible] and [illegible] In the recent controversies in Tennessee over [illegible] Mr. Nichols was a pronounced "sky [illegible] Democrat, and the Banner of the State had no [illegible] more aggressive champion than the [illegible], under Mr. Nichols' editorial guidance.

P. S.—Since the foregoing sketch was prepared, Mr. F. S. Nichols was stricken with paralysis, has died, and the [illegible] has passed into other hands, though it still maintains much of that independent Democratic character it acquired under his management.

REV. STANFORD G. BURNEY, D.D., L.L.D.

[illegible]

This [illegible] and scholarly [illegible] is [illegible] and [illegible] student, teacher [illegible] is connected with [illegible] religious [illegible] to work by [illegible] He is [illegible] by [illegible] years, as [illegible] of the State, [illegible] and [illegible] highest class.

[illegible] Burney [illegible] his [illegible] [illegible] He was [illegible] as a distract [illegible] was [illegible] the [illegible] Although he was [illegible] and [illegible] by his cultivated [illegible] in the study of [illegible] Hebrew [illegible] From these two callings he [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and has [illegible] next to the Carmel Dr. [illegible] Burney [illegible] Its [illegible] for the aggressive and [illegible] [illegible] as a resolved student, but [illegible] and [illegible] His [illegible] with them. [illegible] [illegible] of his efforts, [illegible] Instruction [illegible] [illegible] as he has been in his pro[illegible] found study of man and his relations to his Creator, he could have come to the highest place in that direction. But his ability was well recognized by active leaders in his church, and he was in due time called to the most important position in the leading theological school of his denomination, where to-day he stands among the first and ablest of her teachers. He has been not only a student of the Bible, but also a student of the great secular thinkers. This has freed him from those idiosyncracies usual with men who study only one side of a question, and has given to him a balanced character both in thought and expression. He combines the practical philosophical character of a Solomon, with the poetical and fire of an Isaiah. To splendid powers of statement as a writer, and of expression as a speaker, he has added wide powers of investigation of philosophy, human and divine, and is regarded as a [illegible] critic of every phase of thought in the field of theology or of agnosticism. With a voice musical and soft and a nature tender and gentle, he yet has underneath evidences of the fire and zeal of his early manhood. Every one can see and appreciate the actors on the field of great public matters, both in church and state, but only a few know that quiet and thoughtful men like Dr. Burney are at last in real control, and it is the unseen hand that keeps any system together.

Stanford G. Burney was born in Robertson county, Tennessee, April 16, 1844. He is the son of William Burney, a native of North Carolina, born in 1788, moved to Robertson county when twelve years old, became a successful farmer, and died in 1856. Twice married, he raised eleven sons, six by his first wife and five by his last. He first married Miss Annie Guthrie, daughter of Rev. Robert Guthrie, a native of North Carolina,

who settled in Tennessee about 1800 and finally moved to Missouri, and died there. His wife was a Miss Smith. Rev. Robert Guthrie was one of the earliest preachers of the Cumberland Presbyterian church—one of the men excommunicated from the old church. He was of a distinguished Scotch Irish family.

Of the six sons by the first wife, Dr. Burney, subject of this sketch, is the eldest. H. L. Burney is a preacher in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and resides near Clarksville, Tennessee. J. H. Burney died a farmer. John F. Burney was a professional teacher, educated at Princeton College, Kentucky, and died twenty-six years old. Wesley Monroe Burney was a Confederate soldier, captured at Fort Donelson, and died at St. Louis. Eli Gunn Burney graduated from the Mississippi University; is now teaching at Oakland, Mississippi, and was for a time professor of languages in Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee.

Dr. Burney's father's second wife was Miss Frances Donelson. Of the five sons by her, William Burney was a soldier among the first Confederate troops raised in Robertson county, and is now living on the old homestead. Hatcher Burney joined the army and was killed at Dalton during Gen. Johnston's retreat. Hatton Burney is now living on the old homestead in Robertson county. Marshall Burney died in 1872. Ewin Burney is now a lawyer at Nashville.

Dr. Burney's grandfather was John Burney, of a large family in the North and South Carolinas, of Scotch Irish descent. He married Miss Mary Parks, daughter of George Parks, who was a colonel in the Revolutionary war from North Carolina.

Dr. Burney was raised a country boy, born feeble, always dyspeptic. He early evinced a marked taste for study and learning, and stood in advance in that time of the boys of his neighborhood, being particularly fond of the natural sciences. After receiving an exceptionally good common school and academic education, he attended, two and a half years, Princeton College, Kentucky, and graduated in 1841. On the 12th of August following, he married Miss Susan Gray, of Princeton, Kentucky, daughter of William and Lydia Gray, formerly from South Carolina. Mr. Gray was a wealthy farmer, trader and shipper. Mrs. Burney was educated at Elkton, Kentucky, and is a highly cultured lady, noted for fine practical sense, prudence and discreetness in her intercourse with society.

By this marriage Dr. Burney has had nine children: (1). Addison G. Burney, joined the Eleventh Mississippi Confederate regiment, and was killed at Spottsylvania Court house, May 12, 1864, at the age of twenty-two. It was said of him "no better soldier ever shouldered a musket for the Confederate cause." He belonged to Col. Joe Davis's regiment, Early's division. (2). Theodore C. Burney, born January 1, 1845, left college with his brother, Addison, to join the army. Both were wounded in the battle of Seven Pines; both were furloughed home, [illegible] returned and [illegible] the army. He was in the [illegible] of Georgia and in the retreat was killed in the [illegible] Mary B. V. Burney, born June 6, 1847, [illegible] tionally [illegible] scholar [illegible] cated, now the wife of James H. Henry, [illegible] of Hon. J. M. Henry, of [illegible] member of the Masonic order [illegible] five children, Mary Alice, Burney, Eric C., [illegible] and Addison Theodore. (3). Herschel P. Burney, born December 25, 1850, educated at the University of Mississippi, spent several years managing his father's farm in Lafayette county, Mississippi, now engaged in teaching at Atkins, Pope county, Arkansas. He married Miss Nannie McKee, daughter of William S. McKee, for many years sheriff of Lafayette county, Mississippi. She is a graduate of the Oxford (Miss.) Female College and is finely educated. They have three children, Nannie Clyde, Maggie Sue and William Stanford. (5). Louella Clarissa Burney, graduated from Union Female College, Oxford, Mississippi, married S. S. Scales, graduate of the University of Mississippi, son of Dr. Nathan F. Scales, of Noxubee county, Mississippi; is now a successful merchant. They have two children, Lucie Anna and Nathaniel Fields. (6). Anna Z. Burney, graduated at Union Female College, Oxford, married Rev. W. R. Binkley, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Oxford, Mississippi. (7). Susie F. Burney, graduated at Union Female College, Oxford, and is now living at Lebanon, Tennessee, with her father. (8). Geary D. Burney, now a student in Cumberland University, Lebanon. (9). Stanford Corinne Burney, now in school at Lebanon.

Dr. Burney was ordained in March, 1836, in Wilson county, Tennessee, a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in which he has preached, hardly missing a Sunday, every since. He first located in Nashville, August, 1841, and preached there eighteen months. In January, 1843, he took charge of the Female Academy at Franklin, Tennessee, and taught one year. He then became the first agent for the Cumberland University, and spent one year collecting money for the endowment of that institution. In December, 1844, he settled on a farm near Memphis, and preached several months for the First Cumberland Presbyterian church in Memphis, while the first church house was building. He remained there three years preaching to a country church, and associated with Robert Fraiser as editor and publisher of the *Religious Ark*, a Cumberland Presbyterian paper. In 1848 he accepted the presidency of Mount Sylvan Academy, in Lafayette county, Mississippi, and conducted that institution two years. In January, 1850, he accepted the pastorate of the Cumberland Presbyterian church in Oxford, Mississippi, and filled the position twenty-five years, with the exception of the year 1860, when Dr. C. H. Bell was pastor. After the war Dr. Bell and Dr. Burney filled the pulpit, alternately, until 1873.

Dr. [illegible] Barney gave his first vote to that eminent Whig for president and may be regarded as a [illegible] Whig though since the war has been voting with the Democrats. He has never held political office, though for two years accepted the postmastership at Mount Salvan, Mississippi.

Although Dr. Barney, although of delicate health, was endowed with a very lovable mind and pleasure but avoided the extremes of dissipation. He loved wine, loved [illegible] balls and on one occasion was present at a conference where liquor was drank pretty freely, and he got considerably [illegible]. That night he reflected that, if pleasure is the best a life of pleasure can do for a man, it is a poor thing, and he then and there resolved on a [illegible] and right living, and now on the principle that a man's highest interest lies in the line of duty, [illegible] conscientiously his life has smoothly run ever since. He has not selected his fields of labor, but has been urged into them by friends and force of circumstances. His father who was a man of some means gave him two thousand dollars for a start, by his wife he got as much more and during life he has made a good deal of money, but like most of students, has made money a secondary consideration. He professed religion at eighteen years of age, commenced preaching at twenty was ordained at twenty two, and has preached fifty years mostly in Mississippi, from 1847 to 1874 preaching at Oxford alone, some twenty seven years. The Union Female College founded by him is the oldest institution of its class in Mississippi.

Dr. Barney's writings have been mostly review articles which have made him quite famous. The late Dr. H. N. Summers, of the Methodist church, enrolled him as a polemic among the first men of the age. His published disquisitions on subjects connected with psychology, metaphysics and theology, and his reviews of books have given him a place distinctively his own in the world of letters.

MAJ. E. P. McNEAL.

E. P. McNEAL, the subject of this sketch, was [illegible] of West Tennessee, pioneers of its public [illegible] a conservative [illegible] of the Democratic party. West Tennessee owes its first [illegible] to the great energies and [illegible] of the Thomas McNeal and [illegible] Buckel Polk of Maury county, North Carolina and was born in York District, South Carolina, April 6, 1801.

In 1816 [illegible] moved to Maury county, Tennessee, in which county he grew into manhood, alternating work on the farm with going to school, until his father and family moved to Hardeman county, West Tennessee, in 1822. His family were among the first to take possession of the country west of the Tennessee river.

Ezekiel Polk, his grandfather, and also William Polk, Thomas J. Hardeman and Thomas McNeal (his father), settled [illegible] in Hardeman county in the year 1822, by sending out hands to work, in advance of the arrival,

E P. M'Ivor

on lands near the present site of the town of Bolivar. This was the first year of the settlement of Hardeman county. The county was organized in 1823, and on the place of Capt. Thomas McNeal, one mile north of the present site of Bolivar, a log court house was built, and the county seat established and kept there until removed to Bolivar, in 1825.

In 1823 E. P. McNeal, then nineteen years of age, made a crop of his own near where Bolivar is now situated. In 1824-25-26, he was occupied as a surveyor in West Tennessee district. In 1827 and 1828, he was in the service of the United States government as deputy-marshal under Gen. Purdy, marshal for the district. In 1829 he was employed in a dry goods store in Bolivar, which had then grown into a town. In the same year (1829) he was placed in charge, as receiver, of the interests of a mercantile concern in connection with Col. John Preston, of Virginia, and in the winter of 1830-31, in connection with J. H. Bills, he built and carried from Bolivar to New Orleans two flat boats loaded with cotton, to sell for themselves and neighbors.

Upon his return home in 1831, E. P. McNeal formed a mercantile partnership with his brother-in-law, Maj. John H. Bills, and in April of that year Maj. McNeal went to New York and Philadelphia by river and stage to buy goods, which in those days was a tedious undertaking. The firm of Bills & McNeal, merchants, continued in prosperous business from 1831 to 1846, when it dissolved, each partner going into separate mercantile business on his own account, E. P. McNeal continuing therein in Bolivar up to 1856. In the meanwhile Maj. McNeal dealt extensively in lands in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, and as early as 1840 began farming on a large scale in Hardeman county giving to his farming interests the greater part of his time and attention. He closed out all of his mercantile business in 1856, and since that date has devoted his attention exclusively to his plantations, having acquired a large landed estate in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas. In this pursuit he has been very successful. And even after the immense losses resultant from the war in slaves, one hundred and fifty in number, and other property, he has kept his farms and stock to a high standard, which but few farmers in the South have been able to do.

E. P. McNeal, in January, 1835, was married to Miss Ann Williams, daughter of J. J. Williams, esq., of Hardeman county. They had one child Priscilla, who died just on arrival at womanhood—at the age of eighteen. His beloved wife, who had made home happy for forty years, died in 1875.

Throughout all of his life Maj. E. P. McNeal has been a quiet and modest man. He has been charitable and liberal with his means, without ostentation. He has never sought public place. He has made and preserved from youth to manhood and old age, even to four score years, an enviable record of energy and promptness in business; sincerity and truth in speech; uprightness and honesty in conduct, and in all dealings with his fellow men, and at this time he stands in the front rank of the men of West Tennessee, having preserved and strengthened, as the years went by, the golden reputation he has earned and kept untarnished as one among her pioneers.

REV. J. W. PHILLIPS, M.D.

TULLAHOMA.

THIS prominent physician and surgeon was born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, January 11, 1820, worked in the corn field till he was eighteen years old, taught school in his nineteenth year at Durhamville, Tennessee, read medicine under Dr. W. D. Scott at Trenton, Tennessee, and graduated M. D. in May, 1842, at the University of Pennsylvania, under Profs. Nathan Chapman, William B. Gibson, Robert Hare, Hugh L. Hodge, William E. Horner, Samuel Jackson and George B. Wood, in a class with Dr. A. L. C. Magruder and Dr. R. P. Walton, of Norfolk, Virginia. Between the sessions he attended Wills' Hospital for the Lame and Blind, and Warrington's Obstetrical Department, from each of which institutions he took a diploma in addition to his regular degree. He practiced medicine at Salem, Mississippi, from June, 1842, to December, 1845; next practiced twenty years in Hinds and Madison counties, Mississippi, doing an exceptionally large practice among the wealthiest people in that State; his fees for eight years averaging five thousand dollars per annum. He was in the yellow fever epidemic at Brownsville, Mississippi, and in the cholera epidemic of 1866 at Memphis.

When Mississippi enlisted her minute men for the Confederate service, he was commissioned by Rev. T. W. Casky (the agent appointed by the Legislature of the State), post surgeon at Bolton's Depot, Hinds county, Mississippi. Ex officio he became surgeon of Gen. Charles E. Smead's brigade and served one year, then refugeed to Smith county, Texas, to save his negroes, and there practiced medicine till the war was over; then came to Memphis, practiced one year, next at Mason's depot three years, at Brownsville three years, and at Dyersburg ten years. He located at Tullahoma, April 15, 1884. He was at an early day a member of the Mississippi State Medical Society, and in

HON. JOHN WESLEY BROWN.

PORTRAIT.

JOHN WESLEY BROWN

of twelve or fourteen going to school and farming. In 1868, he went to McMinn Academy, Rogersville, in which he studied some two years, after which he was a student about fourteen months in the Hiawassee College, Monroe county, Tennessee. In 1874 he began the study of law under Judge E. E. Gillenwaters, at Rogersville, and was admitted to the bar in 1875, licensed by Judge Gillenwaters and Chancellor H. C. Smith, and practiced at Rogersville from 1875 to 1881, when he became founder and editor of the Rogersville *Press and Times*. After editing that paper something over a year, he spent six months traveling in the northwestern States. He then returned home and resumed editorial control of his paper. November 15, 1881, he was appointed to a clerkship in the Nashville post office, a position which he resigned April 30, 1882, to accept a position in the Pension Bureau at Washington, District of Columbia. This latter place he resigned in October, 1882, to accept the position of file clerk of the Forty-seventh Congress. The political complexion of the House changing with the incoming of the Forty eighth Congress, he went out of that office, and returned to the management of his paper and to the practice of law, in March, 1884. In the Republican convention held at Jonesborough in July, 1884, he was nominated for the State Senate, and at the general election, November 4, 1884, was elected to represent the Second Senatorial district, comprising the counties of Hawkins, Hancock and Greene, in the Forty-fourth General Assembly of Tennessee, being the junior member of the Senate, and the only unmarried man in it.

He has been a delegate to every Republican State convention since 1879; was an alternate delegate to the Republican National convention at Chicago, in July, 1880, from the First congressional district of Tennessee, and cast the vote of that district; was also a delegate from the same district to the Republican national convention of 1884, and was one of Mr. Blaine's warmest supporters. From 1879 to 1881, inclusive, he was chairman of the Republican executive committee of Hawkins county, and in 1880 was elector for Hawkins county on the Garfield and Arthur ticket.

He has been unswervingly Republican in politics from his boyhood, and is ultra, aggressive, and uncompromising in all his political views. He has never sought an elective office except that of senator, and to that he was elected by a vote of some four hundred above the party strength. He has, however, a decided taste for political life, and has taken a very active part in the various campaigns. His speech in the Senate on the bill pensioning Confederate soldiers was noted for its vehemence and aggressiveness, particularly in that portion where he denied the constitutionality of the measure proposed. There chanced to be present on that occasion a large number of visitors from northern States, on their way to the New Orleans exposition, who, after listening to the speech, expressed their astonishment that he should dare to utter views so antagonistic to the doctrines entertained and taught by the opposition. To use his own language, "my politics have been everlastingly Republican, and I have lived and worked that way."

Mr. Brown belongs to no secret organization, nor to any church, though he is a firm believer in the Christian religion, and occasionally has acted as Sabbath-school teacher.

He began life without means, and is now in independent circumstances, the result of a rule to which he has adhered, never to owe anything, and to limit his expenditures to his actual necessities. If he makes but little he also makes it a point to know he is clearing money. With these views, by clear-headed judgment, rigid economy and judicious trading, he has accumulated a respectable property. He has never been given to dissipation, and has never bet on anything. Though ruthlessly assailed by politicians, his character is unblemished. It is a singular fact that few persons are indifferent to him—being either his warm friends or bitter enemies, a fact for which it is difficult to account.

Senator Brown's father, Rev. Iredell Campbell Brown, of the Methodist church, was born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, and had only the advantages of a common school education. He has been a local Methodist preacher from his young manhood, and has the reputation of being one of the finest vocal musicians on the continent. His business is that of farming and stock-raising, and he is now living at "High Oaks," three miles east of Morristown, on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. His charity, sympathy for the poor, and his perfect good will for mankind in general, have attached all who know him as his friends. His father, Thomas Brown, a native of North Carolina, came to Hawkins county, Tennessee, early in the present century; married there; lived a farmer, and died at about the age of seventy-five, leaving ten children: (1). Mary Brown, married Rev. William Wyatt, and has seven children, Iredell Campbell, Thomas Pendigrass, Samuel Patton, Sarah, Matilda, Nannie and John. (2). Rev. Iredell Campbell Brown. (3). Jesse Brown, who married Miss Nancy Charles, daughter of Col. Rogers Charles, of New Canton, Tennessee; died in 1874, leaving five children, Charles, Solomon, Sarah, Susan and Nancy. (4). Thomas E. Brown; married first Miss Eliza Dodson, who died, leaving no issue. He then married Mrs. Mary Kyle, widow of Dr. Robert Kyle, by whom he has two children, Alice and Thomas, jr. (5). Dr. Owen M. Brown, married Miss Nannie Fortner, daughter of Rev. Isaac Fortner, of Hawkins county, and has four children, Luther Fairchild, Paralee, Emma and Owen M., jr. Dr. Brown was the surgeon of the First Tennessee light artillery (Federal) in the late civil war. (6). Clinton A. Brown, married Miss Laura A. Crawford, daughter of Rev. Robert Crawford, of Hawkins county, and has eight children,

Robert A., Clinton, Thomas, Frank, Sallie, Aga and a pair of twin boys. (7). Nancy Brown: died in 1885, wife of Samuel Edison, leaving four children, Joseph, Sallie, Matilda and Samuel, jr. (8). Sarah Brown: died childless, wife of Joseph Anderson, of War Gap, Hawkins county. (9). James Brown, married Miss Rebecca Vermillion, daughter of William Vermillion, and has ten children, Theophilus, George and Frank (twins), Thomas, Clinton, Walter, Nannie, James, Fannie and John. (10). Matilda Brown, wife of Hiram Herd, of Manchester, Kentucky; has one child, John.

Senator Brown's great grandfather, Samuel Brown, came from North Carolina to Tennessee after his son came. He was a farmer, and had been a Revolutionary soldier.

Senator Brown's mother was Mary Ann Willis, daughter of James and Sally Willis, of Lee Valley, Hawkins county. She is the grand-daughter of Larkin Willis, a native of Scotland, a noted philanthropist, especially kind and liberal in his donations to strangers. It is said that he, on three different occasions, gave horses to men who were complete strangers to him. His wife was Elizabeth Sizemore, of North Carolina. Of the Willis family, Maj. W. W. Willis, was major of the Eighth Tennessee Federal cavalry, and represented Hawkins county in the Tennessee Legislature after the war, about 1866. Summerville R. Willis, sister to his mother, married Dr. H. K. Legg, and lives at Seligman, Missouri. Another member of the family, Silas Willis, is now a telegraph operator at Stevenson, Alabama. Mr. Brown's maternal grandmother was Sallie Wilson.

Senator Brown has two brothers and five sisters, all living: (1). Francis Asbury Brown, born May 15, 1851; now practicing medicine and farming at Lee Valley, Hawkins county, married Miss Nellie Schneider, and has two children. (2). Larkin Willis Brown, born December 4 1854; studied law; was joint editor and proprietor with his brother in the Rogersville *Press and Times* one year; is now farming; is unmarried. He was twice elected county superintendent of public instruction for Hawkins county; was assistant teacher three years in the Sweetwater Male Academy, Monroe county, Tennessee, under Prof. J. L. Buchman. (3). Sarah Elizabeth Brown: married James M. Johnstone, of the firm of Fulkerson & Johnstone, manufacturers of boots, shoes, saddles and harness, at Rogersville; has four children, Charles C., Fannie M. tilda, Mary Annie Jackson and Mattie. Mrs. Johnstone is noted for her practical good sense, and dispenses her hospitalities with the grace and dignity of the Lady Bountiful. (4). Annie Rathbone Brown, now wife of J. J. Starnes, a farmer and stock trader of Hawkins county. (5). Argyra Catharine Brown, now wife of J. H. Beal, a farmer near Whitesburg, Hamblen county, Tennessee. (6). Mary Artemesia Brown, now wife of Wm. A. Orr, a lawyer at Jonesville, Virginia. (7). Mattie E. Brown, now living with her parents at "High Oaks."

JAMES M. LARKIN, M.D.

CLARKSVILLE.

THIS gentleman, an impressive conversationalist, entertaining by the variety of subjects he discusses, the scope and accuracy of his knowledge of men and things, the remarkable tenacity of his memory of names, dates, incidents and personal histories, and distinguished also for the magnetism with which he fixes the attention of his hearers, the many agreeable acquaintances he has formed, the earnestness with which he enters into the discussion of any subject which the occasion or the company may suggest, appears in these pages as a representative of the medical profession in Clarksville, and as one of the standard men of Tennessee. To the writer he appears as one of those men about whom there is an air and manner of reserve force and energy, ready to be brought into action at will, thereby making him equal to almost any emergency. Quick, clear, logical and forcible in his arguments, he warms up with enthusiasm until he becomes oblivious to all subjects except the one under discussion, his interest in which is manifested by a flashing eye, animated gestures and a flow of words at once eloquent and interesting. One of his brother physicians in Clarksville says of him: "Dr. Larkin is a close student, and possesses a prodigious memory. Thoroughly honest in word and deed, with no flattery for any man, he is held in high esteem by a wide circle of acquaintances. Possessing a vast stock of general information on historical subjects, as well as upon the general topics of the day, he is ever ready in conversation, and has at the same time an amount of practical common sense which makes him ready in carrying out the views which he expresses. In spite of his feeble constitution, he is a master of his profession, both in medicine and surgery, and had not ill health put bounds to his progress, he must have stood at the top round of the ladder. As a surgeon in the Confederate army he was faithful to every trust."

The subject of this sketch was born on the waters of

[illegible] Dr. Larkin and M. A. [illegible] Tennessee, Jan. 20, 18[illegible] [illegible] from Laurel Furnace, which was [illegible] Tennessee, [illegible] Cumberland Presbyterian [illegible] [illegible] Larkin [illegible] [illegible] Charlotte, where he took [illegible] Prof. Paschal[illegible] [illegible] 1843, when he went to Nashville and [illegible] under Drs. Thomas R. Jennings and A. H. Buchanan [illegible] He returned to Nashville [illegible] at Louisville, where he took his degree [illegible] 1846. After spending the summer with [illegible] he returned to his former home, and in the following spring started on a trip in search of health, and spent two years in the vicinity of [illegible], Tennessee. He finally, in the fall of 1848, settled at Charlotte, and remained there in practice until the beginning of the war. His practice was largely among the employes of the iron works owned by the Baxters, Van Leers and Napiers, and his career was both financially and professionally a success. In 1857, the University of Nashville conferred upon him an honorary diploma on account of his skill in surgery.

In May, 1861, he became surgeon of the Eleventh Tennessee Confederate regiment, commanded by Col. James E. Rains, and served in that capacity until his regiment was transferred to the regular Confederate service, when his commission from the governor of Tennessee expired. About this time, his wife having died, he obtained leave of absence from Gen. Zollicoffer, returned home, and did not report for service to be transferred with the regiment. However, rejoining the army, he refused a commission as assistant surgeon, and served under a contract doing hospital service under Dr. D. D. Saunders, of Memphis, as post surgeon, and Dr. S. H. Stout, as medical director. In November, 1864, broken down by work, he obtained leave of absence, spent the winter in South Carolina, and was at Marietta, Georgia, on his way to join the army again, when news of the surrender came.

While serving as surgeon in the Eleventh Tennessee, then stationed at Camp Cheatham, he conceived the idea of establishing hospital tents in place of the board huts then used, and proposing his plan to Gen. Foster, it was carried out, and became the means of great good to sick and wounded soldiers.

After the war, finding the iron works where he had practiced wholly destroyed and his old practice gone, he located at Clarksville, where he has since resided in successful practice, and as constant as his health would allow.

Dr. Larkin became a Master Mason at Charlotte in 1847; was made Senior Warden under a special dispensation four months after initiation; was afterwards elected Master of his Lodge, and subsequently became a Royal Arch Mason in Clarksville Chapter.

In early life he voted for Martin Van Buren, a civilian, against Gen. Harrison, a military chieftain, casting no other presidential vote until he voted for Fillmore, and then for John Bell, always refusing to vote for a military candidate for a civil office. All his sentiments were Whig, and he so voted in State elections. Opposed to secession from principle, he however considered Mr. Lincoln's call for troops, without the consent of Congress, an act of tyranny, and entered most heartily into the rebellion. When the war closed, and he came to choose between parties, he was forced to vote with the Democrats, but since that party assumed its present policy on the public debt he has refused to co-operate with any party, but voted for Cleveland and Hendricks.

Dr. Larkin's father, Joseph Larkin, was the sixth child and fourth son of John Larkin, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, the son of a linen draper, and who, when a boy, while spreading linen was, together with two Scotch lads, kidnapped and brought to Philadelphia, where he was apprenticed to a manufacturer, and learned the art of weaving. After attaining his majority he moved to Guilford county, North Carolina, and became a member of the Alamance congregation of Presbyterians. He married Sarah McAdow, daughter of James McAdow, who, together with his brother John, born in Ireland, came to North Carolina at an early day. The family name was afterwards changed to "McAdoo." In 1796, as remembered by this writer, John Larkin and his brothers-in-law, John McAdow, Rev. Samuel McAdow, and the family of James McAdow moved from Guilford county, North Carolina, to Tennessee, and settled in Dickson county, and founded the Larkin and McAdow settlement on Jones' creek.

The Rev. Samuel McAdoo (orthography changed to "McAdoo") previously mentioned, *grand uncle* of Dr. Larkin, was a Presbyterian minister, and he, together with Rev. Finis Ewing and Ephraim McClain, of Kentucky, and Samuel King, of Alabama, met at McAdow's residence and constituted a presbytery, thereby organizing and founding the Cumberland Presbyterian church in Dickson county, Tennessee, February 4, 1810. (See *Life of Ewing*, by F. R. Cossitt, chapter 14, page 195.)

Joseph Larkin, father of Dr. Larkin, who died September 23, 1837, in his fifty-second year, was married,

May 25, 1815, to Catharine Clark, who was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, May 25, 1790, the daughter of Hance Clark and Mary Bailey. Hance Clark was an Irishman, and, so the writer is informed, was a cousin of Dr. Adam Clark, the celebrated Biblical commentator. Mary Bailey was descended from the the Baileys and Alexanders of Scotland.

Dr. Larkin was married in Dickson county, Tennessee, December 23, 1847, to Miss D. Jane Coldwell, (cousin of Hon. Thomas H. Coldwell, now of Shelbyville,) daughter of Abiram Coldwell, of Hawkins county, Tennessee, and his wife, Nancy Montgomery, formerly of Richmond, Virginia. Miss Montgomery was a daughter of Maj. James Montgomery, an English officer, and the niece of Gen. Richard Montgomery, who fell at Quebec.

Mrs. Larkin died August 25, 1861. She was a lady of firm and decided character, but exceedingly gentle in her manners, and by her sweetness of temper made many friends. Four children were born to this union: (1), Josephine, born August 22, 1852; died July 10, 1853. (2), Neill Brown, born August 28, 1850; [illegible] citizen of Savannah, Georgia. (3), Charles Hugh, born December 15, 1858; [illegible] branch of the Standard Oil company, New York city. (4), James Jerome, born August 25, 1861; died in July, 1863.

Dr. Larkin was married a second time, February 10, 1866, to Miss Emma V. Bagwell, daughter of Pleasant Bagwell of Lynchburg, Virginia. To this union has been born one child, Jennie Fisher, born December 15, 1873.

Throughout life Dr. Larkin's motto has been to attend to all duties promptly, and make no engagements which he does not expect to keep. His habits have always been studious and temperate. He never took a glass of grog in a saloon in his life, has been moderate in all things, and has always lived within his income, hence, at this writing, November 30, 1885, is in comfortable circumstances, and owes no man, county or State, a dollar. His never varying rule is "do as you would be done by."

JOHN R. FRAYSER, M.D.

MEMPHIS.

DR. JOHN R. FRAYSER was born February 15, 1815, in Cumberland county, Virginia, and there grew to manhood, or till he was twenty years of age. He is descended from a Scotch-Irish family. His grandfather Frayser, a Scotchman, came to America in 1801, and settled in Hanover county, Virginia, near Richmond, and engaged in farming. His son, Robert, father of the subject of this sketch, was a man of very strong character, and rose from the anvil to the bench, having been at first a blacksmith and afterwards judge of the court of Cumberland county. He died at Staunton, Virginia, in 1831, at the age of sixty-one years, leaving six children, one of whom, Robert, went to St. Charles county, Missouri, where he became an extensive planter, and married Miss Spears, niece of Judge Edward Bates, who was a member of President Lincoln's cabinet. Another son, William, went from Virginia to Memphis, where he remained a few years, and then removed to Lexington, Holmes county, Mississippi, where he became prominent as a lawyer. He died there in 1842. A third son, Albert, was a merchant in Powhatan county, Virginia. Benjamin F., another son, graduated with honor at the University of Virginia, and was a successful practitioner of medicine till his death in 1853.

John R., our subject, was brought up on a farm in his native county, obtaining his earliest education in the "old field schools" of the neighborhood, and, for one year, in the academy at Cartersville, Virginia. His tutors were Philip Leak, a very eminent teacher of that day, and Jesse S. Armstead, a Presbyterian minister. At quite an early age he formed the intention of studying medicine, and in the fall of 1832, entered the Medical University of Pennsylvania, where, on account of his extreme youthfulness, he was called "the boy" by his classmates, one of whom was William Gibson, son of Professor Gibson of the university. He graduated in medicine in the spring of 1834, and in the following year, being just twenty years of age, he went to Memphis, where he has been ever since, every year and every month in the year. He was induced to settle in Memphis by the persuasions of two of his brothers then living there; one a merchant and the other a lawyer and editor of a paper in the city. He landed in Memphis with just three dollars in his pocket, and stopped at the old City Hotel, of which Thomas D. Johnson was proprietor. He took the landlord into his confidence, told him that he was without money, and at once received his sympathy and a promise of help. He boarded for three years with Mr. Johnson, who became his warmest friend, and charged him only sixty dollars in money for three years' board, taking the balance out in practice in his family. He did not enter actively into practice at once, but, up to 1840, was connected with a book store in partnership with Jeptha Fowlkes.

During the year 1849 he formed a partnership with Dr. Hugh Wheatley, who had solicited him to join him in the practice of medicine when he first came to Memphis. At the expiration of one year, Dr. Frayser entered into partnership with Dr. Solon Borland, who, after remaining with him one year, turned his attention to politics, moved to Louisville, and, after practicing medicine there for a time, went to Arkansas, took a prominent part in Democratic politics in that State, was elected United States senator, and afterwards appointed minister to Central America. At the beginning of the late civil war he (Borland) entered the Confederate army with the rank of colonel, and died while in the service.

In 1849 Dr. Frayser formed a partnership with Dr. James Chase, who continued with him till his death in 1859. He then entered into partnership with Dr. E. Miles Willett, which lasted till 1878, when he took as a partner Dr. B. G. Henning, his son-in-law, who is now professor in the Memphis Hospital Medical College.

Dr. Frayser was married November 4, 1837, to Miss Pauline A. Brown, daughter of William Brown, a native of Virginia. Her mother was Miss Saunders, sister of Romulus M. Saunders, of North Carolina, who was a member of Congress from that State for several terms, and afterwards minister to Spain. One of Mrs. Frayser's half-brothers, Capt. Henderson, was an officer in the United States army and adjutant on the staff of Gen. Gaines. Mrs. Frayser was left an orphan at an early age, but was tenderly cared for by Mrs. Dunn, wife of Dr. Dudley Dunn, near Memphis. She received her education at Huntsville, Alabama, and was a lady of unusual intellectual powers and unblemished Christian character. She was a consistent member of the Methodist church from her sixteenth year to the time of her death, which occurred February 28, 1881.

The union of Dr. Frayser and wife was a most happy one, and from it were born six children: (1). R. Dudley, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. (2). Emma L., born in 1846, now the wife of Col. R. M. Smith, formerly of Nashville, now of New Orleans; they have three children. (3). Julia. (4). Cornelia, born in 1852, now the wife of Dr. B. G. Henning, and mother of three children. (5). John C., born in 1857, now shipping clerk to Lynn & Lewis, New Orleans. (6). David, law partner of his brother, R. Dudley Frayser.

In politics, Dr. Frayser was raised an old line Whig. He was a great admirer of Henry Clay, for whom he always voted. Since the war he has voted the Democratic ticket, though he has never taken an active part in politics. He has invariably refused to become a candidate for public office, although often solicited to do so. He has several times been offered a professorship in the Memphis Medical College, but declined, believing that his duty to his clientele required his whole attention.

He became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1837, but has never held any office in the order. As in politics he has been a quiet voter, so in the lodge he has been a silent member.

Dr. Frayser has been successful in acquiring and holding a very large practice, due alike to his acknowledged skill and attainments, and the fidelity and promptness with which he has always responded to the calls of the sick. For the accumulation of money he never displayed any special talent or desire. He has been fortunate, however, in being associated with business like partners, and thus abundant financial rewards have accompanied his professional success. In the year 1866, his professional income alone was sixteen thousand dollars—perhaps the largest income of the kind ever enjoyed in Memphis. He has always dearly loved his profession, and devoted all his energies to its practice with becoming enthusiasm in the cause of humanity. One of his professional brethren in Memphis says of him: "Dr. Frayser is a man of high moral character, has stood at the head of his profession in Memphis for many years, and enjoys an enviable reputation." This tribute is simply a just one. There is not in Memphis a more honorable, upright citizen, nor one who enjoys, in a greater degree, the confidence of the people.

Dr. Frayser has passed through all the epidemics with which Memphis has been afflicted for the last fifty years, beginning with Asiatic cholera the first year of his residence there, and ending with the yellow fever in 1879. Dr. Frayser had the yellow fever himself in 1878, but was spared for further usefulness to his fellow-man.

HON. BENJAMIN J. LEA.

BROWNSVILLE.

THE ancestry of Judge Lea were English and Scotch-Irish, but not traceable in this sketch beyond the grandfather, Bennett Lea, who was a well-to-do farmer in North Carolina. The father, Alvis Lea, a native of that State, was a farmer and merchant in Caswell county. He was a member of the Baptist church, a quiet, unassuming man, who looked well after his own household, and also found time and means to make his benevolent nature felt among his neighbors. He had no ambition for any sort of public life, but was content.

"Along the cool, sequestered vale of life
To keep the noiseless tenor of his way."

He died at his home in Caswell county, North Carolina, in 1876, at the age of seventy-one years.

Judge Lea's mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Kerr, was a niece of the celebrated Baptist minister, John Kerr, who, for several terms, was a member of Congress from Virginia; and she was also a cousin of John Kerr, jr., who represented a North Carolina district in Congress several years, and died in 1878, while on the superior bench of that State. Her father was a North Carolina farmer. Her mother, originally Miss Cantrell, was of a North Carolina family. The Kerrs are of Scotch-Irish origin.

Judge B. J. Lea was born in Caswell county, North Carolina, January 1, 1833. He was raised in that county, working on the farm and going to school alternately, until he entered Wake Forest College, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1852. Having, at quite an early age, formed the determination to become a lawyer, on quitting college he removed to Haywood county, Tennessee, where he engaged in teaching school, carrying on his legal studies in the meantime. In 1856 he was licensed to practice by Judge John Reed and Chancellor Isaac B. Williams, and at once opened a law office in Brownsville, where he has resided ever since. From 1858 to 1872, he was law partner with Hon. H. J. Livingston, now chancellor of that division. In 1859 he was elected representative from Haywood county, and served in the Legislature of 1859-60, being a member of the committees on the judiciary and federal relations. While still a member of the Legislature, he was appointed by Gov. Isham G. Harris, commissary in the provisional (Confederate) army of Tennessee, and, a few months later, was elected colonel of the Fifty-second Tennessee regiment, and remained its colonel till the close of the war, having been re-elected upon its reorganization in 1863 by an almost unanimous vote. Judge Lea was taken prisoner in West Tennessee, in March, 1865, and kept on parole until after the final surrender.

The war over, he resumed the practice of law at Brownsville, with great success. Like most of his southern brethren of the bar, he had then but little left, beyond his profession, upon which to build for the future, but, with courage and hopefulness, he set himself to work in the new life. In 1876 he was appointed by Gov. Porter special judge of the Supreme court on account of the illness of one of the judges, and served in that office about eight months. In September, 1878, he was appointed by the Supreme court to the position of attorney-general and reporter for the State. This position he still holds, and, during the seven years he has held it, he has served the State with signal ability and fidelity. The work of the Supreme court since he has been in office has been unusually heavy, and his reports are quite voluminous, though exceedingly well prepared.

Judge Lea was married in Haywood county, June 15 1853—the first year of his residence there—to Miss Mary C. Currie, a native of that county, and daughter of George and Judith Currie, both of North Carolina families. Her mother was a Chandler. Mrs. Lea was educated at Brownsville. She is a member of the Methodist church, and is a woman of much force of character, possessed of sound practical judgment, gentle manners, kind disposition, and skilled in all the better ways of the good housewife.

There have been born to Judge Lea and wife four children: (1). Swannanoa, born October 20, 1854; graduated from Ward's Seminary, Nashville. She married Thomas F. Baynes, now deceased, a lawyer of Brownsville. He was a lawyer of great promise and very industrious, having probably hastened his death by excessive work. She has since married Mr. J. P. Eastman, of Lebanon, a lawyer. She has two children, Thomas F. and Effie Baynes. (2). Mary F., born in 1859, and died in infancy. (3). Katie B., born in 1860, graduated at Brownsville and Nashville, and married John C. Sanders, a lawyer at Lebanon. She has two children, Mary Lea and Richard. (4). Alvis G., born April 8, 1868.

Judge Lea is a man of marked personal characteristics. Physically, he is a splendid specimen of his race. In height he measures over six feet, while in weight he "tips the beam" usually at two hundred and forty-five pounds. His robust, hale and hearty look is always suggestive of good living. His eyes are dark and keen, and fairly blaze on occasions of excitement, while his heavy projecting brows impart to his countenance an air of gravity that commands respect, as by authority. Yet austerity is not a characteristic of Judge Lea. In temper, usually, he is as gentle as a woman, and, in the

social [illegible] duty is no one more exact. He loves the society of his friends, and, in friendly devotion, there is no one more prompt or true.

In politics, Judge Lea has been a life long Democrat, though, with the exception of the legislative service already mentioned, has never held political office. In 1872 he was made chairman of the Democratic State convention. In 1855 he became a Master Mason, and afterwards took the Chapter degrees. He has served as Master, King and High Priest. He is also a member of the Order of the Knights of Honor, of the United Workmen, and of the Golden Rule. He is a member of the Methodist church, in which he has been steward and lay delegate to the annual conference. His personal life is, in all respects, exemplary, regulated at all times by the highest standards of propriety and morality.

As a lawyer, Judge Lea has been very successful. His qualities are of the solid, rather than of the brilliant order. His reputation is that of the safe counselor. Strong common sense, subjected to a rigid conscientiousness, is the sub stratum of his character. His conceptions of professional duty are lofty and liberal. There is nothing of the pettifogger in his nature. When a man becomes his client, he becomes his *protege* and is held in the light of a friend, whose cause becomes his own. Where a remedy is possible without litigation he invariably urges it, though adversely to his own interest. Ever since he came to the bar he has acted upon the belief that very many of the suits brought before the courts might be compromised by the parties, or their lawyers, more profitably to all concerned, than by a warfare in the court-room; and so it has long been Judge Lea's custom, when consulted or retained, to endeavor first to effect a settlement of the matters in controversy, before resorting to legal process. This failing, however, his zeal in the fight is quite as marked as his previous desire for peace. And in the court room Judge Lea is very effective. As an advocate he has few equals. Besides, his conduct before court and jury is marked by a degree of candor and fairness that wins confidence and secures conviction. "Smart tricks" and "sharp practice" are foreign to his methods.

Judge Lea is yet in his prime, physically and mentally. The future should have much laid up in store for him.

HON. JOHN FRIZZELL.

NASHVILLE.

JUDGE JOHN FRIZZELL is of Scotch origin. The original family emigrated to Ireland and thence to America, settling in Virginia. His grandfather, Abram Frizzell, and his brothers were tobacco planters in Maryland and Virginia, and from these descended all the Frizzells in the United States, who spell their names in that way. Abram Frizzell's wife was a Miss Williams. She died at the age of forty five, he at the age of about ninety. Judge Frizzell's father, Nathan Frizzell, was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, September 3, 1808, and moved with his father's family to Bedford county, Tennessee, in 1825, where his father lived a few years, returned to Virginia, married again, and died in 1858 or 1859. Judge Frizzell's father married, November 27, 1827, Miss Mary Jones, daughter of Hugh Jones, living near Beech Grove, then in Bedford, now Coffee county, Tennessee. The Joneses were from Buncombe county, North Carolina. Hugh Jones, though at the time over age, was a volunteer under Gen. Jackson, at New Orleans. He was a great lover of his rifle and passionately fond of hunting. He died between eighty five and ninety years of age. Judge Frizzell's maternal grandmother, Jones, was of a North Carolina family, and, with her husband, settled in Coffee county. Hugh Frizzell, Judge Frizzell's brother, was elected, in 1870, clerk of the criminal court of Davidson county, and died in office, after two years' service.

Judge Frizzell's father started out in life a poor man. He worked on a farm, as a day laborer, until, becoming corpulent, he taught school for several years in Bedford and Rutherford counties. His teaching did not extend beyond reading, writing and arithmetic. He had the reputation, among other attainments, of being an exceptionally correct speller, a very rare accomplishment even among scholars. He received his education in Virginia. In 1811 he removed to Winchester and sold goods for a time. Shortly after going to Winchester, he was elected magistrate, and served as chairman of the county court. In March, 1811, he was elected clerk of the circuit court, and was re elected four times successsively, holding the office for twenty years without interruption. When the courts were reopened after the war he declined a reappointment to the clerkship tendered him by Judge Hickerson, then presiding. He was an honest man, faithful to every trust, benevolent and just. He was a moral, temperate man, and, in politics, was a Jeffersonian Democrat. He died September 21, 1871.

Judge Frizzell's mother was a devoted member of the Methodist church, and died in May, 1882, at the age of

seventy-four, leaving four children surviving her, eight having died before her.

Judge Frizzell's experience in boyhood was somewhat unusual, and it is hardly too much to say that the effects of that experience are still seen in the striking domestic virtues which characterize the man. He was raised in the homestead and trained to do all manner of household work, in assistance of his mother. He had thus but little advantage of farm labor or of school privileges, except as an irregular attendant at his father's school, when he could be spared from home. At the age of about eighteen, however, his father sent him to the county academy one term, which was all the regular schooling he obtained. At the age of fourteen he had begun writing in the office of the circuit court clerk, and, in his fifteenth year, became deputy clerk. For the next ten years, with the exception of the brief period at the academy, he was mainly engaged as deputy in his father's office and in the other clerks' offices of the county. It was this early clerical training, no doubt, that laid the basis of that high business character which he now enjoys. In 1849 he was elected register of the land office at Nashville, by the Legislature, the member from Franklin county, Col. Hayden March, presenting his name in his absence and without his knowledge. He took charge of the office in December of that year, and, for three years, gave his personal attention to its duties. Leaving the office, then, in charge of a deputy, he returned to Winchester, and, for about one year was in charge of a mercantile establishment, meanwhile assisting his father in his office.

Judge Frizzell was born, as should have been earlier stated, in Bedford (now Coffee) county, September 8, 1829, on the Garrison fork of Duck river. Excepting while in Nashville, filling the office of land register, as before related, he lived in Winchester from 1841 to 1868, when he removed to Nashville, and has lived there ever since.

In February, 1854, Judge Frizzell was licensed to practice law by Chancellor B. L. Ridley and Judge Nathaniel Baxter, and practiced at Winchester, except during the war, till his final removal to Nashville. From 1856 to the breaking out of the war, he was in partnership with Hon. A. S. Colyar (whose sketch see elsewhere in this volume). Hon. A. S. Marks was a member of the firm from 1858 to 1861. The partnership was dissolved by the war. (See sketch of Hon. A. S. Marks in this volume). For about two years, after 1865, Judge Frizzell was associated in practice with Hon. Peter Turney, now on the Supreme bench of the State. (See sketch of Hon. P. Turney in this volume).

For several years Judge Frizzell was trustee of the Robert Donnell Female Institute at Winchester. In 1870, after removing to Nashville, he was elected school commissioner in what was then the seventeenth school district of Davidson county. He took an active part in forming the voluntary association which conducted the public schools of Davidson county, until the present system was organized by legislative enactment. He has ever been an ardent friend of popular education, and was one of the most active citizens in urging the passage of the law under which the present system of public schools in Tennessee was organized. For about ten years he was a member of the board of education in the town of Edgefield, while it was yet a separate corporation, and, a greater portion of the time, was president of the board.

Upon the first serious threatenings of civil war, Judge Frizzell was in favor of resorting to all honorable means for the avoidance of bloodshed. But when it became apparent that war was inevitable, he promptly took a decided southern position. He volunteered as a private in Col. Turney's regiment, but before he reached the command, he was intercepted by a telegram calling him to Atlanta, where he was placed on post duty. Shortly afterwards, he was commissioned as captain and placed in charge of transportation and the auditing of railroad accounts. He remained in that department of the Confederate service, mainly engaged in auditing accounts, till the close of the war. The rank of major was given him just before the war ended. During his term of service, he disbursed over seven millions of dollars, and had his accounts audited and passed "O K" up to January 1, 1865, a record that few disbursing officers of the Confederacy can present.

In the ranks of Masonry Judge John Frizzell is a conspicuous figure, not only in Tennessee, but throughout the Union. From the period of his intiation, his "heart received the beauties of Masonry," and he was charmed with its work and its principles. There are but two other men in Tennessee, than Judge Frizzell, who have presided over all the grand bodies of Masonry in Tennessee: Maj. Wilbur F. Foster, Nashville, and H. M. Aiken, Knoxville. Judge Frizzell's petition to Cumberland Lodge No. 8, Nashville, is dated September 8, 1850, his twenty-first birth-day. He was initiated in October, passed in November, and raised December 21, 1850. He has served as Junior Warden and Master of Lodge, as Junior Grand Warden (in 1853), Deputy Grand Master (in 1854), Grand Master twice (1858–59), Grand Secretary since 1868, and as one of the committee to compile the Masonic Textbook of Tennessee. He was made a Royal Arch Mason, April 27, 1852, served as High Priest of the Chapter for several years; was Grand High Priest one year. He received the Council degrees in 1852, and has been Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council of Tennessee; was made a Knight Templar, Nashville Commandery No. 1, December 17, 1852, and was elected Grand Commander of the State in 1867; received the order of High Priesthood in 1860, and has been Grand President of the Order of High Priesthood of Tennessee. Since 1868, he has been continuously

[illegible] the Grand Chapter and Grand Re[illegible] Grand Council. He [illegible] the Thirty [illegible] the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite [illegible] of that Rite [illegible] 1850. In 1874 he was elected Deputy General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of the United States, and in 1877, was elected General Grand High Priest. Few Masons in the world can present such a record. Judge Frizzell has also been Supreme Master Workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is also a Knight of Honor and a [illegible] Odd Fellow.

In politics Judge Frizzell followed his father, and has always been a Democrat. He has several times been a delegate to political conventions, but has never held any political office. In 1853 he made an experiment for the Legislature as a candidate in Franklin county, and was defeated by one hundred and seventy votes. This was the first canvass made by any candidate in the country on the principles of local option. Since then the county has sent two or three temperance men to the Legislature.

Under the act of 1883, authorizing the judges of the Supreme court to appoint referees for the three divisions of the State, Judge Frizzell was appointed, in connection with Judges John L. T. Snead and S. J. Kirkpatrick, as one of the referees for East Tennessee. He has earned the reputation of being a clear headed, painstaking, upright judge.

Judge Frizzell married in Rutherford county, July 23, 1854, Miss Matilda Winford, a native of Winchester, daughter of William and Sophia Winford, both natives of Tennessee. Her father died in the Texas revolution, in 1837. Mrs. Winford, her mother, died in 1852. She supported herself and family by teaching school, and was a lady of fine mind and high culture. Mrs. Frizzell is a graduate of Mary Sharpe College, Winchester, and has been of great benefit to her husband in his literary labors. She possesses all the traits of a perfect wife and mother, gentleness of disposition and firmness of purpose being her chief characteristics. She is, as also her husband, a consistent and earnest member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. In regard to the husband it should have been stated that he joined the church in 1843, and has been an elder for the last thirty years. He was stated clerk of the General Assembly for eleven years, and in 1884 was elected Moderator—the first layman to fill that position in any Presbyterian General Assembly in the United States. He was on the committee that revised the Confession of Faith and Government of the Church, and prepared for that committee the present constitution and regulations of the church. In June, 1884, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee.

Judge Frizzell and wife have had five children—four living, Sophie, John R., Maude and Charles F., and one dead, Sallie.

In the narrative of the life of Judge Frizzell, we have sufficiently indicated his character as a man and lawyer. If anything more is lacking to convey to the reader a just idea of the man, his own frank utterances will supply the complement. In response to an inquiry concerning his life, he said: "I started on nothing. I assisted my father in raising his family. Whatever success I have attained in life, I owe to the faith I have had in the providence of God. That God will take care of and prosper those who trust in Him, I honestly believe. In business, my father taught me that whatever is worth doing at all, is worth being well done. Under my father's training, I have given great attention to details, and this is the secret of success." This being the cardinal idea of Judge Frizzell's life, it is easy to see how he came to the front as a business lawyer. He is yet in the vigor of manly strength, and the State has still much to hope from him.

REV. N. M. LONG.

[illegible]

THE distinguished young minister whose name heads this sketch was born in Somerville, Fayette county, Tennessee, July 27, 1849. When he was about nine years of age his mother who had married a second husband moved to Sullivan county, East Tennessee, and here young Long grew up on a farm. He received his education at King College, Bristol, Tennessee, graduating in May, 1871, as valedictorian of his class, and the winner of the prize medal for oratory.

In his youth Mr. Long had intended to become a lawyer, but having [illegible] the Presbyterian church in 1867 he determined to study for the ministry. Therefore, after leaving King College, he entered the theological seminary at Columbia, South Carolina, and remained there two and a half years, being called in the middle of his third year to take charge of the Presbyterian church at Tallahassee, Florida. Here he remained four years, at the expiration of which he was called to Pulaski, Tennessee, staying there one year. He then took charge of Lauderdale street Presbyterian church, Memphis, one year, and was next called to the Park Avenue church in the same city. In a short time he

began to preach at the old First Congregational [illegible] which had been closed for several years on account of the epidemics. After six months' ministration at the church, now called the "Strangers' Church," the congregation had grown so fast as to demand his whole attention, and he resigned the pastorate of Park Avenue church.

Though brought up in the strictest school of our style, orthodox Presbyterianism, Mr. Long has always been inclined towards liberalism and [illegible] religion, and never submitted to some of the [illegible] doctrines of his church. While at the [illegible] seminary he differed with his professors on [illegible] points. When he went to Memphis he was [illegible] by the presbytery to undergo a rigid examination [illegible] being admitted. However, he was admitted by a two-thirds vote, in the spring of 1881. After he had preached there one year some of the Presbyterian pastors and elders presented a petition to the presbytery to compel him to cease preaching at an independent church, without orders from the presbytery. After three days' consideration of the master the presbytery ordered him to give up the "Strangers' Church." From this decision Mr. Long appealed to the synod of Memphis, which met at Florence, Alabama, in October, 1882, but they refused to consider the appeal, on the ground that it was not a judicial case, and an appeal did not lie. He then withdrew from the presbytery on condition that he was to receive a certificate of good membership, and that he withdrew at his own request, without censure. Since that time he has remained in charge of the "Strangers' Church," which has greatly flourished under his care. When reorganized its membership was only [illegible], but it has increased tenfold, while the congregations are larger in proportion to membership, perhaps, than any church in Memphis, and composed largely of the professional and leading business men of the city.

Mr. Long has been a strong advocate of temperance, and has delivered numerous sermons and lectures on prohibition. One of his lectures was printed in Chicago and widely circulated. In 1884 he delivered a series of sermons on the vexed question of the Sunday Law. In these sermons, though opposed by all the other ministers of the city, he took the ground that the law is unconstitutional and destructive of the rights of citizens. His utterances on this subject created a profound impression, not only in Memphis but all over Tennessee and adjoining States. One of his sermons has been printed and ten thousand copies distributed.

The following comment on his second sermon on this subject, delivered March 30, 1884, is from the editorial columns of the Memphis *Appeal*: "The Strangers' Church was filled last night when the Rev. Mr. Long delivered his second sermon on the Sunday Law. His first effort created a decided sensation, and his second was looked forward to with unusual interest. In the audience last night could be seen hundreds of men with [illegible]

[illegible]

In 1864 Mr. Long [illegible] and very small for his age, enlisted for the Confederate service in Wi[illegible] battalion. He served several months and was [illegible] the smallest boys in the army. When his [illegible] moved out of East Tennessee [illegible] to his home to take care of his mother as his [illegible] had also gone into the army. When the Federals advanced into that region he was [illegible] having an idea that a boy so small had been [illegible]

In politics Mr. Long has always [illegible] with the Democrats. He could not [illegible] teachings, his temperament [illegible]

While in charge of the Tallahassee church he was elected to a professorship at King College, but could not accept because his church refused to accept his resignation. On a subsequent occasion the president of the college again tendered him a professorship which he declined.

Mr. Long was married at Tallahassee, Florida, May 6, 1879, to Miss E. Shirley Wilson, daughter of W. R.

W... [illegible] ... the P... [illegible] ... Dr. W... [illegible] ... Mr. Long's mother was Miss ... Maxwell, daughter of Col. John S. Maxwell ... The Maxwell family ... well-known family of ... [illegible] ... Presbyterian ... [illegible] ... 1881 ... died Dec. ... 1887 ... Margaret Rhea Long, born March 30, 1883.

Rev. Mr. Long's ... [illegible] ... soldiers ... His father, Dr. N. Long, was born in Montgomery county, Tennessee, in 1816, graduated with ... at the University of Nashville, served ... [illegible] ... on the field. He was a well-educated ... [illegible] ... studied law and ... [illegible] ... Tennessee, dying in 1879 ... [illegible] ... His father, Dr. John ... Long, ... brothers, natives of Halifax, North Carolina, ... settled in Maury county in the early part of this century. His father, the great-grandfather of Rev. Mr. Long, was Nicholas Long of Halifax ... The Long family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and has produced many distinguished doctors and lawyers.

Mr. Long's ... grandmother was Miss Q... of South Carolina. Two of Mr. Long's uncles, Edward and John Long, died in Texas a few years since. John Long served through the first Texas war, the Mexican war, and, although over fifty years old, commanded a company in the Confederate army.

On his mother's side, Mr. Long is descended from the well-known Rhea family of Tennessee. His mother was Miss Margaret Rhea, born in Maury county in 1820, educated at Nashville under Dr. Lapsley in 1836, and married, in 1848, Col. Nicholas Long, who, as before stated, died in 1849. In 1858, she married her cousin, Col. James D. Rhea, now living in Sullivan county, Tennessee. She died May 17, 1880. She was a lady of ... [illegible] ... and wrote numerous poems and ... many of which were published ... [illegible] ... Tennessee. She was a zealous Presbyterian and an earnest Sunday-school worker all her life. Her father was Matthew Rhea, who graduated under Dr. Doak, of Washington county, Tennessee, and was considered one of the finest scholars in the State. He was the author of Rhea's Map of Tennessee, the first and one of the best ever made. Matthew Rhea's mother was Miss Preston, daughter of Col. Robert Preston, of the celebrated old Virginia family of that name. Matthew Rhea's father was also named Matthew (great-grandfather to Mr. Long), and served in the Revolution, and was presented a sword by Gen. Nathaniel Greene for gallantry on the field at the battle of Guilford Court-house, North Carolina. His father, Rev. Joseph Rhea, was a Presbyterian minister, who came to Sullivan county, Tennessee, from Ireland before the Revolution, and was a son of Matthew Reah Campbell, who was exiled from Scotland, during the reign of James II., of England. He was a cousin of the Duke of Argyl, and took part with him in the rebellion of 1685. Escaping from prison on the Isle of Man, he fled to Ireland and changed his name by dropping "Campbell," and transposing the "h," making the family name thereafter "Rhea."

At the beginning of the late war, Mr. Long's uncle, Matthew Rhea, became first lieutenant in Capt. Burton's company, which was raised at Somerville, and formed a part of the Thirteenth Tennessee Confederate regiment. He took with him the sword which had been presented to his gallant ancestor, by Gen. Greene, and at the battle of Belmont, November 7, 1861, while in command of his company, was killed, and his company cut to pieces after refusing to surrender. The sword was lost, and has never been found. The event was commemorated by a beautiful poem, written and published a short time after the battle, by Mrs. L. Virginia French, one of the sweetest songstresses the South has ever produced.

Hon. John Rhea, for whom Rhea county, Tennessee, was named, was a brother of the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was the first member of Congress from Tennessee, and represented the eastern district twenty-two years. He was one of seven lawyers first licensed in Knox county, mention of which fact is made in Killebrew's work on Tennessee.

Dr. Abram Rhea, another of Mr. Long's uncles, raised a company which formed a part of the Thirteenth Tennessee, and refusing a commission, went in as a private. After the Belmont battle he was called from the ranks for duty as a surgeon, and afterwards became surgeon-general under Gen. Bragg, with the rank of brigadier, and was regarded as one of the best surgeons in the service. He is now living in Fayette county. Another uncle, Walter Rhea, commanded a company of partisan rangers in the late war. He was a prominent citizen of Fayette county, where he died in 1881.

Robert Rhea, uncle of Mr. Long's mother, served through the war of 1812. He was captured at the battle of Quebec, escaped from prison, was recaptured in the woods of Maine, together with his brother, Joseph Rhea, and was chained upon his back in a prison ship for three months. After the war he went on board a Spanish privateer and served several years. Towards the close

Your friend truly
A J Manhirter

of the war between Spain and England, his ship was burnt off the coast of Virginia, and the crew swam ashore. He then went to the valley of Virginia where he remained several years engaged in teaching school. He taught the famous Confederate General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson how to read, and was a great favorite with him. Though over seventy years of age, he served in a home guard company during the late war. He died in Sullivan county in 1872 [illegible] years.

Mr. Long's maternal grandmother was Miss Mar[illegible] Long, [illegible] Col. Wm. Long, [illegible] county, and a cousin of Col. P. F. Long[illegible] Memphis, and Gen. Armistead Long, of Maine notoriety. Her mother was Miss [illegible], a prominent East Tennessee family.

MAJ. A. J. McWHIRTER.

NASHVILLE.

WE doubt if there is a more genial, pleasant or popular gentleman in Tennessee than Maj. A. J. McWhirter. Fully six feet in height, weighing one hundred and ninety pounds, of splendid physique, blue eyes, a large head with very high forehead, and face expressing a kind and benignant nature, with courtly, winning manners that invariably convert strangers into friends, this gentleman's history will prove interesting to many people.

He was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, June 15, 1828, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and spent the early years of his life on his father's farm, where he attended the school of his grandfather, George McWhirter, who died in 1836, after which he attended Campbell's Academy at Lebanon, until old enough to enter Cumberland University, where he remained for two and a half years, and only withdrew to accept the deputy county court clerkship under Josiah McClain, who was clerk of Wilson county for forty years. In 1847 the Hon. John Bell tendered him a cadetship at West Point, which he declined, preferring to enter commercial life, which he shortly afterwards did with the wholesale dry goods house of H. & B. Douglas at Nashville, Tennessee. So valuable did he become to this then famous firm, that on the first January, 1850, he was admitted into the concern as a junior partner, and continued with them in business, amassing considerable wealth, until 1856. Retiring from this firm, he formed a copartnership with Col. Thomas L. Bransford and Russell M. Kinnaird, and opened a wholesale dry goods establishment. At the expiration of three years Maj. McWhirter bought out the firm and ran the business on his own account until the civil war commenced. He was an ardent Whig and bitterly opposed secession, but when he saw the war was inevitable, raised a company of one hundred and six men, known as the Edgefield Rifles, which became company A, of the Eighteenth Tennessee infantry, then commanded by Col. (now Gen.) J. B. Palmer. As captain of this company he was captured at Fort Donelson, and after being exchanged at Vicksburg, received orders to report at Richmond, Virginia, where he was [illegible] by order of Maj. J. F. Cummings, of the [illegible] department, and was stationed in northern and western Virginia, remaining in that department with the rank of major, [illegible] supplies for Brigg. J[illegible] Hood until April 9th, 1865.

The war being over, Maj. McWhirter went to New York and engaged in the brokerage and commission business, but returned to Nashville in 1867, and has made it his home ever since.

In 1867 he became connected with the wholesale clothing house of Bolivar H. Cooke & Co., and was recognized far and wide as the leading and most influential salesman in the southern states, in appreciation of which fact this firm paid him for years a salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars per annum. In January, 1882, his friend, Gov. William B. Bate appointed him commissioner of agriculture, statistics and mines, which position he is now filling with distinguished ability — indeed, at this writing, 1885, it is almost impossible to pick up a Tennessee paper that does not contain complimentary notice of him. His speeches at various agricultural conventions in and out of his State stamp him a man of broad and comprehensive intellect, breathing a spirit that is in unison with the rapid progress of the times. While his memory is wonderful, his information is even more so. As a writer, he is fluent, forcible and pungent. As a worker he is tireless. His policy as commissioner can be commended to the officials of other States, and if followed by them, will revolutionize many things South during the next few years. The organization of the Southern Immigration Association is also due to his efforts, and as its first president he has given it an impetus that causes the entire South to manifest the liveliest interest in its success.

Maj. McWhirter as before stated, is descended from the Scotch-Irish stock so numerous in the Carolinas, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. His father, George F. McWhirter was born in Davidson county, Tennessee, in 1787, and was a farmer in Wilson and Davidson

their descendants are now living, and have changed the spelling of the family name to McWherter and McWhorter.

On the maternal side our subject's mother was a Miss Blair. She was born in 1796, at Mul Herron Fort, about five miles from Nashville, and is now living. Her father, Samuel Blair, one of the first settlers in Tennessee, was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, in 1769, participated in the defense of Buchanan's fort and the battle of Nickajack, and lived to the ripe age of ninety six. His wife, Maj. McWhirter's maternal grandmother, was the daughter of Gen. Simpson, a celebrated Indian fighter. He was killed and scalped by the Indians in 1794, near a fort on what is now a part of the Vaulx estate, on the Franklin pike.

Maj. McWhirter married, in 1853, Elizabeth Marshall Bransford, at Glasgow, Kentucky, daughter of Col. Thomas L. Bransford, who was then a wholesale merchant, at once in Louisville, Kentucky, Nashville and Memphis, Tennessee. Col. Bransford was a prominent and influential politician, was the first president of the Nashville and Danville railroad, often in the State Legislature, and at times a State elector. He was born and raised in Virginia. Col. Bransford's wife was Miss Settle. Her mother was Miss Pickett, of Virginia, who was closely related to the Picketts and Marshalls of that State.

Maj. McWhirter has two sons, Louis and George.

HON. JOHN OVERTON, JR.

THE history of the Overton family is intimately connected with that of Tennessee. Hon. John Overton, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the early Supreme judges of Tennessee, and a contemporary and warm personal friend of Andrew Jackson. He was the founder of the city of Memphis, and at one time owned the land upon which the city now stands, having purchased a tract of five hundred acres from Elijah Rice for the sum of five thousand dollars. At a subsequent period Andrew Jackson and Gen. James Winchester were associated with Judge Overton in the ownership of this tract. It was conveyed by them to a company, and the town of Memphis was planted.

Judge Overton was of Scotch Irish descent, and came to Tennessee from Virginia about the time, or soon after the foundation of Nashville. His son, Col. John Overton, of Nashville, is the father of Hon. John Overton, jr. Col. John Overton is one of the leading and one of the wealthiest citizens of the State. He is an extensive real estate owner, was the founder and is still one of the owners of the Maxwell House, Nashville, and is also heavily interested in the city of Memphis.

Hon. John Overton, jr.'s, mother was Miss Rachel Harding, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Harding, and a cousin of Gen. W. G. Harding, of Nashville, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume.

Hon. John Overton, jr., was born in Davidson county, Tennessee, April 27, 1842, and grew up there on a farm, attending the common schools until his fifteenth year. He then went to school for two years to Profs. Frank and Charles Minor in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1857-58. Returning to Tennessee in 1860, he entered the University of Nashville and there remained until April, 1861, when he left to enter the service of the Confederacy. He enlisted in the Tennessee State troops and became a member of the Forty fourth Tennessee regiment of infantry, in the company of Capt. Reid. In 1862 he was transferred to the staff of Gen. Bushrod R.

Johnson with the rank of captain, and served with him till Gen. Forrest was transferred to the Western District, when he became a member of his staff, still with the rank of captain. He served with Gen. Forrest till the close of the war. He participated in all the battles of the army of Tennessee up to the time he became a member of Forrest's staff, including the battles of the Kentucky campaign, Murfreesborough and Chickamauga. During the latter part of the war he took part in all the fights and raids of Forrest, including Fort Pillow, Tupelo, Nashville, and the battles of Hood's campaign in Tennessee, in 1864. He surrendered with Forrest at Gainesville, Alabama, May 13, 1865.

In 1865 John Overton, jr., located at Memphis and engaged in the real estate and brokerage business, which he has followed up to this time. In 1882 he took as a partner Mr. Charles N. Grosvenor and formed the firm of Overton & Grosvenor, which now represents the largest real estate interests of any firm in Tennessee. They handle, rent and sell on an average two millions of dollars' worth of property annually.

John Overton, jr., has been prominently connected with all of the most important commercial and financial enterprises of the city of Memphis for a number of years. He has been a director of the Bank of Commerce since its organization, and also of the Peoples Insurance Company from its foundation to the present time. He is vice-president and director of the Planters Insurance Company; president and director of the Vanderbilt Insurance Company, besides which he has been a director in numerous railroad companies, including the Mississippi River railroad, now the Chesapeake and Ohio; the Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis railroad, and others. His career as a business man has been one of uninterrupted success, and through the vicissitudes of flood and pestilence he has maintained his position as one of the substantial men of Memphis.

Hon. John Overton, jr., has always been a Democrat. In 1873 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, receiving the unanimous vote of his county, a larger vote than has ever been cast for any other candidate in the county. In 1875 he was elected to the Senate over an opponent who received about one hundred and sixty votes out of sixteen thousand. After one term in the Senate he declined a re-election. While in the House he was chairman of the committee on commerce, and during his term in the Senate was chairman of the committee on finance.

When the old city government of Memphis was abolished by an act of the Legislature, under an act providing for the appointment of two commissioners, one to be elected by the people owing to his popularity with all classes he was compelled to become a candidate for membership on the board of fire and police commissioners, was elected, and was a member of the same while the great sanitary and street improvements were carried out. After he had been a member of this board for two and a half years, upon the resignation of Dr. Porter he was elected president of the taxing district and served until the expiration of the term of office, when he declined to be a candidate for re-election, although it was known he could have had the position without opposition. He has taken no part in politics except at the solicitation of his friends, and has never been a candidate for an office to which he was not elected.

Hon. John Overton, jr., was married on October 23d, 1866, to Miss Matilda Watkins, of Davidson county, Tennessee, daughter of William and Jane Watkins, and grand-daughter of Col. Mark R. Cockrill, the well known stock raiser of Middle Tennessee. Mrs. Overton was educated in Davidson county, Tennessee, and in Philadelphia. She is a woman of strong and sterling traits of character, and one who never neglects her duty. She delights in the cultivation of flowers and the performance of household and family duties. She is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Hon. John Overton, jr., began business after the war, barehanded. His father's property had been confiscated but he took charge of his business in the city of Memphis, and has been actively engaged for himself and for others ever since that time. He now possesses a comfortable fortune. He has ever given close and energetic attention to his business. Whatever he had to do he has done thoroughly. He has always dealt on a cash basis, engaging in no reckless speculations, but going gradually up the hill. First-class credit, a protection of business character, and a thorough knowledge of his business in all its details, is the basis of his success.

Moreover, he has been an eminently public spirited citizen, and has always taken a lively interest in the prosperity of the city of Memphis, ever ready to do his duty in whatever promoted her welfare and advanced her lines along the way to prosperity and metropolitanism. A gentleman of Memphis who has had ample opportunity to observe Hon. John Overton, jr., during the whole of his business career, says of him: The real secret of John Overton's success is his strict integrity, sober habits, close attention to his profession, rare good judgment, perseverance, and a strong and determined nature.

HON. COLUMBUS MARCHBANKS

more reputation as an orator in that campaign than any orator who has canvassed the district in many years following him from county to county to hear his speech.

In 1858 Mr. Marchbanks was made a Master Mason. He is also a Knight Templar in Baldwin Commandery No. 7, Lebanon, Tennessee. He was three times Master, Most Excellent Master and High Priest, and has been nearly all the offices in the Blue Lodge, Council and Chapter. In 1871 he became a Odd Fellow, and has been Noble Grand, and also a Chief Encampment. He is a Knight Templar and Sir Worth, Chief Templar of Tyre Commandery No. 7. He is an earnest advocate of temperance and uses all his influence and talent to the cause of prohibition.

He was raised a Methodist, and has been elected trustee in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, at Sparta. For eight years he has been a Sunday-school superintendent, and it is said his school was well organized and best conducted about Sparta. He has been known to ride eighteen miles on Sunday morning to get to his Sunday-school. He is a delegate of the Sunday-school Board of the Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, to which he was appointed in 1882. He has been twice a delegate to the Tennessee Conference—Lebanon in 1882 and Shelbyville in 1883.

Mr. Marchbanks married in Livingston, Overton county, Tennessee, February 5, 1863, Miss Laura Hart, who was born August 28, 1841, daughter of J. B. Hart, a merchant, now county court clerk of Overton county. Her mother, *nee* Miss Lavinda Cullom, is a sister of Judge Alvin Cullom and Gen. William Cullom, each of whom were members of Congress. (For a fuller account of the Cullom family see the sketch of Gen. William Cullom elsewhere in this volume.) Mrs. Marchbanks had two brothers, James and William C. Hart, both now deceased. Her sister, Elizabeth, is now the widow of James Cash, of Livingston, and her sister Sue is now the wife of W. W. Harris, of Livingston. Mrs. Marchbanks was educated at Livingston Female Academy, from which institution she graduated in 1858, after which she taught school for nearly two years, when she married Mr. Marchbanks. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and has been a teacher in the Sunday-school for many years. She is a lady of fine [illegible] and is highly esteemed by all who know her.

Gen. George Dibrell was born in Sparta, White county, Tennessee, March 20, 1822. He is a son of Gen. Abraham Dibrell, who was a native of Virginia, and one of the first settlers of Tennessee. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was a prominent citizen of Sparta, White county, Tennessee, where he died in 1846. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Gilliam, a native of Virginia, who died in Sparta, Tennessee, in 1870. [illegible] was the eldest son and child of a family of [illegible] children. He received his education at the Sparta Academy, and at the age of [illegible] years began the study of law in the office of Judge Nathaniel Baxter, Jr., of Sparta, Tennessee. He was admitted to the bar in 1843, and began the practice of his profession in Sparta, Tennessee, where he remained until 1847. He then removed to Columbia, Tennessee, where he remained until 1849. He then removed to Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained until 1851. He then removed to Memphis, Tennessee, where he still resides. He was married [illegible]

JOHN PITMAN, M.D.

MEMPHIS.

DR. JOHN PITMAN was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, October 14, 1807. He was brought up on a farm, and was sent to an academy at Moss Creek, in Augusta county, Virginia, to be prepared for the University of Virginia, which institution he entered in 1825, and there remained one year. He early made up his mind to study medicine, and in 1833 entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1834, after which he began practicing in Nashville, where he remained until 1840. He then removed to Alabama, and settled in Tuscaloosa. After remaining there about [illegible] years, he removed to Holly Springs, Mississippi. He continued in the practice of his profession at that place until 1851, when he removed to Memphis, where he still resides. He was married [illegible]

fidelity and zeal he has made the practice of medicine his life work. Since going to Memphis he has never been out of harness, remaining at his post of duty all the time, and passing through all the epidemics—five of yellow fever and several of cholera, notwithstanding he had the fever himself in 1873.

At one time, previous to the late war, he filled the chair of the practice of medicine in the medical college at Memphis for two years, occupying the position up to the time the college was dissolved.

Dr. Pitman became a Mason at Holly Springs, Mississippi, and took all the degrees of Ancient York Masonry there, and filled nearly all the offices in the lodge, but after going to Memphis did not connect himself with any lodge.

He was raised a Whig, and like most other Whigs, was opposed to secession, but when the war actually came on he sympathized with the South. Since the war he has voted the Democratic ticket, though not considering himself as belonging to that party. He has never held any political office, always refusing to become a candidate, though often solicited to run. At one time, while residing in Alabama, he was solicited to become a candidate for Congress, but declined to do so, as he has all other political preferment.

Dr. Pitman's father was Lawrence Pitman, a farmer, of Shenandoah county, Virginia. He was a man of plain education, but was distinguished for his fine common sense, and noted as one of the best farmers in his community. He died about 1860, at an advanced age.

Dr. Pitman's grandfather, a native of Saxony, came to America at an early day and settled in Virginia.

The late Philip Pitman, of Virginia, who was a member of the convention which framed the former constitution of his State, and also of that which framed the present constitution, was a brother of the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Pitman's mother was Miss Catherine Wills, of a family of German descent, who settled first in Pennsylvania, and moved thence to the valley of Virginia at an early day.

Dr. Pitman has been twice married. His first marriage took place in Alabama, in 1836, to Miss Mary Ragland, daughter of John Ragland, a native of Halifax county, Virginia, who moved from there to Georgia, and thence to Alabama, and finally, after the marriage of Dr. Pitman, settled at Holly Springs, Mississippi. Mrs. Pitman's grandfather was Lipscomb Ragland, of Halifax county, Virginia, a merchant and a farmer, who was noted for his love of fine stock. By this marriage there were four children, three of whom died in infancy. The other, a son, Warren T. Pitman, entered the service of the Confederate States, and was killed at the sanguinary battle of Franklin, Tennessee, in 1864. Mrs. Pitman died in 1846.

In April, 1851, Dr. Pitman was married to his second wife, Mrs. Watkins, who was a Miss Martha Armistead Booth, a daughter of William Booth, of Virginia, a wealthy farmer. This was the same Watkins family to which Benjamin Lee Watkins belonged. Mr. William Booth's wife was a daughter of Col. Green, of Virginia, and the mother of Mrs. Dr. John Pitman, of Memphis, Tennessee. Mrs. Booth was the only daughter of Col. Green by his second wife, whose maiden name was Armistead. Mrs. Booth was the niece of the Amblers, Pendletons, Allens, Pegrams, Seldons, Carys; and related to a number of distinguished "Old Dominion" families.

Dr. Pitman was raised a Presbyterian, but has been a Methodist for many years. His wife is also a member of that church.

In early life Dr. Pitman was a close and hard student, and it was his love and desire for study that led him to choose the noble profession of medicine. He has followed its requirements with commendable fidelity, and kept fully abreast of the progress made in this branch of science. His life has been one of constant labor and conscientious discharge of duty towards his patients. Inspired by a love of humanity and a desire to ameliorate the condition of the suffering and the afflicted, he has attended to the calls of the rich and poor alike—thus illustrating the nobility of "Tillan the merciful"—for when the angel of affliction knocked at some sufferer's door, the first to hear and the second to call was "Tillan the merciful." In his profession he has always been successful, and has all the time had a large practice. In the city of Memphis alone, he has received more than one hundred thousand dollars in fees, though much of the fortune he has made has been lost by sympathising too closely with friends, and by endorsing for those who failed to meet their obligations with him.

JUDGE CARRICK W. HEISKELL.

MEMPHIS.

ONE of the youngest colonels in the Confederate service, who won his title by his blood, was Col. (now Judge) Carrick White Heiskell, of Memphis. He was born in Knox county, Tennessee, July 25, 1836. He lived there upon a farm and attended the common schools until he was thirteen years of age. He then entered East Tennessee University, now the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, and remained one year.

was abolished in 1879. He was an earnest colaborer with those who had the old government abolished, and worked faithfully and ardently to have the present admirable system of city government adopted. He continued as city attorney under the new regime, brought the legal battles of the taxing district through its infancy, and served till March, 1884, when he returned to the practice of his profession.

Judge Heiskell was an old line Whig and a thorough Union man up to the firing on Fort Sumpter. He took up arms in defense of his State, and though he voted to call a convention to decide on the question of secession, he also voted after he was in the army for Union delegates to the convention, being unwilling to go out of the Union till a majority of the people of Tennessee had decided that it was best. When the war went on he had no hesitancy in standing with his people. Since the war he has co operated with the Democratic party, but has never been an ultra-partisan.

The Heiskell family is of German descent. Judge Heiskell's father, Frederick Heiskell, was born at Frederickstown, Maryland, in 1786, and moved to Knox county, Tennessee, in 1815. He was one of the pioneer printers of Tennessee, and established the Knoxville *Register* in 1816, and published it till 1836. All of the statutes of Tennessee from 1820 to 1836, were printed by him at Knoxville. In 1836 he gave up printing and retired to his farm. He served several terms in the Legislature of Tennessee, and died in 1882, at the advanced age of ninety-six. He was a man of strong, practical, common sense, and met with fine success in business. His brother, William Heiskell, was also a member of the Tennessee Legislature for several terms.

Hon. J. B. Heiskell, brother of the subject of this sketch, was a member of the Confederate States' Congress during the whole period of the existence of the Confederacy. He was also attorney-general for the State of Tennessee since the close of the war, and is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the State.

Judge Heiskell's mother, *nee* Miss Eliza Brown, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a daughter of Joseph Brown, one of the earliest sheriffs of Washington county, Tennessee, and resided at Jonesborough. She married Frederick Heiskell at that town in 1816, and died in 1854. Her brother, Hugh Brown, was a professor in East Tennessee University during its early years, and was also the partner of Frederick Heiskell in the printing business. Her father emigrated from Ireland to this country in his youth.

Judge Heiskell was married at Rogersville, Tennessee, October 21, 1861, to Miss Eliza Netherland, daughter of Col. John Netherland, an eminent lawyer of Rogersville. He was a member of the Legislature for several terms prior to the war; was several times elector on the Whig ticket, and ran against Hon. Isham G. Harris for governor in 1859. He is now living at Rogersville. His father was a native of Virginia.

Mrs. Heiskell's mother was Miss Susan McKinney,

daughter of John A. McKinney, a prominent lawyer in East Tennessee, during the early days of the State. Her cousin, Judge Robert McKinney, was on the Supreme bench of Tennessee for several years prior to the war, and was the colleague of Judge Archibald Wright, of Memphis, and Judge Robert L. Caruthers, of Lebanon.

By his marriage with Miss Netherland, Judge Heiskell has seven children now living, four sons and four daughters. Mrs. Heiskell has been a member of the Presbyterian church for many years. She is a lady of a remarkably genial disposition and possesses all the elements of a good wife and a good mother. Judge Heiskell has also been a member of the Presbyterian church for many years.

The secret of Judge Heiskell's success is energy. He believes that persistent hard work is the only talisman in life, and that we should unite with this morality, honesty and integrity of purpose, together with a Christian walk and conversation.

One of Judge Heiskell's brother lawyers says of him: "The key note of his character and his success is his

JAMES H. I

REAI

DR. JAMES H. DICKENS was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, June 11, 1823. His father was B. B. Dickens, a farmer, in moderate circumstances, a justice of the peace and an elder in the Christian church. He was a native of North Carolina, and came with his widowed mother from that State when in his fifteenth year; lived in Warren and Bedford counties until grown, when he settled in Rutherford county. He was a man of firm character, of conscientious conduct and sterling integrity. He married in Rutherford county, raised a family of eight children, and died in 1860, at the age of sixty five. Of these children, only three sons are now living, James H. Dickens, subject of this sketch, and J. F. and W. B. Dickens; both of the latter farmers. Two of Dr. Dickens' paternal uncles, William and John Dickens, settled in Jackson county, Tennessee, as farmers. William Dickens, the grandfather of Dr. Dickens, was a farmer in North Carolina.

Dr. Dickens' mother, whose maiden name was Miss Nancy Holt, was the daughter of Fielding Holt, a farmer in Rutherford (now Cannon) county, by birth a Virginian, and one of three brothers born and raised in Henry county, in the "Old Dominion." Dr. Dickens' mother was one of those kind, honest, unassuming, true-hearted ladies of the old school, so famous and so honored in Tennessee pioneer history. She died in 1855, at the age of fifty three.

Leaving there he entered Maryville College, at Mary ville, Blount county, Tennessee, and graduated unde Dr. Isaac Anderson in 1855. He was fond of hood and had little taste for farm life. His favorite studi were mathematics and the languages, and when he le college he was a good Greek and Latin scholar, besid being well grounded in English, the natural science mathematics and kindred branches. Shortly after gra uating he went to Rogersville, Hawkins county, Te nessee, and taught for two years in McMinn Academ in the meantime studying law with his brother, J. Heiskell. At the expiration of the two years, he w admitted to the bar at Rogersville, by Judge Patterso and Chancellor Luckey, and practiced there until th breaking out of hostilities between the States.

Young Carrick Heiskell was one of the earliest enlist in his county, and became first-lieutenant of com pany K, Nineteenth Tennessee infantry regiment, th first company that went from his county into the Co federate service. When the regiment was organized h was elected captain of his company, and served wi this rank through the Kentucky campaign with Ge Zollicoffer, and was with him when he fell at Fishi Creek. After the battle of Murfreesborough he w made major of his regiment, and served as such till t battle of Chickamauga, where he was severely wound in the foot, which compelled him to leave the servi for twelve months. Rejoining the army before he w able to throw aside his crutches, he took command his regiment on the retreat from Tennessee, after t Hood campaign in 1864. The colonel and lieutenan colonel of his regiment both having been killed, became colonel of the Nineteenth Tennessee infan regiment. He was with Gen. Forrest and command the remnant of the brigade of Gen. Strahl, who fell the battle of Franklin; participated in all the skir ishes on that retreat; remained with the army till t close of the war; took part in the battle of Bentonvil North Carolina, and surrendered at High Point, Nor Carolina, April 26, 1865.

After the war Col. Heiskell located at Memphis a engaged in the practice of law in partnership with brother, Hon. J. B. Heiskell, and Col. Moses White Knoxville, Tennessee. After this firm had existed several years he and his brother went into partners with Judge W. L. Scott, now of St. Louis, the style the firm being Heiskell, Scott & Heiskell, and wh lasted till May 28, 1870. He was then elected judge the first circuit court of Shelby county, and held position for eight years. That part of his history wh illustrates his career as a judge has been written in judicial records of the State, and will be found in *H kell's Reports* (volumes 1 to 12), edited by Hon. J. Heiskell.

Before leaving the bench Judge Heiskell was elec city attorney of Memphis, and as soon as his term judge had expired he entered upon the duties the office and served till the old city governm

rnest, enthusiastic pursuit of what he believes to be
ght and a fearless discharge of what he feels to be his
ty. If he has a fault it is over earnestness, but that
rnestness is always directed towards the right side.
oing upon the bench at a very early age, he made a
reful, faithful and capable judge, and his decisions in
ny difficult and important cases were sustained by
e Supreme court. Filling the office of city attorney
Memphis at a time when the difficulties of the posi-
n were greatest, he helped to engineer the affairs of
e taxing district during the stormy period of its in-
ncy, and fought and won for it many battles in the
urts at a time when many were doubting the success
this new form of government, and were asking the
estion, 'Will the taxing district stand the ordeal of
courts?' His life has been but a fulfillment of the
omises of his youth. Entering the Confederate army
a very early age, he was one of the youngest colonels
the service, and it was this same earnestness and en-
nsiasm that made him a good soldier. United with
ese traits he has a positive, decided nature, habits of
rict morality, and talents of a high order."

ENS, M.D.

James H. Dickens was raised on a farm and had a
ugh and tumble farmer boy's life. His early oppor-
nities were quite limited. Outside of the schooling
got in the county schools of his neighborhood, his
ucation was obtained at Woodbury and at the Milton
cademy, under Moses W. McKnight, where he learned
tin and mathematics. He was a quiet and studious
y, and obediently did all he could at whatever he un-
rtook, bringing all of his ability to bear upon his
sk—a trait that has characterized him through life.
e was free from the vices common to boys, having
en trained by his parents to control and keep himself
thin bounds.

He began the study of medicine in 1841, in the office
Dr. M. W. Armstrong, at Milton, Rutherford county,
d read with him a little over two years, meanwhile
acticing a little. He attended two courses of lectures
the Memphis Medical College, in the years 1846–7–8,
aduating as an M.D., in 1848, under Profs. Cross,
ant, Miller, Doyle, Dunn, and Ramsey. He began
actice without a dollar of capital, at Readyville, in
arch, 1848, remained there till January, 1849, when
went to Carrollton, Mississippi, in March, 1849, and
acticed there till November, 1850. He then returned
Readyville, settled permanently, and has been ac-
ely engaged in practice in Rutherford county ever
ce—now about thirty-five years. His practice up to
78 was very heavy, his attention being devoted exclu-

sively to his profession, with the exception of running a farm, which at present consists of some eight hundred acres, of which about five hundred acres are in cultivation.

Dr. Dickens' success in life has come to him as a natural sequence of his merit, and because he has first gained the approval of his own conscience and judgment, and has followed out his business on that line, with whatever energy and ability he possessed. He has never used money to bring money in, but invested it in property, mostly real estate, and before the war owned a few negroes.

During the year 1869 he was president of the Rutherford County Medical Society, and was one year vice-president of the Tennessee State Medical Society. In politics, he was an old line Whig, and gave his first vote for Henry Clay, but since reconstruction has been a Democrat, at least has acted with that party. In 1844 he joined the Christian church, of which he is still a member.

Dr. Dickens married in Rutherford county, Tennessee, January 25, 1849, Miss Melissa McKnight, daughter of Capt. James McKnight, a farmer, originally from Virginia. Her mother was Nancy Doran, also of Virginia. Mrs. Dickens was educated at the McKnight Academy, in Rutherford county, is a member of the Christian church, and is noted for her domestic virtues and especially for her industrious habits. It is said of her, she is a self-supporting woman, and has made more money than she has spent, which entitles her to the distinction of filling woman's divine mission, as expressed in the words of the Creator, "I will make an help-meet for man." Her kindness and devotion to home duties and relations are her chief characteristics.

Dr. Dickens has been a close student and a hard-worker all his life, doing an active and laborious practice. Since early manhood he has lived at one place and filled all the conditions of success, and is an example of what a man can do for himself by the right kind of a life. It is all a mistake that success comes by chance. It follows a law. A man must be a good financier and a money saver, without being miserly; must be energetic and industrious, and taking Dr. Dickens as an illustration, must marry a woman of similar qualities. He has been wise enough to avoid going security. He has not been a close collector, his disposition being to indulge debtors—resorting to persuasion and not to coercion for collecting debts, and the result is that he has not lost more than one-third of his professional fees; before the war not more than one-fourth.

In personal appearance Dr. Dickens is a man to be noted. He is about six feet high, looks tall and slender, has blue eyes and plentiful gray hair, worn in a high roach. He has always been a temperate man, and though not totally abstemious has never been in the habit of even taking toddies, and has not used tobacco for thirty years. He has never gambled, knows nothing practically about dissipation, and has never had a fight since boyhood. He is literally surrounded by troops of friends. He is the most successful physician in Rutherford county in point of property. His standing in every way is very high as a citizen, a gentleman and a physician.

THOMAS BLACK, M.D.

McMINNVILLE.

THE original family of Blacks came from Scotland. The great-great-grandfather of Dr. Thomas Black was a Scotch clergyman. The great-grandfather emigrated to America and settled in Kentucky. The grandfather, Samuel Black, a Kentuckian, moved to Warren county, Tennessee, and there died. The father, Alexander Black, was born in Kentucky, in 1804, came with his father to Warren county, and after his father's death was bound to Alexander Shields, a merchant, and was raised in mercantile life, clerking for Shields, at McMinnville. He also clerked, a year or two for Kirkman & Irwin, merchants in Nashville, then returned to McMinnville, went into business with P. H. Marbury, as a merchant, until the year 1856, after which he retired to his farm in the country, and died in 1859, at the age of fifty-five. He was an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, lived a very exemplary life, and left a name of which both his family and town are justly proud. Henry Watterson, the distinguished editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, is a descendant of the same stock, his mother, *nee* Talitha Black, and Dr. Black's father being cousins.

Dr. Black's mother, *nee* Miss Mary A. Smith, was the daughter of Meriwether Smith, of Kingston, Tennessee, and, like her husband, left a reputation that is at once an honor and an incentive to her descendants. She died in Nashville, in 1873, at the age of sixty-five, leaving seven children—six sons and one daughter: (1). Samuel Black, now a farmer. (2). John Black, now a lawyer at Bentonville, Arkansas. (3). Thomas Black, subject of this sketch. (4). Mary L. Black, now wife of R. H. Mason, a merchant and farmer at McMinnville. (5). Robert Black, a merchant and manufacturer of stoneware at Smithville, Tennessee. (6). Alexander Black, a merchant at Leiper's Fork, Williamson county. (7). Meriwether Smith Black, now in the hotel business at Cincinnati.

Dr. Thomas Black was born at McMinnville, Tennes-

see, June 13, 1837, and was educated there in the old Carroll Academy, occasionally clerking in his father's store, and had a fondness for general literature, and especially for botany and chemistry, in which branches of science he has since made fine reputation.

He began the study of medicine in 1857, in the office of Drs. Hill & Smartt at McMinnville. After reading with them one year he began practice and continued it until the war, when he went into the medical department of the Confederate army, and was detailed as a hospital steward, but sometimes acted as assistant surgeon. Having no diploma at that time, he could not be commissioned as surgeon or assistant surgeon, though he practiced through the entire war and until the surrender at Greensborough, North Carolina, May 10, 1865. He served the entire time in Col. John H. Savage's Sixteenth Tennessee regiment, and his history in connection with that gallant command runs through Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee, and includes the battles of Murfreesborough, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and the Georgia campaign from Dalton to Atlanta.

After the war he practiced two years in Warren county and then removed to Nashville. In 1868 he graduated as M.D. from the medical department of the University of Nashville, under Profs. Paul F. Eve, Thomas R. Jennings, W. T. Briggs, C. K. Winston, J. B. Lindsley and Joseph Jones. He lived in Nashville eight years, practicing medicine and teaching chemistry to private classes in the medical department of the University of Nashville. Part of this time he was professor of analytical chemistry and materia medica in the Tennessee College of Pharmacy at Nashville.

Dr. Black passed through the cholera epidemic at Nashville in 1873, and in November, 1874, moved to McMinnville, where he has been doing a general practice as physician and surgeon ever since, and occasionally has contributed articles on chemistry and kindred topics to the medical journals. He is now a member of the faculty of Cumberland Female College, at McMinnville, and is highly esteemed as a clear and forcible lecturer on scientific subjects.

Dr. Black married at McMinnville, February 13, 1867, Miss Emma J. Young, daughter of the late Dr. John S. Young, of Nashville, formerly for eight years, from 1840 to 1848, secretary of State, during which time he superintended the building of the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane and other noted public edifices. Mrs. Black was born May 6, 1845, on the site where the State capitol now stands. Her mother, *nee* Miss Jean L. Colville, was the daughter of Maj. Joseph Colville, one of the founders of the town of McMinnville. Samuel Colville, Esq., the banker at McMinnville, is the son of Lusk Colville, brother of Mrs. Black's mother. Mrs. Black was educated at Cumberland Female College, McMinnville, and at the famous and dearly beloved old Nashville Female Academy, under Rev. Dr. C. D. Elliott. She is a Cumberland Presbyterian, and to the excellencies of an intelligent Christian lady she has added those domestic virtues that make home happy.

By his marriage with Miss Young Dr. Black has eight children: (1). Jean Young Black, born March 12, 1868. (2). Mary Alice Black. (3). John Young Black, born December 20, 1871. (4). Sallie Colville Black. (5). Susan Black. (6). Emma Black. (7). Clara Josephine Black and (8). Leah Black.

Dr. Black is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, which denomination he joined when a youth. In politics he is a Democrat. He is the mayor of the town of McMinnville; a Knight of Honor; a Master Mason, and medical examiner for several insurance companies. He is a man of handsome *personnel*, a gentleman of most affable manners and social attainments—a good companion, a good citizen and a most excellent physician. He has succeeded in life by always trying to do the right thing and to help along his fellow man. It is a pleasure to write of one who possesses such sterling traits of a noble manhood.

CAPT. JAMES HARVEY MATHES.

MEMPHIS.

THE Mathes family is of Scotch Irish extraction. The remote ancestor of Capt. James Harvey Mathes, subject of this sketch, was Alexander Mathes (or Matthews, as he spelt the name), who came to America about 1720, first settling in Pennsylvania, and afterwards removing to Virginia. Some forty years after, four Matthews brothers, and their families, including Capt. Mathes' great grandfather, George Mathes, removed to Washington county, East Tennessee, a period long anterior to the admission of the State of Tennessee into the Union, and it is a tradition that even up to this time the family name was spelled Matthews. They settled near what is now known as Washington College, then known as Martin's Academy, an institution in the establishment and support of which they and the Doak family, and other pioneers, took an active part.

The Mathes family has been very prolific in preachers and doctors, and as their history shows they have, from early times, been the friends of education and the up-

builders of society. During the late war, most of the descendants were on the Union side. There was an Ebenezer Mathes, a very wealthy man for that country, years ago, who "set his negroes free" before the war, by sending some of them to Liberia and some to the "free-soil States of the north." He also gave liberally for the endowment of institutions of learning and charity, and to colonization societies. At his death, since the war, he left all his property to charitable causes, excepting some small legacies to relatives.

George Mathes, great-grandfather of Capt. Mathes, was a Virginian by birth, and, as stated, removed to Washington county when a young man, subsequently removed to Blount county, and was killed by a famous Indian chief, John Watts, a few miles west of where Maryville now stands. His son, William Mathes (Capt. Mathes' grandfather), was born in Washington county, and is said to have been the first white child born in Jonesborough. He grew up to be a prosperous farmer and a man of fine character, noted for his high sense of honor and fair dealing. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church at Dandridge; was a magistrate and held the office of county trustee. He married in Jefferson county, Miss Rachel Patton Balch, of an old Revolutionary family, niece of one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. He reared a large family, but only one of his children now survives, Rev. William Alfred Mathes, father of Capt. J. Harvey Mathes.

Capt. Mathes' father inherited the old homestead, and the deed to it, by some means, was signed by James K. Polk. He still lives, aged seventy-one years, in the home which his father built when he was an infant. He is a Presbyterian minister and a farmer; has always been a strictly religious man, devoted to Sunday-school work and to the cause of temperance.

The mother of Capt. Mathes was Miss Margaret Maria Hart, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Hood Hart, the latter a relative of Lieut.-Gen. John B. Hood. She was born three miles east of Maryville, Blount county, Tennessee; married in 1837, and died in December, 1881. She was a true, good wife and mother, and of a peculiarly sweet temperament. She was the mother of eight children: (1). James Harvey Mathes, subject of this sketch. (2). A daughter, who died in infancy. (3). Dr. George A. Mathes, who was a member of the Thirty-seventh Tennessee Confederate regiment; died in Memphis, July 31, 1881. (4). Rachel Emma Mathes, now wife of J. S. Barton, a lawyer at McMinnville, Tennessee. (5). Edward H. Mathes, now a lawyer at Ozark, Arkansas. (6). John T. Mathes, now a lawyer in Uvalde county, Texas. (7). Nathaniel Beecher Mathes, now a theological student at the Southwestern University at Clarksville, Tennessee. (8). Cordele Mathes, now instructor in painting in a college at Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

The history of the Hart family is exceedingly interesting. The remotest direct ancestor of Capt. Mathes' mother that can now be traced, was a merchant in London, extensively interested in shipping and a trader in the Levant. About the year 1606 he was captured by pirates, had his eyes put out, and was made a galley slave for fourteen years. He, however, escaped with others in a boat, was picked up in mid-ocean by a trading ship, and brought to Norfolk, in the colony of Virginia. He afterwards married there and had one son, Thomas Hart, from whom sprang a very numerous family that subsequently settled in Kentucky and other States west, and intermarried with the Clays, Bentons, Breckinridges, and other prominent families. One branch of the family came to Tennessee at a very early day, one of whom was Joseph Hart (Capt. Mathes' maternal great-grandfather), who became the head of a very large family, consisting of ten sons and two daughters. He removed to Bartholomew county, Indiana, about 1834, and died there. One of his sons, Samuel Hart, now lives at Carrollton, Mississippi; another, James H. Hart, lives at Shawneetown, Illinois; another, Rev. Charles H. Hart, is a Presbyterian minister in Logan county, Ohio. Another son, Edward Hart (Capt. Mathes' maternal grandfather), was born, lived and died in Blount county, Tennessee.

Of the sons of Edward Hart (Capt. Mathes' maternal uncles), one of them, Thomas Hart, still lives at the old homestead in Blount county; another, Joseph Hart, lives in Knox county; another, Dr. Nathaniel Hart, formerly surgeon in Orr's First South Carolina regiment, now lives near Brooksville, Florida. Two daughters of Edward Hart, Mrs. Abigail Boyd and Mrs. Hettie Aiken, now live in Blount county.

Capt. James Harvey Mathes was born June 29, 1841, in Jefferson county, Tennessee, and grew up on his father's farm, leading the life and doing the work of a farmer's boy. His parents being upright, strictly honest and prudent people, his early moral training was in the right direction. He attended the neighboring country schools until his sixteenth year, when he entered as a student Westminster Academy, East Tennessee, then under control of Prof. A. W. Wilson, a Presbyterian minister and a noted educator, now president of a college at Dodd City, Texas. He remained there three years, during which time he assumed especial prominence in rhetoric and composition, wherein he evidenced the instincts and preferences which, in after life, led him to embrace the profession of journalism, in which he has achieved enviable distinction. During his scholastic days he enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best read young men in Jefferson county, and he was always known to seize with avidity only the healthiest literary productions, both modern and ancient. When nineteen years of age he accepted a position as teacher in an Alabama school, where he pursued his duties as tutor in the daytime, read law at night, and at the same time prepared himself for col-

[illegible] But his [illegible] was never received, for on the very day that Fort Sumpter fell he closed his school and started home to Jefferson county. Here he heard Andrew Johnson, Horace Maynard, Gov. Brownlow, T. A. R. Nelson and other noted men of East Tennessee make Union speeches, some of which were so bitter against the South that his sympathies were at once aroused for the southern cause, notwithstanding his father and the majority of his relatives had adopted Union views.

He at once raised a company for the Confederate service, was made captain, and drilled his men for two months, but his company was finally distributed into different branches of the army and young Mathes enlisted as a private in the company commanded by Capt. S. M. Cocke, which afterwards became a part of the Thirty-seventh Tennessee regiment. He was first elected orderly sergeant of his company, and at Germantown near Memphis, was appointed sergeant major by Col. (afterwards brigadier general) William H. Carroll. The regiment encamped at Knoxville for some time and did guard duty around the jail while Parson W. G. Brownlow was a prisoner there, but there was no bitterness or unkindness shown the prisoner, a fact which Mr. Brownlow kindly recognized in a book which he afterwards published, although he was severe in his opinions of Gen. Carroll, and subsequently refused to allow him to return home from Canada, where he died an exile. While at Knoxville Mathes was detailed and assigned to duty in the adjutant general's department, under Gen. George B. Crittenden, but returned to his regiment when it was ordered to Mill Springs, Kentucky, where he participated in the battle at that place.

When the army was reorganized at Corinth, Mississippi, in April, 1862, he was elected first lieutenant of his company, and soon after was commissioned as adjutant of the Thirty-seventh Tennessee regiment, a position he held until the close of the war. At the battle of Perryville, where the regiment lost nearly one half its strength in killed and wounded, he took an active and conspicuous part. At the battle of Murfreesborough, Col. Moses White and Lieut. Col. Frayser were wounded and Maj. J. S. McReynolds was killed, and the young adjutant was practically in command of the regiment after the field officers fell. Subsequently the regiment was stationed at Chattanooga and other points down the railroad to Dalton, Georgia. After being recruited they were sent to the front near Wartrace, and at a later period, consolidated with the Fifteenth Tennessee, a regiment that had been formed under Col. Charles Carroll, a brother of Col. William H. Carroll, of the Thirty-seventh. The colonel commanding at that time, however, was Col. R. C. Tyler, who succeeded to the command of the consolidated regiment. The colonel of the Thirty-seventh and Adjutant Mathes, together with a number of other officers, were assigned to duty elsewhere, Capt. Mathes being sent on detached service for several months in north Georgia, at Knoxville and Jonesborough, East Tennessee, and finally into Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia. Returning to the army he was assigned to duty in southern Alabama. After two or three months' perilous service in chasing down deserters and breaking up bands of bushwhackers, who had fled from both the Federal and Confederate armies to the swamps and wilds of southern Alabama, along the Florida line, he made application to Gen. Bragg for permission to return to the army front. The request was granted, and during the latter part of '63 he rejoined his old regiment and declined a captaincy in favor of his old position, where he would not have to give up his tried and faithful war horse. Shortly after he was appointed inspector of Tyler's brigade, Col. Tyler having in the meantime become brigadier general, succeeding Gen. Bate, who had been promoted to a major generalship, succeeding Gen. John C. Breckinridge in command of the division.

Capt. Mathes participated actively in the Georgia campaign all the way from Dalton, being under fire fully seventy days out of seventy five, and although in all the prominent engagements as a staff officer, he yet found time to write frequently to the *Memphis Appeal* (then published at Atlanta), over the *nom de plume* of "Harvey." His letters were highly interesting, plainly bearing the stamp of ability, and were valuable contributions to the war literature of the day.

On July 22, 1864, while acting as assistant adjutant general, on the staff of Gen. Thomas Benton Smith, he received a frightfully severe wound in the left knee, from a shell which exploded so close to him that he could feel the concussion. His horse was killed instantly. Capt. Mathes was carried off the field on a blanket by some of the Ninth Kentucky mounted infantry (Gen. Cerro Gordo Williams' brigade), to a small cabin being used as a hospital by the Kentucky brigade. Some time later an ambulance drove up with Col. R. Dudley Frayser, who was also very badly wounded. That afternoon the two wounded friends and officers were removed to the division hospital, some miles in the rear, where between eight and nine o'clock, Capt. Mathes' injured leg was amputated just above the knee, by Dr. Joel C. Hall, of Mississippi, acting surgeon of the brigade. The next day Capt. Mathes was removed to Atlanta, placed on a train and moved out to Lovejoy's, and the day following was carried on, with numerous other badly wounded soldiers. At Griffin he was compelled to disembark, on account of the intense pain of his wound, but four weeks later was able to go on crutches, and six weeks from the date of the operation was removed to Columbus, Georgia, in a box car, and was three days in making the journey, accompanied only by a colored servant. From Columbus he went to Silver Run, Alabama, but his injured limb being attacked with gangrene caused his return to Columbus, where

he became so prostrated with the disease and numerous surgical operations, that he was reduced to the lowest possible point of life, and became a mere skeleton. In the midst of his multiplied sufferings, however, he was the object of the kindest attention from the ladies and citizens of Columbus, and was visited by his aunt Mrs. Dr. N. Hart, of Ninety six, South Carolina, who, with a mother's care and solicitude, nursed him through the crisis. Yet he improved very slowly, and on March 22, 1865, left for Grenada, Mississippi hoping to communicate with his parents, from whom he had not heard in six months. While at Grenada news of the surrender came. Gen. Marcus J. Wright was in command of that district, and Gov. Isham G. Harris and his sons were there awaiting results, keeping their horses saddled and hitched day and night, ready to leave at a moment's notice, which they did when the news was confirmed, Gov. Harris going to join Forrest's command which had not surrendered. Capt. Mathes went on through to Memphis by private conveyance, arrived there May 13, 1865, and was paroled by the Federal provost-marshal on Court street. This parole, and his Confederate commission as first lieutenant, a surgeon's certificate signed by Dr. Hall, July 23, 1864, a pocket testament from his father, carried through the war, and a diary kept during the greater part of the strife, being about his only souvenirs of the great struggle, except a Federal sword he captured at the battle of Murfreesborough, which is now at his old home in East Tennessee.

That Capt. Mathes has been through the fiery furnace of war needs no further attestation from this chronicler. The lost limb is an eloquent reminder of the fearless devotion with which he served his country. But the disturbed condition of things in East Tennessee just after the war made it unsafe for him to return to his old home, and at this period his experience as an army correspondent stood him in good stead, and he soon succeeded in securing the city editorship of the Memphis *Daily Argus*, a position he held with credit to himself and employers from December 25, 1865, until the paper ceased to exist, early in 1867. During his service on the *Argus* (which toward the last became the *Commercial and Argus*), he received severe injuries in a terrible railroad accident near Iuka, Mississippi, which hastened what he had felt would come sooner or later—another amputation of his wounded leg, which had never entirely healed after the gangrene was eradicated. This was performed in Memphis by Dr. Voorhees, in the presence of a number of prominent physicians and surgeons, in the latter part of October, 1866. After a month's confinement to his bed, and a trip to New Orleans by boat, he went on duty again December 1, 1866, and a year later was able to dispense with his crutches and use an artificial limb.

He next cast his fortunes with the Louisville *Courier*, remained nearly a year on its editorial staff, was again forced to resign regular work on account of ill health and acted as special correspondent at Indianapolis and Chicago for various journals. In the spring of 1868 he became connected with the editorial staff of the Memphis *Avalanche*. On March 1, 1869, he became city editor of the Memphis *Public Ledger* and in 1872, was appointed chief editor, succeeding Col. F. Y. Rockett, who died in the summer of that year. During the sixteen years and more that Capt. Mathes has been the editor of the *Public Ledger*, the most amicable relations have existed between Mr. E. Whitmore, the proprietor, and himself. The paper has grown almost without a precedent in the South, is now the oldest afternoon journal in the South, has outlived more than a dozen rival cotemporaries, and is to-day in a solid, financial condition. Under the editorship of Capt. Mathes it has taken high conservative ground on leading questions of the day, and while Democratic in politics, is very independent as well as liberal, fearless as well as bold, a leader in progress, development, and the social and educational advancement of Tennessee. The noble people of Memphis have been ever quick to recognize his efforts and to hold up his hands in the cause of truth and justice, and he has never betrayed their trust, but grown with that public spirited city and become one of the standard men in their midst.

Capt. Mathes was married December 2, 1868, at Forest Hill, near Memphis, to Miss Mildred Spotswood Cash, daughter of Col. Benjamin Cash, a native of North Carolina, and a planter, who died December 11, 1871. The mother of Miss Cash was Mildred S. Dandridge, from near Richmond, Virginia. By blood connection Mrs. Mathes is related to a number of leading and time honored families in Virginia, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama and the Carolinas. She is highly educated and a graduate of the best schools of Memphis. The marriage of Capt. Mathes and Miss Cash was the romantic result of an acquaintance formed during the first year of the war, when she was a mere child of twelve or thirteen. The bright eyes, sweet face and winning manners of the little southern girl won the heart of the young soldier, and his manly and chivalric bearing fired her tenderest sentiments even then. The distress of war did not disturb the glowing picture of future happiness drawn by the young people, and one day when she was told that her hero was frightfully wounded and had lost a limb, she was asked if she would still marry him should he live to return. "Yes," she replied, "bring him on, if he has only body enough left to hold his heart." A noble sentiment direct from the true heart of a noble woman. They became formally engaged shortly after Lee's surrender, and were married nearly four years later. By this marriage five children have been born. (1). Mildred Overton Mathes, born July 28, 1870. (2). Lee Dandridge Mathes, born January 12, 1872. (3). Benjamin Cash Mathes, born January 1, 1875. (4). James Harvey Mathes, born De-

ember 12, 1877 to Col. Talbot Speaswood Mathes, born May 6, 1854.

Capt. Mathes was reared in the Presbyterian church. He was a member of the Second Street church. Congregation. Rev. N. M. Head, pastor. Memphis, and is a trustee and chairman of the board of trustees. He became a Master Mason in 1867, while in the army, was a charter member of Dalton Lodge No. 13, and upon its surrender to the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, soon after the war, has become a Royal Arch Mason, and at one time served as worshipful master of South Memphis Lodge No. 118, at which he became an affiliated member in 1868. He is also a Knight of Honor, was the first Dictator of the first Lodge (No. 196) in Memphis and in West Tennessee. This is now the largest lodge of the State. He was also a charter member of Johnson Lodge, No. 21, A. O. U. W., the first lodge organized in Memphis, and has attended Grand Lodges of both these orders in Nashville.

Capt. Mathes was raised a Whig, but since the war has been a Democrat. Soon after the war he became prominently identified with local and State politics and took an active part as leader of the people laboring under the disabilities of disfranchisement. In April, 1870, he was elected tax collector, an office that existed only in Shelby county, held the position two years, and in 1872 was re-elected by the almost unanimous vote of the county, receiving over fourteen thousand votes.

In 1874 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and served as chairman of the committee on printing, and as a member of other committees. In 1878 he visited Europe, carrying a commission from Gov. A. S. Marks as representative of Tennessee to the Paris Exposition. This tour was taken on his own account, mainly for recreation and health. While abroad he wrote a series of letters from Scotland, England, Ireland and France, which were published in the Memphis *Ledger* and extensively copied. He returned to Memphis in August, 1878, after the yellow fever broke out, resumed his editorial chair on the *Ledger*, but was taken with the fever September 7, and had a very violent case, but with the advantages of a good constitution, the best of medical attention, the kind offices of his lodge brethren, and the devoted nursing of his faithful wife, he partially recovered, only in time, too, to assist in nursing and caring for the wife who was stricken at his bedside just as he had passed the crisis. Mrs. Mathes also had a very violent case of the fever, and for three days was entirely speechless. Two of their nurses died, one in the house and the other elsewhere, and it was some months before either husband or wife were wholly themselves again.

While still weak from the fever and scarcely able to walk, Capt. Mathes was again nominated for the Legislature, and was elected by a handsome majority, in November, 1878. He became a candidate for speaker of the House, but being physically too weak for the fight and to endure to break a dead lock, withdrew in favor of Hon. H. P. Fowlkes, of Williamson county, who was immediately elected, and subsequently appointed Capt. Mathes chairman of the committee on finance, ways and means. With other members from Shelby he took an active part in procuring the repeal of the charter of Memphis, and in passing the act under which the present taxing district of Memphis was established. In connection with his political history as a legislator, it may be stated that in the Legislature of 1875, he was one of the "immortal nine," comprising the Shelby delegation, which voted for Andrew Johnson for United States senator in opposition to his personal friend and old commander, Gen. Bate, feeling bound to obey his constituency, who virtually instructed him to cast his vote that way or resign.

Since serving his last term in the Legislature, he has been a candidate for no office on his own account, but has devoted his attention entirely to his editorial duties. However, in 1879, he was appointed by Gov. Marks as a member of the board of visitors to the University of East Tennessee (now University of Tennessee), was re-appointed in 1883 by Gov. Bate for another term, it being an honorary office without compensation. Without being an aspirant for office he has attended as a delegate from his county, most of the State Democratic conventions since the war. In the State convention, June, 1881, he was unanimously, and without solicitation on his part, chosen as elector on the National Democratic ticket for the Tenth (Memphis) Congressional district, and afterwards made a brilliant canvass as such in behalf of Cleveland and Hendricks. At the same convention he was appointed an alternate delegate to the Chicago National Democratic convention and attended in that capacity. As a popular speaker, Capt. Mathes is held in very high esteem for his eloquence, solid information, logical and well balanced views. He is an excellent [illegible], a fine "after dinner man," and a pleasing conversationalist. Besides his visit to Europe, he has traveled extensively in the United States, Canada, New and old Mexico, acquiring a large acquaintance with men and matters, which he never fails to put to good use.

He has succeeded well in a financial sense, is now a director in the Vanderbilt Insurance company, Memphis, and has a fair property. He has always taken good care of his family, is charitable to the unfortunate, has lived within his income and avoided debt with a holy horror. His greatest fortune has been his wife, who, although reared in luxury, has done her full share in helping him to succeed in life. And he has returned this devotion with a loving and a loyal gallantry that well merits for him the noble title of a born gentleman.

M. H. Cleft

COL. MOSES H. CLIFT.

CHATTANOOGA.

THE word Clift, meaning stability, as a family cognomen, is a perpetual incentive to high endeavor and fixedness of purpose. The great ancestor, James Clift, an Englishman, came over to North Carolina in 1712. His son, James Clift, was in the war of the Revolution and in that of 1812, and was at the battle of Cowpens and at New Orleans. He married a Hitchcock, of North Carolina, related to the celebrated geologist, who was a son of Dr. Edward Hitchcock.

Col. Clift's father, William Clift, was born in North Carolina in 1795, moved with his father to Knox county, Tennessee, about the year 1800, and remained there until 1825, when he settled in Hamilton county, Tennessee, where he still resides. He has been engaged in farming and the lumber business most of his life. He was colonel of the Seventh Tennessee Federal regiment and served till captured in the fall of 1863, in Rhea county, Tennessee. Singular to say, while the father was a colonel in the Federal army, his son, the subject of this sketch, was also a colonel on the Confederate or other side. The elder Clift was colonel of militia many years before the war and held a commission in that service. He was for many years a magistrate of Hamilton county and has always been a citizen of sterling influence. For forty-five years he has been an elder in the Presbyterian church. He married Nancy Armin Brooks, daughter of Gen. Moses Brooks, of Knox county, Tennessee, a gentleman of Scotch blood and birth, and a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Her brother, Joseph Brooks, of Knox county, now deceased, was the general of militia. Her brother, John, died in the Mexican war. Her mother was an Armin. Col. Clift's mother died in 1846, leaving seven children: (1), America W., died the wife of R. W. Coulter. (2), Agnes E., now the widow of Johnson Coulter. (3), James W., a farmer, and now secretary of the Soddy Coal company and of the Walden's Ridge Coal company. He was a lieutenant in the regular army of the Confederate service. (4), Mary A., wife of J. W. C. Henderson. (5), Robert B. (6), Moses H., subject of this sketch. (7), Joseph J., a justice of the peace and a farmer in Hamilton county.

Col. Clift was born at Soddy, Hamilton county, August 25, 1826. He was raised to do farming, flatboating and steamboating on the Tennessee river, and from his earliest boyhood throughout his career has been distinguished for his untiring energy. In the war he was brave, pushing and fearless. To-day, at his home in Chattanooga, he is universally popular, and, indeed, all over East Tennessee. His education was neglected when he was a boy. He had the advantage of only fourteen months schooling, and hence deserves praise for attaining eminence in a learned profession by hard work and diligent self-application. He began studying [illegible] Chattanooga [illegible] [illegible] 1861 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Chattanooga [illegible] [illegible]. He [illegible] Confederate [illegible]. He [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Fort Donelson [illegible] Fourth Tennessee [illegible]. He [illegible] Fort Donelson [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Col. Clift [illegible]. He [illegible] Col. [illegible] [illegible] 1863 [illegible] Clift [illegible] Gen. [illegible] [illegible] Kentucky [illegible] [illegible] in 1865. Col. Clift [illegible] Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, [illegible] North Carolina, [illegible] at Washington, Georgia, [illegible] the [illegible] President Davis [illegible] capital.

Col. Clift took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Perryville, [illegible], Jackson, Lavergne, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Knoxville, Dandridge, Spring Hill, Franklin, Pulaski, [illegible], Loudon, Tennessee; [illegible], Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face, [illegible], Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, [illegible], Georgia; [illegible] and Charleston, South Carolina; [illegible] and Charlotte, North Carolina. He was wounded at the battle of Fort Donelson, and at [illegible] and Waynesborough, Georgia. At Fort Donelson, Tennessee, he had seven [illegible] bullet holes shot through his clothes, and received a [illegible] of the skin. At Fort Donelson it is said the Federal officer in command offered a reward of five thousand dollars for the capture of Col. Clift. After the battle of Chickamauga he was ordered into the Federal lines across the Tennessee river, and remained there several hours gathering information which he communicated to Gen. Bragg at Missionary ridge. Just before the battle at Tunnel Hill he was ordered into the enemy's lines, as the scout again watched the movements of the Federal troops while concentrating before moving on their march into Georgia, all of which he promptly and accurately reported to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, then commanding the Confederate army. Gen. Bragg offered Col. Clift a generalship at Chattanooga in 1863, but he declined the distinction.

The war over, he returned to his home at Soddy,

when after remaining a few weeks he went to Fort Valley, Georgia, and there opened a law office and made his first fees. He remained there only two months and then went to Atlanta, where he remained until February, 1866, when he went to Murfreesborough and practiced until the December following. He then located permanently at Chattanooga. Since then he has diligently, and with great success practiced law. He is now president of the Soddy Coal company, and of the Walden's Ridge Coal company; is a director in the Chattanooga cotton factory, the Citico furnace, the Chattanooga Electric Light company; owns two farms in Hamilton county, and besides his palatial residence, several business houses and unimproved real estate in Chattanooga, and is classed among the solid men of that city.

It is true of this gentleman that he is a self-made man, for he began life when the war ended on a dollar and fifty cents, and his fortune is due to himself. His system is that of persistent, energetic industry, and to this day he has never invested a dollar from which he did not realize fifty per cent. He is said to be brave, tender hearted, charitable and generous to a proverb. He risks his own judgment, and close investigation and judicious investment will account for his financial success. As a lawyer he consults nobody; acts on his own opinion, and keeps his own counsel. Self reliant always, he first learns the facts of a case, from which he forms his conclusions as to the rights of his client and the law applicable; it is then the object to sustain these conclusions by authorities. He refuses to take a case unless he thinks his client has a chance to win.

In religion Col. Clift is a Presbyterian, and has been an elder in that church some fourteen years. In politics he is a Democrat. He has held the positions of alderman, notary public, special judge, and was a delegate to the National Democratic convention at St. Louis in 1876, and at Cincinnati, in 1880.

Capt. Clift first married in Monroe county, Tennessee, in September, 1866, Miss Attie Cooke, daughter of Dr. R. F. Cooke, a distinguished physician, whose father was for two terms a member of Congress from East Tennessee, and originally from South Carolina. Mrs. Clift's uncle, Hon. J. B. Cooke, is now on the Supreme bench of the State. Her mother was Charlotte Kimbro, of Monroe county. Mrs. Clift died at Chattanooga, in February, 1876, at the age of twenty nine, leaving three children: (1), Attie Arwin, (2), Mary Roberta, (3), Moses H., the latter dying in infancy.

Col. Clift's second marriage occurred at Cartersville, Bartow county, Georgia, June 28, 1883, with Miss Florence V. Parrott, who was born in that town, April 24, 1858. She was the daughter of Judge J. R. Parrott, a native of Cocke county, Tennessee, born February 25, 1827, and died at Montvale Springs, Blount county, Tennessee, June 10, 1872. He was educated at Emory and Henry College, Virginia; moved to Georgia in 1848, went to the bar in 1851; was a delegate from Gordon county, Georgia, to the Union convention of 1850, and was the youngest member of that body. In 1856 he was an elector on the Fillmore ticket, and in 1860 on the Bell and Everett ticket; was a member of the constitutional conventions of 1865 and 1868, and was president of the latter. In 1863 he was appointed quartermaster, with the rank of major, of Gen. Wofford's brigade, and was afterwards solicitor general of the Cherokee (Georgia) circuit in the latter part of that year. In 1868 he was appointed judge of the Cherokee circuit, and filled that position until his death. In politics he was a Republican; in religion a Protestant Methodist. In everything in his life's conduct he endeavored to rely on reason, common sense and fact; his speeches were pointed, forcible, eloquent, and in his bearing he was a fine type of the cultivated gentleman.

Mrs. Clift's grandfather, Jacob Parrott, was a native of Tennessee, and died at Parrottsville, a town named for the Parrot family, a member of which invented the famous Parrott gun.

Mrs. Clift's mother's maiden name was Mary Trammell, and she is now living in Cartersville, Georgia. She was born in Nacoochee Valley, Georgia, a daughter of John Trammell. Her mother was Elizabeth Fain. Mrs. Clift's maternal uncle, Leander N. Trammell, is a prominent politician, and now a railroad commissioner of the State of Georgia. Mrs. Clift was educated at the Augusta Female Seminary, Staunton, Virginia, and received the highest medal given for English composition. She is distinguished for her superior mental endowments, high literary attainments and her gracious disposition and graceful manners. By his second marriage, Col. Clift has one child, Rhoton Parrott, born August 9, 1881.

JOHN P. BLANKENSHIP, M.D.

MARYVILLE.

DR. JOHN PATTON BLANKENSHIP was born at Friendsville, Blount county, Tennessee, December 6, 1839, and grew up there, working on his father's farm, going to school during winter months, and studying from early boyhood, with a view of becoming a physician. His habits in boyhood were good, due in part to his good mother's admonitions. For four and a half years he was a student in the Friends-

ville Institute, taking most pleasure in the study of languages. The last term he attended that college he studied physiology, anatomy and chemistry under Dr. David Morgan, the president and founder of the school.

He began the study of medicine at the age of twenty, in the office of Dr. Isaac Taylor, in Maryville, and read with him two years, practicing some in the second year. In February, 1862, he was appointed by Col. L. C. Houk to the position of assistant surgeon of the Third Tennessee Federal infantry regiment, and was with that regiment from its organization throughout its campaigns in Tennessee, Georgia and Kentucky, when he was discharged at Murfreesborough, Tennessee, on account of ill health.

In the fall of 1862, he occasionally attended medical lectures at Louisville. In June, 1866, he returned to Maryville, and again entered into practice there. In 1874-75 he studied medicine in the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, and graduated March, 1875, under Profs. Paul F. Eve, W. T. Briggs, Thomas L. Maddin, W. L. Nichol, Van S. Lindsley, Thomas Menees, J. M. Safford, Thomas A. Atchison and John H. Callender. In March, 1883, the Nashville Medical College conferred upon him the *ad eundem* degree. From 1866 to the present time he has been engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery at Maryville and in Blount county, confining himself exclusively to his profession. During the summer of 1881, he was resident physician at Montvale Springs, whither he went for the benefit of his own health, a spell of typhoid-pneumonia during the war having seriously injured his constitution, from the effects of which he has never entirely recovered. Dr. Blankenship deserves credit for the tenacity of purpose with which he has, over all obstacles, pursued the study of his profession, and risen to a high standing in it.

The Blankenship family, mostly farmers, are noted for being a working, determined, energetic people. Dr. Blankenship's great grandfather, Isham Blankenship, was raised near Richmond, Virginia, and first went to North Carolina, and from the latter State came to Tennessee, the family locating in Blount and Monroe counties. Isham Blankenship had seven sons, each one of whom had seven sons, four of whom came to Tennessee, and so the race has spread all over East Tennessee, and the State, and even over other States. It is a tradition in the family that no less than fourteen of the Blankenships were the fathers of seven sons each, though this is not stated as a positive fact.

Dr. Blankenship's grandfather, Gilbert Blankenship, was a successful farmer on the Tennessee river, in what is now Loudon county, and there died in 1875, at the age of eighty-four. He married three times, his last wife being Elizabeth Hughes. He left eleven children by the three wives. Dr. Blankenship's father, Isham Blankenship, being a son of the first wife, Bertha Davis, a native of Virginia, brought to Blount county at the age of fourteen years, where her father and mother died. Her father was a farmer.

Dr. Blankenship's father, Isham Blankenship, died, thirty-eight years old, near Friendsville, Blount county, when the son was only eleven years old. He was born in Blount (now Loudon) county, and was a farmer. When a young man he was a lieutenant in the army which removed the Indians from the Hiawassee country, mention of which is made in *Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee*. The Blankenship family are related to the Moore family, prominent people and among the early settlers of North Carolina.

Dr. Blankenship's mother, *nee* Mary McClain, of Scotch-Irish descent, was born near Morganton, now in Loudon county, daughter of John McClain, a farmer from Virginia. Her mother was a Miss Stephens, and came either from Maryland or Virginia. Mrs. Blankenship's brother, Andrew McClain, was county register of Blount county, sixteen years. In 1865, he removed to Lincoln county, Tennessee, where he died in 1881. Her brother, Alexander McClain, is now a prosperous farmer near Fayetteville, Tennessee. Dr. Blankenship's mother died in 1877, aged fifty-eight, leaving three children: (1), John Patton Blankenship, subject of this sketch. (2), Gilbert Blankenship, married Jane Bryant, daughter of Esq. John Bryant, of Loudon county, and has five children. (3), Jannette Blankenship, who died in 1881, wife of D. P. Baldwin, a merchant and miller at Clover Hill, Blount county, leaving six children.

Dr. Blankenship married at Clover Hill, Blount county, May 10, 1860, Miss Sallie A. Edmondson, daughter of John H. Edmondson, who grew up in the same neighborhood with the celebrated Gen. Sam Houston. Mr. Edmondson was an original abolitionist and Republican, and is now living, at seventy-one years of age, on his farm in Blount county. His son, Matthew Houston Edmondson, is now sheriff of Blount county, as his brother Capt. James P. Edmondson, was for four years previously. It is said he is the most popular man in Blount county. The Edmondson family in Virginia are a somewhat noted family, one of whom was a colonel in the Confederate army. Mrs. Blankenship's mother was Margaret Dunlap, daughter of John Dunlap. Mrs. Blankenship was educated at Clover Hill and Baker's Creek, was a Presbyterian, and noted for her strict piety, kindliness of disposition, her talent for economical management and her quiet, retiring nature. She died January 21, 1881.

By his marriage with Miss Edmondson, four children were born to Dr. Blankenship: (1), Leonidas Cæsar Blankenship, born June 10, 1861; educated at Maryville College; now reading law in Knoxville; married in June, 1881, Miss Bertha Adams, of Indiana. (2), John Horace Blankenship, born March 24, 1865; now studying in Maryville College. (3), Margaret Lillie Blankenship, born September 7, 1867, now in same

collection of Maurice Blankenship, born February 20, 1870, now in some collection.

Dr. Blankenship was married the second time at Marion, Georgia, November 4, 1885, to Miss Alice S. Taylor, daughter of Charles Taylor, Esq., at his residence. The Taylor family are related to the Brantly family of Georgia and North Carolina, and also to Rev. George Taylor, a noted Baptist divine, of Richmond, Virginia, now missionary at Rome, Italy. Mrs. Alice S. Blankenship is a member of the Episcopal church.

Dr. Blankenship is a member of the Presbyterian church, an Odd Fellow, and in politics a Prohibitionist and Republican, though a Democrat before the war. In 1883, he was president of the Blount County Medical Society, and is now a member of the State Medical Society. In 1882-3, he was the temperance and educational editor of the *East Tennessee News*, published at Maryville. For four years he served at Maryville as examining surgeon for pensioners, under appointment from the general government.

So far Dr. Blankenship has made a success of his life. He owes no man a dollar, has raised a family, has a comfortable property, and is contented and happy in the practice of his profession. His success is due to perseverance and application to his calling, to staying at one place, being honest in his dealings with mankind, and liberal to the poor. He began without inheritance and owes his position to his own efforts.

On April 7, 1884, he delivered an address before the Blount county Medical Society which attracted attention from the leading medical journals of the country. The following extracts show Dr. Blankenship's estimate of medicine as a science, the duties of a physician, and the honors to which he is entitled: "A profession that has such noble objects in view must be noble. The good that has been conferred on mankind by it is beyond all human calculation. Even among the ancients it was believed to be a gift from God. There are those to-day who hold the same opinion, and are sustained in their belief by the following: 'Honor the physician, because he is indispensable, for the Most High hath created him; for all medicine is a gift from God, and the physician shall receive homage from the king.' Christ said on a certain occasion, 'They that are whole need not the physician, but they that are sick.' The disciples of medicine, regardless of self, have ever been the friends of humanity. The physician must seem calm and serene though his heart be troubled. He must not lose his reason, but on the contrary think well and apply his remedies promptly and under all circumstances. The physician is not only entrusted with the life of his patient, but also, to some extent, the social, moral and intellectual welfare of the people he practices his profession among are in his hands; for sometimes the domestic curtain is drawn aside, and the troubles are confided to him by the family, as a peacemaker and moral guardian of those interested, whose words of advice and consolation restore hope and bring a calm to the troubled heart, and life is made bright again. How great, then, should be his acquirements, how extensive his knowledge of medicine. Should it be the love of money alone that urges the physician on in the discharge of his duty, his expectations in life, in a certain sense, will be realized; but his life will go out in the end, and the profession will be made no better for his living, for other fields offer more gold. But money cannot pay for the labor that the conscientious physician performs, nor the blessings he bestows; gold cannot buy what charity gives. There is a higher and nobler impulse that prompts the physician to do his duty to his fellow man and his high and responsible calling in life; that he has the conviction in his own heart that he is doing his duty in relieving suffering humanity, and has the consolation to know that his labors are appreciated by some of the human race, if not by many, by the tears shed by some poor woman, and that emanate from an angelic heart and flow out to soothe the sorrow within, and are like the pearls of the ocean, and more precious than all the gold of earth. Humanity calls the physician from the mansion of the rich to the hut of the poor, and the honest physician will receive his reward here and after he crosses the river of time. Then he will be paid for all his labors."

HON. WILLIAM H. DeWITT.

CHATTANOOGA.

THIS sturdy, self-made lawyer was born October 24, 1827, in Smith county, Tennessee, and is well-known in the legal and political history of the State. Born of parents who were far from wealthy, his father being a preacher and small farmer, young DeWitt, enured in boyhood to the toils of farm life, was in the habit of studying to improve his mind at night as well as in the day, when not otherwise engaged, and in this way became, in a great measure, his own school-master, and learned almost as much without an instructor as with one, mastering some of the branches of mathematics and the first books in Latin without scholastic assistance. In search of knowledge he worked his passage on a flat boat to Nashville, on his way to Berea Academy, near Chapel Hill, Tennessee, where he studied ten months under Rev. John M. Barnes, one of the best

old time educators in Tennessee. On his return he carried his books and clothing in a pair of saddlebags thrown across his shoulder and footed his way home a distance of one hundred miles and with only three dollars and a half in his wallet borrowed from George W. McQuiddy.

After he grew to manhood he lived two years, 1847-8, at Gainesborough, Tennessee, teaching in Montpelier Academy. The next two years he taught in Jackson county. From 1850 to 1856, he lived at Lafayette, Tennessee, teaching in the academy one year and practicing law five years. In law, also, as in literature, he became his own school master, thus illustrating the time worn saying, "The boy is father to the man." But he determined in early boyhood to gain as good an education as perseverance, energy and industry would bring, aided by very limited pecuniary means. This view met the approval of his father, by whom long before he reached manhood, he was permitted to teach in common schools, and with the money thus accumulated go to various seminaries of learning.

He was licensed to practice law in November, 1850, at Lafayette, by Judges B. L. Ridley and William B. Campbell, and became a member of the American Legal Association in 1851. In 1856-58, a little over one year, he practiced law at Lebanon. From 1858 to 1875, he resided at Carthage, county seat of his native county. On January 8, 1875, he settled in Chattanooga where he still resides. Both before and since the war, some of the best educated and most intellectual men of the State became lawyers under his instructions, for which he refused compensation. It is a part of his reputation, and one reason for his personal popularity, that he has ever been ready to aid and encourage all worthy and aspiring young men.

Meanwhile, Judge DeWitt represented the counties of Smith, Macon and Sumner in the Tennessee House of Representatives in 1855-6, was renominated in 1857, but declined. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1861, he opposing the convention, which was voted down. In August, 1861, he was elected to the Confederate Congress. The Tennessee delegation to the Confederate Congress stood among the most distinguished men in the whole country and consisted of W. H. DeWitt, Robert L. Caruthers, James H. Thomas, George W. Jones, John F. House, John D. C. Atkins and David M. Currin. (See Alexander H. Stephens' *War Between the States*, Vol. 2, p. 464.) The proceedings in that body are comparatively unknown, as all the sessions were secret while Judge DeWitt was a member.

In 1872, Gov. John C. Brown appointed him special chancellor in the Fifth chancery division of Tennessee, pending the contest of the election of W. W. Ward by Combs and Cox.

In politics Judge DeWitt was a Whig, and was one of those who lingered long and worshiped devoutly at the abandoned altars of his party [illegible] with all his might till the war came on and [illegible] his sympathies and not his [illegible] the Confederate cause. [illegible] with the Democratic party [illegible] servative in his views. Though he was [illegible] ful in his contests for office, yet since the war between the States he has never sought office of any kind though often urged to stand for political and [illegible]. He has never been ambitious for office and never became a candidate except at the earnest [illegible] his friends and though conscious of his powers, has been unpretending and prefers a retired life.

In 1878 he was a member of the judicial convention held at Nashville to nominate candidates for judges of the Supreme court. He was chairman of the committee on resolutions in the State Democratic convention in 1876, which nominated delegates to the St. Louis convention which nominated Tilden for the presidency.

Judge DeWitt is a member of the Methodist church. He became a Mason at Lafayette, Tennessee, in Lodge No. 149, has taken all the Chapter degrees, and was one year Worshipful Master of the lodge at Carthage. He was made an Odd Fellow in Martin Lodge No. 32 at Lafayette, and has passed all the chairs of that order.

Judge DeWitt first married in Jackson county, Tennessee, May 30, 1847, Miss Emilia Price, daughter of Thomas Price, Esq., a large land owner and farmer. Her mother was a Miss Van Hooser. To this marriage were born five children, two of whom died suddenly on the same day with the mother, in 1863; two died in infancy and only one child survives. Lade DeWitt born in 1852, educated at the Catholic school Bardstown, Kentucky; married December 5, 1871, in Smith county, Kentucky, Mr. James Monroe Fisher, a lawyer at Carthage, and has three children, DeWitt, Julian and Bessie.

Judge DeWitt's next marriage, which occurred in Smith county, Tennessee, May 30, 1867, was with Miss Bettie Wilson (a direct descendant in the paternal line of Daniel Boone), daughter of Hughlette Wilson, of Barren county, Kentucky. Her mother was Kitty Bird Wooten, of a leading old Kentucky family. Mrs. DeWitt's grandfather, Gen. Sam Wilson, was one of the pioneers in surveying and laying off entries for land grants in Kentucky and Tennessee. Her sister, Kate, now living at Nashville, is the widow of the late Judge Samuel M. Fite. Her sister, Nelia, married H. M. Hale, a lawyer at Carthage, and her sister, Josie, is the wife of Carroll Denny, a farmer in Smith county. Mrs. DeWitt was educated in Kentucky by Rev. Dr. Isaac T. Reneau, but finished her education under Rev. Dr. Lapsley, of Nashville. She is a member of the Methodist church. By his marriage with Miss Wilson Judge DeWitt has two children: (1), William Eugene and (2) Hughlette.

Judge DeWitt's parents were both born in 1792, in

South Carolina. His father, Rev. Samuel DeWitt, was an officer in the company of Capt. Wilkinson, grandfather of Prof. Wilkinson, in the war of 1812, under Gen. Jackson. The ancestors of Judge DeWitt's father and mother were in the Revolution of 1776. Judge DeWitt's mother was a McWhirter, and her grandfather McWhirter was killed in the battle of King's mountain. Her uncle, Henry Wakefield, was shot through the breast in that war, but lived to the age of one hundred and six years.

In addition to his attainments as a lawyer, Judge DeWitt's literary culture has been so highly appreciated that he has often been selected to deliver addresses on Masonic occasions, fourth of July celebrations, college commencements, and other occasions calling for varied historical, philosophical, literary and political learning, and oratorical charms of a high order. His memorial addresses on the deaths of members of the bench and bar have also helped to spread his reputation among the first orators of Tennessee, for he has few equals for pathos and logic. Moreover, he is not infrequently spoken of as a ripe scholar and a gentleman of elegant tastes and manners, but had he cultivated the talent which expressed itself in his young manhood in essays in verse, he might have been classed among the poets. A few only of his poetical attempts remain.

Judge DeWitt is truly a self-made man. By perseverance and industry he overcame all obstacles and obtained a classical education, and finally became learned in the law. In his career of life he was given to no evil habits whatever. Truthfulness and integrity were the stars that guided him. He resolved in early manhood to become at least the equal of any one in his profession, if hard study, good morals, energy and diligence would accomplish it. He chose his profession early, and bent every effort to succeed. In this time of thought and action he drew much inspiration and lasting benefit from the teachings of his venerated father, and from the "Lectures of Rev. Dr. Hawes to Young Men."

One great fault of his life, however, growing out of kindly nature or his want of power to say "no," is that he has, from time to time, lost heavily by endorsing for others, though he is now, notwithstanding this, in very independent circumstances. As a lawyer, he stands in the front rank of his profession in the highest courts of the State and of the nation, before which he has been almost uniformly successful, though he has never brought all his intellectual resources into full play, except upon occasions that demanded it. As a man he is upright and just in all his transactions, allowing nothing to come between him and the discharge of what he believes correct and honorable. The elements of his character are so fashioned as to imbue him with the strongest sympathies for the poor and the unfortunate through all the grades of society, while his integrity and chivalry command the admiration of all who know him.

HON. THOMAS J. FREEMAN.

JUDGE THOMAS J. FREEMAN is a native of West Tennessee, having been born in Gibson county, on the 19th day of July, 1827. His parents were of the best class of Tennessee citizens.

Freeman is an English name, and the American families of the name are descendants from an English ancestry. The genealogy of this family, however, is not clearly traceable for more than three or four generations back. The grandfather of our subject, John H. Freeman, was a Virginia planter and slaveholder. The father, Dr. John H. Freeman, was a native of Brunswick, Virginia, and, about 1819, removed to Nashville, where he was engaged for a time in a mercantile establishment. From Nashville, he went to Columbia and merchandised, marrying there in 1825. He died in Gibson county, in 1879, at the age of seventy-four. He was a man of strong and active intellect and nervous temperament, devoting himself the greater part of his life to his practice of medicine, without much thought of accumulating property.

Judge Freeman's mother, Priscilla Jones, was born in Smith county, Tennessee, but raised in Maury, where she married in May, 1825. She was the daughter of Capt. Thomas Jones, originally from Wake county, North Carolina, a cousin of Hon. Nat Macon, United States senator from North Carolina, at an early day. Her grandfather, Thomas Jones, was a captain in the Revolutionary war. She died in Gibson county, in 1857, leaving ten children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the oldest.

Judge Freeman received a common school education up to the age of fifteen. His early opportunities were limited to the country schools and the county academy. By the time he was seventeen, he had taken a course of medical reading, but he soon determined not to adopt that profession. In March, 1845, he began the private study of law in borrowed books, teaching neighborhood schools in the meantime, until he reached the age of twenty-one. At that period he obtained from Judges Turley, of the Supreme court, and Calvin Jones, chancellor of the district, a license to practice law. He at once opened an office in Trenton, where he practiced

till 1861 when he moved to Haywood county. At the close of the war he moved back to Trenton and awaited future developments. In November 1865 when the courts were reopened he removed to Brownsville and there resumed the practice of law. He continued to practice there and in the neighboring counties till the spring of 1870, when by the Democratic State convention he was nominated and by the people elected to the Supreme bench of Tennessee a position which he has now held fifteen years, having been renominated and re-elected in 1878. His life thus divides itself into two sections—that of lawyer and that of judge.

Judge Freeman grew up in a Whig family, and his first vote was cast for Gen. Taylor for president in 1848, but, at the age of twenty-three, he united himself with the Democratic party and has ever since been a strict construction Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. In 1855 he made the canvass for Congress against Emerson Etheridge, then regarded as invincible, and reduced his large majority to a very small one. He was a delegate to the Cincinnati national Democratic convention in 1856, that nominated James Buchanan for the presidency. He was ever a man of strong political feeling, but since going on the bench he has refrained from any participation in the political contests of the State or nation beyond the exercise of the elective franchise and the frank expression of his opinion on all questions of public policy, at proper times and places.

Judge Freeman married at Trenton, July 2, 1852, Miss Martha Loi Raine, daughter of the leading lawyer at the Trenton bar, and his own legal preceptor, Rolla P. Raine, a native of Georgia, but who grew up at Winchester, Tennessee. Her mother, originally Elizabeth Evans, was a native of Huntsville, Alabama. Mrs. Freeman was educated at Trenton. She is yet a remarkably handsome, well preserved woman, and is famed for her excellent domestic qualities.

Judge Freeman and wife have had born to them five children, all at Trenton: (1), Willis J., born July, 1854, now deputy clerk of the Supreme court, married Willie Mays, daughter of J. M. Mays, a banker at Columbia, Tennessee, and has one child, Irene; (2), Helen, graduated at the Methodist Female College at Jackson, married W. L. Hall, of the Dallas (Texas) *Herald*, and has one child, Dudley Freeman; (3), Cora, graduated at Jackson, wife of Mr. J. Dawson, and now residing at Kansas City, Missouri; (4), Thomas J., born November 29, 1859, is a lawyer of the firm of Harris, Turley & Freeman, at Memphis. He married Miss Sallie Matthews, of Trenton, and has one child, Cora; (5), O. B. C., born August 6, 1861, now a lawyer at Trenton.

Judge Freeman is a Royal Arch and Select Master Mason and a Knight of Honor. In religion he is a Baptist, and a distinct and affirmative believer in the Christian religion. He joined the Baptist church when but fifteen years of age.

In [illegible] Judge Freeman was pronounced [illegible] and the courage of his convictions. He promptly entered upon the discharge of his duties as Associate Judge of the Supreme court of Tennessee, and [illegible] He commanded the sentiment of the [illegible] and [illegible] At [illegible] and decided [illegible] of [illegible] the fall of 1862, when he was transferred to Grand Junction and remained with him till the summer of 1863, as staff officer. At the request of Judge Samuel Milligan, of the Ninth judicial circuit, appointed by Gov. Isham G. Harris commissioner [illegible] the circuit bench [illegible] he returned home, however, before he entered upon the discharge of its duties.

Judge Freeman has been [illegible] faithful and devoted to his profession, giving the best work of his time or thought to the matter of accumulating money. Nevertheless, notwithstanding he began life at the close of the war ten thousand dollars in debt, he is now in full and independent circumstances.

In personal appearance Judge Freeman is tall, slender in the waist and sinewy, his face regularly featured, intelligent and pleasing, and surmounted by a high intellectual forehead. His eyes are dark, of mild expression ordinarily, but beaming with intellectual light on occasion of exciting interest. To persons not familiar with his capacity for long-sustained work, Judge Freeman's physical appearance is suggestive of a delicate constitution, and even his best friends have sometimes feared that the sword of the spirit would wear through its fleshly scabbard. But an examination of the Supreme Court reports for the last fifteen years will demonstrate that Tennessee has had but few Supreme judges capable of as much judicial labor as Judge Freeman has performed within that time.

While Judge Freeman has always kept [illegible] with the learning of his profession, he has found time to sweep the field of literature, ethics and philosophy, gleaning the richest treasures of thought and storing them in his well ordered mind; and it has been justly said of him that he is one of the most broadly cultured men in the State of Tennessee. As to legal science or in current literature he never allows himself to drop behind the advanced thought of the times. He is an omnivorous reader, devouring book after book as they are cast from the press with the avidity of a hungry man. And what is most notable in his case, the argument, the thoughts and, oftentimes, the very language are transferred from the pages of the book to his receptive mind and held distinctly there in the keeping of a memory remarkable for the power and accuracy of its retentiveness. His brothers of the bar frequently speak of him as the walking encyclopedia or the peripatetic library. His social qualities are of the most pleasing

r [illegible] developed. His conver[illegible] [illegible] Especially is [illegible] members of the [illegible] will [illegible] succes[illegible] [illegible].

As [illegible] Freeman was eminently success[illegible] [illegible] He was [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] cases and was a skillful and [illegible] [illegible] his [illegible] [illegible] first and best [illegible] [illegible] at the bar the [illegible] methods of plead[illegible] [illegible] under [illegible] [illegible] procedure, [illegible] would have seemed to [illegible] and [illegible] No one could then hope to [illegible] unless he was able [illegible] Stephens and Chitty. [illegible] Nashville [illegible] speaking of Judge Freeman [illegible] illustrative of the [illegible] skill [illegible] Well do I remember [illegible] between these [illegible] [illegible] at Brown [illegible] Judge W. H. Stephens presiding. It was [illegible] superiority. A demurrer was heard and disallowed, then came a plea and a replication, [illegible] and surrejoinder, then a rebutter and [illegible] No Damascus blades ever flashed more [illegible] of skillful duellists than did these steel bright weapons before an admiring court in the hands of those accomplished pleaders. I recall to-day the delight with which I witnessed the contest. According to the rules of practice, either might have claimed indulgence and delay at any step of the proceedings. But no, at each succeeding step, the plea was drawn without a moment's delay or reference to the books."

The well-earned reputation which Judge Freeman secured at the bar has been well sustained on the Supreme bench. His love of professional work seems to have grown upon him in his higher sphere of action, and the trusts of his [illegible] have proven that [illegible] at the bar had not overestimated his learning or his discriminating powers of analysis, neither has there been any disappointment or betrayal of the universal confidence based upon an honorable professional career that he would acquit himself on the bench as an able and upright judge. His decisions command the respect of bar and people. The criticism has been sometimes made by such as prefer the blunt, vigorous, pregnant phrases of a Wright or a Turney, or the sharp, clear and conclusive sentences of a McFarland, that Judge Freeman's opinions are usually too elaborate. But logical elaboration is preferable to insufficiency of argument and authority. One of the Judge's professional brethren, referring to this line of criticism on his opinions, very truly says: "But for logical precision, chaste diction and strict adherence to the traditions of American law, as they have come down to us filtered through the minds of Marshall, Story, Webster and Kent, his friends believe, with all due appreciation of the merits of his associates and contemporaries at the bar that he will bear comparison with the best and ablest of Tennessee's judges." The works of no man are perfect. The highest excellencies in the best must make compensation for some minor defects, and it is a marked compliment to the superior ability and accomplishments of Judge Freeman that the merciless eye of criticism has detected no graver fault in his splendid work than the studious elaboration of argument by which he has taken care to sustain his decisions. His opinions, recorded in the annals of the Supreme court of Tennessee will be his imperishable monument than which his ambition could demand nothing worthier or more honorable.

The influences of Judge Freeman's personal life have ever been on the side of morality and religion. As before stated he is a devoted member of the Baptist church, strongly attached to its doctrines, and a thorough believer in the divinity of Christ and his religion. He is fond of the Sunday school and neglects no opportunity for mingling with children and addressing them. He is also an ardent friend of the temperance cause. Though he has accumulated no great fortune in worldly goods he is rich in the consciousness of a life well-spent, and, as has been well said, has achieved for his children the heritage of a "good name, which Solomon says, is rather to be chosen than great riches."

HON. EDWARD H. EAST.

NASHVILLE.

THE name of Edward Hazzard East, has, for years, [illegible] conspicuous on the roll of eminent lawyers [illegible] Tennessee. He was born in Davidson county, October 1, 1830. His father, Edward Hyde East, emigrated from Virginia as early as 1806, and settling upon a farm in Davidson county, devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He was a man of strong mental characteristics and of much local influence. He was chosen justice of the peace at an early day, and as far back as 1833, became chairman of the county court of Davidson county, a position which he held for many years. With the first appearance of the Whig party in the

Edward H. East

political arena, he became a Whig and continued in that faith through life. He was one of sixty citizens of Davidson county who cast their vote for Hugh Lawson White in 1836 against Andrew Jackson, for the presidency of the United States. He died at the advanced age of fourscore years and upward, leaving a handsome estate to his children.

The grandfather, Benjamin East, was a native of England. He came to America and settled in Virginia while it was yet a colony. He served through the Revolutionary war and lived to the ripe age of eighty-odd years.

Judge East's mother, Cecelia Buchanan, came of a family well known as among the earliest of pioneer settlers in Tennessee. Her brothers were Capt. John K., Robert and Thomas Buchanan. She was a woman of quiet, unobtrusive disposition and liberally endowed with those domestic virtues which constitute the crown of the model wife and mother. She instilled into the mind of her children, from infancy, those principles of virtue that have so notably marked their lives. She died in 1870, at the age of eighty years, leaving four of her ten children surviving her, viz.: (1). Malvina, widow of John J. Gowen, who died in Mississippi in 1842. (2). Louisa, wife of Alexander Buchanan, a farmer of Davidson county. (3). Edward Hazzard, the subject of this sketch. (4). Dr. A. A. East, a physician of Nashville.

The youth of Judge East was that of a farmer boy, though his advantages for early education were quite good and were by no means neglected. When about sixteen years of age, he entered the old Washington Institute in Davidson county, and was graduated in literature from that school in 1850. Having early resolved to become a lawyer, he next entered the law department of Lebanon University, from which institution he was graduated in 1854, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in a class of eight, among whom were Dr. W. E. Ward (a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume); Levi W. Reeves, of Louisiana; Alfred Elliott, of Nevada; Charles Ready, jr., and Richard A. Keeble, jr., of Murfreesborough. The two last named died during the late civil war. From the date of his graduation to the present time, he has practiced law in Nashville, with the exception of the interruptions caused by the war, and the period during which he occupied the bench as chancellor. During this period, he has held many positions of honor and trust. Indeed, there are few men of his age to be found anywhere upon whom have been bestowed so many marks of confidence and esteem by their fellow-citizens. He was for several years, president of the board of directors of the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane. He is one of the original members of the board of trust of Vanderbilt University, and, for a time, served as the first president of that board. He has been for many years a member of the board of trustees of the University of Nashville, which institution, in 1880, conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. He is now president of the board of trust of the Tennessee School for the Blind at Nashville, and has been, since its establishment, a member of the board of managers of the State Normal School, also located at Nashville. Besides these, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to him [illegible] and [illegible] unimpeachable [illegible] and fidelity.

Judge East has never been a politician in the general partisan sense of the term, though there has been a time [illegible] of his State and nation. In his early life he was born and bred a Whig and [illegible]. It [illegible] manifest that the old Whig party was dead, [illegible] Judge East. At the time his young mind was [illegible] conception of the politics of his country, the genius of Webster and the spirit of Clay, and, nearer home, the calmer statesmanship of Bell, most impressed the mind of the youth. Such men charmed his youthful fancy and became his political examples. It was no wonder, then, that he looked with [illegible] upon every movement looking to a dissolution of the Union. Southern by birth and southern in sympathy, he saw clearly that the rights and safety of the southern people could only be preserved and protected in the Union and under the constitution; but that by the very nature of American citizenship, and in view of the untold disasters that must necessarily follow all attempts to dissolve the government, it was a patriotic duty to maintain the federal Union as the only hope of assured peace and of republican freedom on this continent. Thus impressed he could not be false to his solemn convictions despite the clamors to which he was, for the time, subjected. He did not, nor could not, lift his hand against his southern brethren, neither could he be induced to deal a blow which his conscience forbade. In 1859, he was elected to represent Davidson county in the State Legislature. Our State and presidential elections were not then, as now, held simultaneously. The State election in 1859 took place in August, the legislators being chosen for two years, or until August, 1861, so that the members chosen in 1859 were in office at the time of Mr. Lincoln's election. This Legislature—1859-60—was twice called together in extra session. Judge East had opposed every proposition looking to secession, but when, after President Lincoln's call for troops, he found he was no longer supported by a majority of his constituents, he conscientiously handed back to them his trust and tendered to the Governor his resignation as representative. He withdrew from public position and, as before intimated, took no active part in the war.

[illegible] Nashville [illegible] 1862 Judge [illegible] he became [illegible] Mr. W. H. [illegible] Oh. [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] Nashville [illegible] Davidson [illegible] 1874 [illegible] Nashville [illegible]

In 1874 Judge East was [illegible] Davidson county in the Legislature [illegible] 1875 and [illegible] He was [illegible] in which [illegible] He was [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] of the State [illegible] the State [illegible] I was [illegible] that ex-President Johnson was elected to the United States senate after one of the [illegible] ever witnessed in our State [illegible] the personal influence of Judge East [illegible]

In 1878 Judge East was [illegible] for Governor by [illegible] of the Greenback party of Tennessee but although he was [illegible] urged to make the [illegible] than the organization that [illegible] him he could not be induced to take the field.

This completes the list of notable political points in the life of Judge East. Before touching upon his professional career, some points in his personal life may as well be recorded here. Judge East was married in 1868, to Miss [illegible] Ward, of Mississippi, daughter of Rev. Henry C. [illegible] of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. They have two interesting daughters [illegible] and [illegible] and their family circle, [illegible] a very [illegible] one, is a very happy one. Judge East has demonstrated in his own career, that a professional, business [illegible] and a religious life are not incompatible, but on the contrary may be rendered beautifully harmonious. From an early period, he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, not simply a passive layman, making easy his church relations by periodical contributions to its treasury, but an active, zealous member taking a lively interest in all the enterprises and institutions of the church. He has, for a number of years been one of the stewards of McKendree church, Nashville, and has served as lay delegate to annual conferences. He was a delegate from the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, to the Methodist Ecumenical Council, at London, in 1881. As already stated, he was one of the original members of the board of trust of Vanderbilt University. Whatever service the church may require at his hands, or a sense of duty may suggest, is rendered with genuine Christian zeal. He is esteemed by the authorities of the church as one of the sincerest and wisest of their counselors.

In personal appearance, Judge East is of tall, slender figure, and has something of the "lean and hungry" Cassius-like appearance that would indicate a man who does not "sleep o' nights." His face is of the classical type, with an aspect of strong intellectuality and deep thoughtfulness, not "sicklied o'er," indeed, but strikingly suggestive of the constant working of the brain within. His conversational gifts are charming, which his explorations into every field of literature, and his critical observations of every type of humanity and civilization, keep continually supplied with richest material upon which to exercise themselves. Outside of the home circle, he enjoys no greater delight than when finding himself in the midst of a genial and responsive company of friends. He is excessively fond of literary and scientific studies. While he has neglected no branch of the law in the range of his conscientious study, neither has he slighted any opportunity for testing the merits of a new author, or of investigating any novel philosophical problem.

But after all, it is as a lawyer and jurist that he is best known. In the chosen profession of his life, he has best laid the foundations of a great character, to which other personal accomplishments are but ornaments. The way to eminence at the Nashville bar has never been an easy one. Only that merit which has been tried and proven through a long, hard series of laborious years, in daily competition with the best products of the profession, who, themselves, have only developed through the like long, hard series of laborious years, has ever been permitted to stand pre-eminent at the bar of the capital city of Tennessee. There is no royal road to success for a Nashville lawyer, and that any one has attained it, strictly within the line of his profession, is pretty good evidence that he has deserved it. That Judge East has already justly achieved the reputation of a great lawyer is the unanimous verdict of his pro-

fessional brethren of Nashville and throughout the State. To offer proof on that point by way of reciting the various notable triumphs he has enjoyed, would not only be superfluous, but would extend this sketch far beyond allowable limits.

A lawyer is best known to his professional associates, and it must be said to the honor of the legal profession that, while it is subject to the jealousies and envies that afflict humanity in all its branches, there is among the better class of the profession an *esprit de corps* under the influence of which the true lawyer takes pleasure in bearing testimony to the worth of an honorable associate. Judge East could well afford to commit his reputation, both as a man and lawyer, to the members of the bar among whom for the last thirty years he has spent his professional life. Nor can the writer of this sketch do Judge East, or the truth, a better service than to let a few of the lawyers speak for him. One who often crosses words with Judge East at the bar, and who himself has always wielded a Damascus blade—who, besides, is a critic among critics—thus speaks of Judge East: "As an advocate he has few peers if any in the State of Tennessee. He is a lawyer of extensive and varied attainments, and is equally successful in all the departments of his profession, whether it be in the Supreme, the circuit, the chancery or the criminal court.

"I know no lawyer of as great versatility, nor of as great success, he seems to combine all the elements that are necessary for a successful lawyer and advocate. Besides this, he is a man of extensive literary and scientific culture, and one of the finest conversationalists I ever knew. In this respect, he is absolutely fascinating, and he can be interesting and entertaining alike to infancy and to old age, to the most ignorant and the most intelligent, to white and black; for he can take the most ignorant negro that ever lived in the South and can charm and fascinate him, and will take pleasure in doing so; and, in a minute, will be eminently interesting and entertaining in the most refined, elegant literary and scientific circle. The very expression of his face is a pendulum between a smile and a frown; the frown impressing solemnity, and the smile illuminating pleasantry. He is gentle, amiable and tender; and yet possesses, and can exercise, the most caustic satire and the most withering sarcasm.

"He has the singular faculty of drawing to himself personal friends, despite political and party ties. He was elected chancellor by the votes of both parties. In a heated contest, in which all parties were anxious for the control of the Legislature, he distanced all his competitors, without a pledge to any line of policy or an enunciation of an opinion on any question involved in the canvass; and in the House of Representatives was the efficient controlling cause of the re-election of Andrew Johnson to the senate of the United States. No man could have been a more successful politician, but politics as far as office was concerned seemed to have no attraction for him. Even as chancellor, a non-political office, he grew weary of it and resigned.

He is a firm believer in the Christian religion, a devout Methodist, and has delivered lectures on historic character of the Bible which have excited warm admiration and clearly developed an ability which would have elevated him to the utmost prominence as a pulpit orator. I regard his success as being the result of his native ability, his industry and his warm genial kind and noble heart, and an eloquence that is peculiar to himself and that shines alike in the social circle, on the rostrum and in the forum. In a word I think he has more genius than any man I am acquainted with in Tennessee."

The chancellor who succeeded him on the bench says of Judge East: "He is a first class lawyer, both in point of learning and ability. As a practitioner he comes as near being the best lawyer in the State as any man in it. His success is the result of his ability, learning and attention to his business. He is a clever, amiable, agreeable man, and universally popular among all classes, as much so as any man I know. His popularity results from his kind and affable manner, being accommodating and generous to a degree that amounts to self-sacrifice."

An ex-senator of the United States, himself a profound jurist, who had often met Judge East at the bar, offers this pronounced and characteristic opinion:

"Lawyers who have tested the strength of Judge East at the bar apologize for their defeats by speaking of him as the 'great white waiter' by which they mean that he is a man who can paint every picture in the brightest colors, bring out the strongest points of a case in the best light and make the worst cause appear to best advantage. He is wonderfully powerful in advocacy. His ingenuity is most remarkable in reducing his opponent's position to an absurdity. Though he has an office, he can be found anywhere else with as much certainty as there; for, like Socrates, the philosopher, he spends his time in the streets, mingling with men engaged in the rough roll and tumble of business, in which common sense and the dominant traits of human character have fullest play, and it is doubtless to this fact that he owes much of his power as a lawyer. In this respect, he resembles the late Judge Archibald Wright, of Memphis, who seemed never to study, but was in fact a most diligent student, not of books merely, but of men and business."

A distinguished member of the Supreme court of Tennessee bears this honorable testimony: "Some lawyers excel in chancery suits, some in land litigation, some as advocates, but the best general lawyer in the State—excelling in all departments—is Judge East."

A mere biographer can add nothing to such testimony as all this. There is nothing that needs to be added except a brief reference to his character as

barber shop, a counting room, or even on a street corner, whenever the inconvenience of repairing to the court room or his office seemed rather greater than the importance of the matter involved. In short, he had not a particle of the vanity or affected dignity of office. His bearing on the bench or off the bench, towards the profession, was always marked by courtesy, affability and patience. His retirement from the chancellorship was a source of unusual regret.

Judge East is yet comparatively young, just of the age at which English lawyers reach their prime, and English statesmen come to be regarded as fit to deal with the graver matters of state. Though by no means physically robust in appearance, his composition is of that tough and sinewy sort whose capacity for endurance is unmeasured. According to the probabilities of vital statistics, he has yet many years of good life ahead of him. He has prospered financially, and taken bond against the too frequent calamities of old age. His possibilities are yet great, and his capabilities are sufficient to convert them into probabilities and these last into realizations. He is yet one of the live, progressive men of Tennessee.

HON. ROBERT J. MORGAN.

MEMPHIS.

THE paternal ancestry of Judge Robert J. Morgan is of English origin. Three Morgan brothers emigrated from England to America in colonial days, and settled one in Connecticut, one in Pennsylvania and the third, from whom Judge Morgan descended, in Virginia. Gov. Morgan of New York, descended from the Connecticut branch of the family, and Gen. Daniel Morgan, of Revolutionary fame, from the Virginia branch. The Morgans of Virginia became connected with the Balcours, a family well and widely known in that State.

Judge Morgan's grandfather, John E. Morgan, was a Virginian by birth, and lived and died in that State. Other members of the family removed to Kentucky and Tennessee, in both of which States there are now a large number of living representatives of the name. Judge Morgan's father was also named John E. Morgan. He was a wealthy merchant and banker at LaGrange, Georgia, and also a successful planter. He was a prominent member of the Methodist church for fifty years, and was noted for his fine business capacity and the highest integrity of character. During the late war, he was appointed by President Davis commissioner of the Confederate government for the State of Georgia. He died in 1868, aged seventy years.

Judge Morgan's mother was Miss Mary T. Brown, daughter of Jere Brown, a native of North Carolina, who moved to Georgia. Her mother was a Miss Beasley, of a well known Georgia family. Mrs. Morgan was reared by her uncle, Hon. Jarrel Beasley, a man of some distinction as a member of the Georgia Legislature.

Judge Robert J. Morgan was born in LaGrange, Georgia, March 25, 1826. He was educated at the University of Georgia, and graduated there in 1847. Having previously determined to study law, he entered the office of Bull & Ferrell, at LaGrange, was admitted to the bar in 1849 by Judge Edward Young Hill, and taken as a partner by his preceptors. Shortly afterwards, Judge Bull went upon the bench, and the firm became Ferrell & Morgan, continuing as such until 1859, when Morgan removed to Memphis with a view of practicing law and engaging in planting in the rich Mississippi bottoms. He was at that time in affluent circumstances, having been very successful in his profession as well as inheriting a comfortable estate. Opening an office in Memphis, he remained there until the beginning of the war.

In 1861, he raised and organized at Chattanooga, the Thirty sixth Tennessee Confederate regiment of infantry, and being made colonel, held the command for two years, when the regiment was consolidated, and he was

R. J. Morgan

assigned to duty on the staff of Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk as adjutant general and had to deal with the organization and supervision of Gen. Polk's command, first while he commanded a corps, and afterwards while he commanded a department. He remained with Gen. Polk until the death of the latter, after which he was assigned by the Confederate war department to the adjustment of claims against the government in Georgia, and served in that capacity till the surrender, when he received his parole at Atlanta. Col. Morgan saw service in the Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia campaigns, being stationed at Cumberland Gap during the early part of the war, and afterwards participating in the battles of Murfreesborough and Chickamauga, after which he was transferred to the western department with Gen. Polk.

After the surrender he returned to Memphis and resumed the practice of law. In 1867 he was elected city attorney and filled the office three years. During all this time he was not allowed to vote, but held the position without taking any other oath than the ordinary oath of office.

In November, 1869, without his previous knowledge, Gov. Senter sent him a commission as chancellor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Wm. M. Smith, and at the earnest solicitation of the bar of Memphis he accepted it. An election was ordered in January, 1870, to fill the vacancy, and Judge Morgan was elected over his opponent, Judge John P. Caruthers. This office he filled until the constitutional convention of 1870 declared all the offices of the State vacant. He was a candidate for re-election under the new constitution and was elected over Col. T. S. Ayres, and held the office until September, 1878. He received three commissions as chancellor within six months, once appointed by the governor, twice elected by the people. Judge Morgan occupied the bench as chancellor of the chancery court of Shelby county for about ten years, first under executive appointment and then by popular election. In 1878 he voluntarily retired from the bench and resumed the practice of his profession at Memphis. His administration of the judicial office was eminently satisfactory to the bar and to the people, and reflects honor upon his name. He exhibited rare qualifications for an equity judge, for, added to his culture as a lawyer, and his experience at the bar, his natural gifts of fine common sense, discriminating judgment, and a quick appreciation of the right, fitted him peculiarly to administer the system of equity jurisprudence. These qualities served to enable him to reject sophism and the mere technicalities of the law, and to reach almost unerringly the merit and justice of the cases brought before him; and it may be safely affirmed that no inferior judge in Tennessee ever had fewer of his decisions reversed by the appellate courts. During the period of his incumbency of this office the business of his court was im[illegible]

[illegible] ardent supporter ever since. In 1880 he was elected for the Tenth Congressional district on the Hancock ticket, canvassed his district, and also made speeches in other parts of the State.

Judge Morgan has been twice married: first, in January, 1851, at LaGrange, Georgia, to Miss Mary H. Battle, the daughter of Dr. Andrew Battle. She died in less than one year after her marriage.

In September, 1851, he was married at Milledgeville, Georgia, to Miss Martha E. Fort, daughter of Dr. Tomlinson Fort, an eminent physician, who wrote a work on the practice of medicine which has become very popular in Georgia and the southwest. Dr. Fort served several terms in both branches of the Georgia Legislature, was a member of Congress from that State, and was also president of the Georgia State Bank for several years. During all this time he did a large and lucrative practice. He was one of the projectors of the railroad from Atlanta to Chattanooga, and when Chattanooga was a mere landing on the Tennessee river, he made extensive purchases there, having faith in Chattanooga's future, and that it would some day become an important point. He died at Milledgeville in 1859, at the age of seventy-two. The family was from North Carolina, and removed to Georgia before the Revolution.

Mrs. Morgan's mother was Miss Martha Fannin, of a prominent Georgia family, and a cousin of the celebrated Col. Fannin, who was massacred at the Alamo with Davy Crockett. She was gifted with strong pow[illegible]

ers of mind, judgment and will, and her impress upon her sons has been beneficial and lasting. She died at Macon, Georgia, in 1883, in the eighteenth year of her age. Mrs. Morgan was educated at Milledgeville, Georgia, and is distinguished for her gifts in conversation and writing, for her clear conception of every question that is presented, and the vigor of her elucidation. Few ladies in Tennessee have better claims to be called intellectual, while her cultured mind is scarcely surpassed anywhere. By this marriage Judge Morgan has two children: (1) Mary L. Morgan, born in 1856, now the wife of Mr. John V. Keightly, formerly of Louisville, Kentucky, now of Leesburg, Florida; (2) John E. Morgan, born February 5, 1861, now in business with Orgill Brothers, Memphis.

Judge Morgan's family on both sides have been Methodists for several generations, and he and his wife are both members of that church. He was made a Master Mason at LaGrange, Georgia, where he also took all the Chapter degrees.

By his personal appearance, Judge Morgan would attract attention in any assemblage. He is a man of fine, portly physique, broad shouldered, and with a well balanced head that at once declares him a man of big brain. As a speaker he has few equals in the South. His voice is deep, rich, sonorous—of great compass and power. Both at the bar and on the stump, he is a quick, ready, weighty debater. He has always done a large and lucrative practice, and when he brings his strong will power and determination in full play, his client can almost certainly count on a verdict in his favor.

HON. WILLIAM GIBBS McADOO.

KNOXVILLE.

HON. WILLIAM GIBBS McADOO was born at Island Ford, nine miles northeast from Clinton, Tennessee, April 1, 1820. His ancestor, John McAdoo, came from the old world about the beginning of the eighteenth century, landing at Norfork, Virginia. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, John McAdoo, was born in the valley of Virginia, February 6, 1757, came to East Tennessee in its early settlement, and was with Sevier at the battle of King's mountain. He was also a follower of Sevier through many a bloody fight with the Indians, and was a participant in the rencontre between the forces of Tipton and Sevier in March, 1788, resulting in the downfall of the "State of Franklin." His home in the latter part of his life was at the mouth of Hynds' creek, two miles east from Clinton, Tennessee, where he was the owner and cultivator of valuable lands, and where he died, December 26, 1830. He was married to Martha Grills, September 4, 1787, by whom he had two sons, William, born May 28, 1788, and John, born June 21, 1790. Here his wife died January 8, 1838, and they are buried together in the family burial ground near by.

John McAdoo, the father of William Gibbs McAdoo, together with his brother, responded to the first call for volunteers occasioned by the outbreak of the hostile Creek Indians in 1813, and participated in the bloody conflicts through which Gen. Andrew Jackson broke the power of the Creek nation forever. Soon after his return he again enlisted, was made lieutenant, and again under the leadership of his gallant commander, remained in service until the close of the war by the glorious victory of New Orleans, on January 8, 1815. In August, 1815, he married Miss Mary Ann Gibbs, daughter of John and Anne Gibbs, *nee* Anne Howard, of Anderson county. Hon. William Morrow, of Nashville, formerly treasurer of Tennessee, is a grandson of John and Mary McAdoo, being the only son of Mrs. Emma Morrow (the oldest sister of W. G. McAdoo), and her husband, Robert Morrow.

The Gibbs family deserves mention. Nicholas Gibbs was a native of Baden Baden, Germany, but was descended, on his father's side, from an English family of Norman French extraction, which had its representative with the Conqueror at Hastings, and a devoted follower of Charles the First a member of this family, on the triumph of Cromwell, sought refuge in Germany. There Nicholas Gibbs was born about the year 1735. Joining a recruiting regiment, he came to America in the French service; in 1758, shared in the glory won by the gallant Montcalm in the repulse of the British at Ticonderoga, and coming to the United States, took part once more against the British. He moved to Knox county in the earliest settlement of that region, and left a large family of sons and several daughters. One of these sons, Capt. Nicholas Gibbs, fell at the head of his company in the battle at Tohopeka, and others were in the same war. One of his sons, George W. Gibbs, was, for a long time, a prominent citizen, lawyer and banker at Nashville; and one of the sons of the latter, Hon. C. N. Gibbs, was recently secretary of the State of Tennessee. Nicholas Gibbs died in 1819, and lies buried at his old homestead, in Grassy valley, Knox county. His son, John Gibbs, born, 1769, died, 1840, took part in many of the early struggles with the Indians; was a leading land owner and slaveholder in Anderson county and was an honored county officer.

He left one son, William Howard Gibbs, and several daughters besides Mary Ann Gibbs, already mentioned, the wife of John McAdoo, and mother of W. G. McAdoo.

Hon. William Gibbs McAdoo, spent his youth on his father's plantation at Island Ford, and at the neighboring county schools, learned to read, and evinced that fondness for books which has been a leading characteristic of his life. His father removed to Knoxville in 1828, and resided there two years to afford his children better facilities to acquire education. Here he made rapid progress in English, and began the study of Latin under Rev. Isaac Lewis. The Union Academy being established at Clinton, his father purchased a farm near that village, and for several years young McAdoo pursued his studies under the teaching of the distinguished Dr. G. W. Stewart, of Midway, Mississippi. In 1835, he entered Rittenhouse Academy, in Kingston, where he made progress in his English, Latin and Greek studies. In 1838, then but eighteen years of age, he was appointed principal of Union Academy, at Clinton, a high compliment to one so young. There he taught two years. In 1840, he was made principal of Franklin Academy, at Jacksborough. After teaching there a year, he was induced to return to Union Academy, where he taught in 1841 and in the earlier half of 1842. In the autumn of this year, he entered the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville (then East Tennessee University), where he took a regular classical and scientific course, graduating in August, 1845. Among his fellow students were Hon. J. B. Cooke, now one of the judges of the Supreme court of Tennessee; Hon. W. C. Whitthorne, ex-member of Congress; Hon. J. D. C. Atkins, United States commissioner of Indian affairs; the late Prof. R. L. Kirkpatrick, of the University of Tennessee, and the late J. C. Ramsey, United States district attorney. On the day following his graduation, Mr. McAdoo was elected to the Legislature to represent the counties of Campbell and Anderson. He was a member of the old Whig party—a party then having a decided Democratic majority against it in the Legislature. In this period, he was one of a committee sent to Memphis at the time of the meeting of the great internal improvement convention of 1845, over which Hon. John C. Calhoun presided, and where he uttered his famous doctrine in relation to the duty and the power of the general government to make internal improvements, wherein he spoke of the Mississippi river as "a great inland sea."

On the opening of the Mexican war, in the spring of 1846, Mr. McAdoo hastened home from an absence, joined a company of volunteers as a private, and sought the Rio Grande. Before marching into the interior, he was elected to the first lieutenancy of the company. His friend, John L. Kirkpatrick, was captain. A long march of the regiment—the second regiment of Tennessee volunteers, the brave and eloquent William T. Haskell being the colonel—lay through the beautiful valley at the eastern base of the Sierra Madre mountains through Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, to the city of Tampico, a distance of five hundred miles. Thence the regiment embarked for Vera Cruz, and took part in the siege ending in the capture of that city March, 1847. After a long illness Capt. John L. Kirkpatrick died at Vera Cruz, after which Mr. McAdoo commanded the company, and led it in the charge at the battle of Cerro Gordo in April, 1847. This charge became the subject, soon afterward, of acrimonious controversy between Brigadier Gen. G. J. Pillow and Col. W. T. Haskell. The war assuming greater proportions than was anticipated, a sufficient quota of volunteers for three years was called to the field, and the twelve months men were discharged by reason of expiration of service, and were sent home.

Soon afterward, Mr. McAdoo entered the law office of Judge Edmund Dillahunty, of Columbia, and in 1849, received license to practice law. Early in 1850, he opened a law office in Knoxville; was elected by the Legislature attorney general for the second judicial circuit of Tennessee; was afterward re-elected by the people and held the office until the spring of 1860. In this position, he won a distinction for vigor and impartiality in the discharge of his duties well remembered by those connected with the administration of justice at that period. In the State convention to nominate a candidate of the Whig party for governor in 1847, he was offered the candidacy by the committee on nomination, but being averse to political struggles, declined the honor.

The war between the States found Mr. McAdoo's health shattered by dangerous disease. The better to protect a slave-property, he removed to Georgia, where he entered the southern service in 1863, and continued therein until the war closed. He participated in the struggles at Kennesaw mountian, about Atlanta, at Macon, and throughout the rest of of the war in Georgia. On its close, he opened a law office in Milledgeville.

On the re-organization of the State government, he received the appointment of district attorney, and afterward was made judge of the Twentieth judicial district. He resigned these to accept the presidency of the St. Mary's and Western railroad company. In 1877, he was offered a position in the *corps* of instructors in his old *alma mater*, the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, which he yet holds, thus returning to the work which most delighted his early life—*teaching*. Judge McAdoo is the author of an *Elementary Geology* of Tennessee, numerous alumni addresses, literary lectures, centennial poems, etc., etc. He has written much for the press, contributing to the journals of the day editorials, criticisms and news letters. He has unpublished manuscripts, intended for publication, sufficient to make a large volume.

[illegible] McA[illegible] [illegible] 1850 to [illegible] Miss Anne [illegible] Rose, daughter of Wm. [illegible] Rose, of Mississippi. Mr. Rose was [illegible] Yorkville, [illegible] Miss Cecilia [illegible] Nancy [illegible] had two [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Rose; [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] F. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mr. McAdoo died in 1883, in Knoxville, and [illegible] in Old Gray cemetery.

In 1857, Judge McAdoo was married to Mrs. Mary McDonald, nee Mary Georgia Rose, widow of Randolph McDonald, who died at Savannah, Georgia, a few years previous to 1850. Mrs. McAdoo is a granddaughter of Charles Floyd, of North Hempstead county, Virginia, a member of the St. Helena Guards of the Revolutionary war, and whose son, John Floyd, [illegible] Governor [illegible] Virginia, married Miss Isabella Rose, daughter of Benjamin Rose, South Carolina. John Floyd and Isabella Floyd were born four sons and [illegible] daughters, who [illegible] to George [illegible] Florida. Of these sons, the eldest, born in 1797, was Charles Rinaldo Floyd, the father of Mrs. McAdoo. He was married to Miss Julia Rose Rose, of St. Marys, and [illegible] were born [illegible] Miss Emily Floyd, the wife of Wm. McAdoo [illegible] Rosalie Sarah Haynes, widow of James W. Haynes, of Memphis, Virginia; 3d, Charles R. Floyd, deceased; 4th, Richard S. Floyd, of San Francisco, California. [illegible] maternal grandfather of Mrs. McAdoo, Mr. John Rose, was a native of Dornoch, Scotland, and married Miss Isabella Ross, of Falmouth, Jamaica.

Mrs. McAdoo is in possession of a silver crescent worn by her cap by her great-grandfather, Charles Floyd, a member of the St. Helena Guards, and bear [illegible] "Liberty or Death." Her grandfather, Gen. John Floyd, was commander-in-chief of the Georgia troops [illegible] service at the outbreak of the Creek war in 1813. He led his troops into the Creek country and fought the Indians in the battles of Calibee, Tallassee and Autossee, was afterward in command of the American forces in Savannah until the war was ended. He was a member of Congress afterwards, was a large planter, and his hospitable mansion, on the border of the sea, was the resort of hosts of friends. He died June 20, 1839. His son, Charles R. Floyd, while a youth of sixteen years took part in the battles fought with the Indians in the Creek war. For his gallantry he was appointed to a cadetship at West Point, where he received a military education. In 1821 he traveled in Europe and visited Waterloo and other great battle fields. He was appointed by Gen. Winfield Scott to the chief command of the Georgia troops engaged in the removal of the Cherokee Indians in 1838, and performed the duty with such celerity and dispatch, that bloodshed was averted. He received the warm commendation of Gen. Scott. He was an exquisite scholar, poet, painter, and noted for his chivalry, which never knew a stain. He died at his home in Camden county, in March, 1845.

Judge W. G. McAdoo, by his second marriage, is the father of three sons—John Floyd, William Gibbs, and Malcolm Ross, and of four daughters—Caroline Blackshear, Rosalie Floyd, Nora Howard and Laura Sterrett.

As adjunct professor of English and modern languages, Judge McAdoo has under his instruction the classes in higher English grammar, rhetoric, and English literature and history, in our State University, and he still retains the full measure of his vigor and prompt ability in the discharge of duty.

HON. SOLON E. ROSE.

THE Rose ancestry of Judge Solon E. Rose, subject of this sketch, dates authentically back [illegible] 1740. Beyond that, however, it is known that the "Clan of the Rose" were located about thirty miles from Inverness, Scotland, and that they were [illegible] noted for their intermarriages with the Campbells and Grahams. The mother of William Wallace was a Rose, as is stated in the history of the Clan [illegible]. The Rose family coat of arms was [illegible] with [illegible] bearing three roses upon it, the whole surmounted by a star, and bearing the motto [illegible] "Virtue kindles the [illegible]."

The genealogical tree of the Rose family, reaching back three hundred years, was destroyed during the late civil war. It was transmitted to the youngest son of the oldest son, in continued succession, and in its absence the data herein recorded is given from family tradition. Rev. Dr. Robert Rose, the executor of the vast estate of Gov. Spottswood, of Virginia, a man of eminent ability and social worth, came over to America with Gov. Spottswood, who died about 1740. He had four sons, Henry, Hugh, William and Charles, one of whom, probably Henry Rose, was the direct ancestor of the subject of this sketch. He was related to many prominent families of Virginia.

Henry Rose's grandson, John Rose was the father of William Rose, the father of Solon E. Rose. John Rose married Elizabeth Davis, and settled on Rose creek, Brunswick county, Virginia, when twenty years old, and there died when near the age of eighty. His relative, Dr. Robert H. Rose married the sister of James Madison.

Col. William Rose, father of Solon E. Rose, was born on Rose creek, Virginia, December 19, 1779, and moved to Giles county, Tennessee in 1813. He married in Virginia, Miss Elizabeth Winfield Meredith, whose mother was a Winfield, and a relative of Gen. Winfield Scott. Col. William Rose was a farmer, was elected colonel of the county militia, was a Democrat; a Methodist from early youth; a man who never drank a drop of liquor in his life; a remarkably well rounded character, distinguished for his devotion to his church, for his numerous charities, his hospitalities and agreeable, social manners. He was one of the first aldermen of the town of Pulaski, and was associated with Aaron V. Brown and others, who afterwards became prominent. One of his favorite sayings was, "If you meet a Scotchman who seems to be a gentleman, trust him; he'll do to trust." He died May 25, 1851 at the age of seventy two. His wife, a most heavenly minded and lovely woman, long preceded him to the grave, dying in Giles county, Tennessee, December 31, 1829, at about the age thirty five. She was born in Brunswick county, Virginia, daughter of David Meredith, whose father came over from Wales. She bore Col. William Rose seven children, all sons, to-wit: (1). Edward Winfield Rose, who was chairman and county judge of Giles county twenty three years, was also once a member of the Legislature, and next to Thomas Martin, filled a larger space than any man ever in the county. (2). William Meredith Rose, now living in Nashville, was long a merchant and farmer in Giles county. One of his daughters, Henrietta, is the wife of Col. Hume Field, of Confederate army fame. (3). Alfred Hicks Rose, now a farmer in Hardeman county, Tennessee, and was for some years judge of the probate court there. (4). Robert Henry Rose, now a lawyer of fine standing at Lawrenceburg, Tennessee; was chancellor for eight years and circuit judge two years, at Lawrenceburg, before the war. He has never married. (5). Fielding Rose, died, aged thirty, a successful merchant. (6). David Erwin Rose, was a physician and a fine *belles-lettres* scholar; died at the age of thirty-one. (7). Solon Eldridge Rose, subject of this sketch.

Col. Solon Eldridge Rose was born in Giles county, Tennessee, August 18, 1818. He was educated in the Pulaski Wurtemburg Academy, having previously studied under James McCallum, one of the sterling characters of Tennessee. When eighteen years old, he went to the Florida war and was in the battles of the Withlacoochla, Panasophea and the Wahoo swamp. At the two battles of the Wahoo, he attracted the attention of Gov. Call and Col. Bradford by his daring in leading the charge. After the battle, Gov. Call called on him and said: "You have won the golden spurs," and Col. Bradford said, "I have a beautiful daughter that is our prize."

For awhile after ar[illegible] Florida war he was clerk in a store at Pulaski at [illegible]. In 1839, he commenced studying law in the office of Shield & Rose, procured license in his twenty-second year, practiced awhile at Pulaski, but shortly [illegible] located at Lawrenceburg, where, in February, 1843, he was elected attorney general of that circuit and held the position six years. At the expiration of his term, every lawyer in the circuit assured him, either in person or by letter, he would have no opposition if he wanted the office again. He, however, declined re-election. He did a very lucrative practice at Lawrenceburg for the ten years succeeding his attorney generalship. From 1848 to 1859, he was president of the Lawrenceburg bank, one of the banks that paid every dollar of its currency after the war. During that time he was also engaged in manufacturing business, and in connection with Gen. Allen and others, built the Crescent mills in Lawrence county, at an expenditure of $40,000. He moved from Lawrenceburg to Pulaski early in 1859, and formed a partnership with Judge John A. Tinnon, which continued till Tinnon's elevation to the bench, June, 1883. He has, himself, been repeatedly commissioned special judge of the chancery and circuit courts. He has, for many years, been a director in the Nashville & Decatur railroad, and in 1869 succeeded Mr. Thomas Martin, deceased, as president of the Giles National Bank, of Pulaski. In his professional career, Judge Rose has practiced at the courts with President Polk, Govs. Neill S. and John C. Brown, Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, Judges Archibald Wright and Milton Brown, Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, and others who became distinguished in political life and in their profession.

Judge Rose however is not more noted for his legal learning and facility of speech, than for his literary acquirements. He has long been regarded as one of the most eloquent orators in the State, while he has ever proven himself exceedingly felicitous with the pen. As early as 1841-45, he edited, for twelve months, the *Academist*, a literary paper published at Lawrenceburg, and demonstrated his ready acquaintance with the classics, and was perfectly at home among the standard *belletristi*. He has been always an active supporter of school and other public enterprises. He is a member of the American Legion of Honor, and in religion, his proclivities are Methodistic, though he is not a communicant, and while the rubric of his faith is not so diversified as that of some, yet he is orthodox.

Judge Rose was raised by a Democratic father, but up to the war he himself was a Whig—every drop of blood in him. In 1848, he canvassed his congressional

[illegible] with [illegible] Hon. [illegible] Hon. [illegible] [illegible] years. [illegible] and [illegible] in Tennessee [illegible]

In 1881 [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] He was [illegible] and [illegible] He [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] thanks to [illegible] the expression of [illegible] for my [illegible] for the [illegible] United States senator. To-day [illegible] that I could [illegible] earnest support. [illegible] myself a candidate [illegible] a single letter [illegible] not less grateful for the [illegible] honor [illegible] me. Not that I was [illegible] the most [illegible] I had been elected. Others [illegible] more ability to the discharge of its duties [illegible] devotion to the interests [illegible] I should have given my support to measures [illegible] if I believed the interest and welfare [illegible] the general interest of the country. Nor that I would forget my own loved South. Thou land of my nativity

"Where [illegible] see,
My [illegible] the [illegible]."

Tennessee has given [illegible] genius and valor to the world, has kept step in [illegible] with the [illegible] of human progress, and her destiny and her prosperity [illegible] linked with the entire country. The election of Judge Jackson will add lustre to the name of Tennessee, and the manner of his election I hope will be [illegible] the common good. I hope ere long all political [illegible] shall vanish, the winter pass, the springtime [illegible] and the voice [illegible] be heard in the land, from the Aroostook to the Rio Grande, from Puget sound to [illegible] lakes to gulf, and from sea to sea [illegible] of brotherhood moving on [illegible] wealth and [illegible]. Notwithstanding [illegible] that having been twice [illegible] the grand position of United States senator [illegible]. As the [illegible] like a sea [illegible] surface, there [illegible] which I had seen but [illegible] my preconceived opinions [illegible] in his bearing [illegible] of pluck and generous [illegible] for [illegible] he waved over the distracted [illegible] and the line gave way [illegible]

"[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]"

[illegible] was my defeat. Then vanished the [illegible] of my youth, the earnest wish of my manhood, and the solace of my declining years. But with the [illegible] of such an honor, I can well afford to [illegible] my political robe and lie down to [illegible]. Why regret? Fame is but the [illegible] the cloud pavilion in the sky, is [illegible] the mercy of the inconstant winds. Now to the [illegible] Judge Jackson with my hand [illegible] I thank him for his magnanimous conduct [illegible] the fever of the contest. Gentlemen of the convention, without regard to party, I hope your lives may be long, prosperous, useful and happy. May the Christian's hope guide you through life's devious journey, may all your ways be ways of pleasantness and all your paths be peace. May your roof trees distil blessings as [illegible] the sky of Hermon, and around your firesides cluster life's fondest endearments.

Since the foregoing memorable episode in the life of Judge Rose, he has not sought or held political office, except in 1884 when he was unanimously elected by the State Democratic convention of Tennessee, as a delegate for the State at large to the national Democratic convention at Chicago, which nominated Cleveland and Hendricks.

Col. Rose's reputation as an orator, which has caused his selection as orator of the day on numerous notable occasions, was enhanced by the eloquent and brilliant speech he delivered on "Giles county Day," May 17, 1880, at the Nashville Centennial Exposition—the occasion being the dedication of Giles county's tribute, the burthen of the speech being the history of the county, and especially of the three governors that county has furnished the State. The *Pulaski Citizen*, May 20, 1880, says of that speech:

"Giles county has reason to be proud of the manner in which Col. Solon E. Rose represented her people at

[illegible] Hon. Roderick Random Butler (Republican), [illegible] the votes that defeated Judge Rose.

the Centennial Exposition Monday last. His oration was a chaste and finished effort, perfectly adapted to every requirement of refined and cultivated taste, and so exquisitely in harmony with the inspiration and patriotic purposes of the day as to attract general attention to its marked superiority over any similar effort, either written or uttered, that the Centennial cause has yet given birth to. For delicacy of conception, elevation of thought, brilliancy of style and poetic fervor, it is worthy of being classed with the finest literary productions of the day. It is the superb contribution of a scholar, a poet and a patriot to the annals of the time, and one that Giles county will feel an especial pride in preserving.

Col. Rose married in Lawrence county, Tennessee, November 11, 1843, Miss Marcella Buchanan, who was born in that county, June 25, 1823, daughter of M. H. Buchanan, Esq., once sheriff of Giles county, a farmer and large slaveholder. Her paternal grandfather, William Buchanan, was from South Carolina, and settled on Buchanan's creek (named for him), in Giles county, about 1810. His mother was the daughter of Maximilian Haynie, the South Carolina astronomer, an historical character.

Mrs. Rose's mother, *nee* Miss Ethalinda Bumpass, was daughter of Dr. James Bumpass, and niece of Dr. Gabriel Bumpass—the latter a remarkable but eccentric physician, who afterwards settled in Lawrence county, where he died, ninety-nine years old. Mrs. Rose's oldest brother, Franklin Buchanan, was speaker of the Tennessee House of Representatives in 1847-48. Another brother, Dr. Robert M. Buchanan, is now a prominent physician at Okalona, Mississippi, and her brother, Gabriel J. Buchanan, is a brilliant lawyer at Aberdeen, in the same State. Her nephew, Col. John M. Simonton (son of her oldest sister, Mrs. Gilbreath Simonton), was a colonel in the Confederate service, and president of the Mississippi senate.

Mrs. Rose was finely educated at Pulaski, and has all her life borne the reputation of being a woman surpassingly handsome, and is an exceptionally lovely character, from what is the brightest page in human life—her devotion to duty. Through all his trials in life, Col. Rose confesses to have found in her an admirable aid. Though a comfortable and hospitable housekeeper, she is noted for her good, sound common sense economy, always avoiding extravagance. The children born of this union are four in number: (1) Solonia Marcella Rose, born November 16, 1844; studied first under Mrs. Adams; then at Dr. Prettyman's Female College, Louisville; graduated at the Columbia Athenaeum; married Capt. John D. Flautt, cashier of the Giles National Bank; has four children, Marcella Rose, Solon J., Mary Lizzie, and John Haynie. (2) William Haynie Rose, born April 23, 1847; educated at Pulaski, now a farmer in Giles county; married Miss Maria Louisa Stacy, daughter of Major J. B. Stacy, clerk and master at Pulaski, [illegible] Wesley Hamm. (3) Elizabeth Ethalinda Rose, born in 1849, [illegible] May, 1858, [illegible] Edward Franklin Rose, born December 19, 1850, educated first at Pulaski, graduated at Washington Lee University, for a time [illegible] Bank, but is now a large planter in Lawrence county, Mississippi. He married Miss Louisa Marcella Martin, grandaughter of Thomas Martin, of Pulaski, and cases of Mrs. O. M. Spofford. She is the daughter of William M. Martin, now deceased (see church of Thomas Martin elsewhere in this volume). Her mother, *nee* Miss Lizzie Otis, is a niece of the late Mrs. Dr. Thomas A. Atchison, of Nashville, and of Mrs. Tyree Rodes, of Giles county. They have one child, Lizzie Otis.

Col. Rose prides himself on the fact that his children are of exemplary habits, of high social standing, prosperous in life, and have been signally fortunate in their marriages.

Col. Rose began life without means, though at one time his father was a man of fortune, but was so reduced by his exceeding kindness of heart in assuming suretyship for others. His estate was much diminished. On this account the son was compelled, the last few years, to educate himself, yet he bravely devoted himself to his profession, was prompt in meeting his obligations and faithful in the discharge of his duties. In this way he got a start, acquired a reputation, and when he had surplus money, invested it in bank stock or manufacturing enterprises. He has never failed to be at his banking office on time in fifteen years, unless necessarily absent. His chief characteristics as a business man and a lawyer, are his punctuality—attending to business at once, seeing to his cases in all their detail, and pursuing them with indomitable perseverance. He now owns and is interested in three fine farms, and is reckoned among the solid men of the State. He owes his success in life to his father's temperate example, never having taken a drink in a saloon in his life, to abstaining from vices, to being just to all men, and to assuming the demands of duty with courage and determination.

When Col. Rose was asked what counsel, drawn from his experience and a review of his own history, he wished to transmit to his posterity, he said: "Have some definite aim in view; select some pursuit and follow it with perseverance and fixedness of purpose; labor assiduously. Few things of value are acquired without labor. Labor is our heritage, but the parent of success. Accumulate, but accumulate honestly. Carry conscience into business and politics as well as into ethics. Always be prompt in the discharge of duty. Promptness is a high virtue. 'Punctuality is the politeness of kings.' Cultivate the social virtues, for they are the graces of life, but not to the neglect of the sterner virtues, for devotion to duty is the brightest page in the book of life. Be always polite; politeness is the cheapest

prosperity, but meet misfortune with fortitude; for human virtue should be equal to human calamity. Avoid evil; do good. Be temperate. Aid religious progress by an exemplary life, rather than by doctrinal theories. Christianity by the spread of the blessings of civilization beyond all other creeds is alone sufficient to inspire faith in its truth and command our zealous support.

COL. JOSEPH RHEA ANDERSON.

THE Andersons are of Scotch Irish origin. The first ancestors of Col. Joseph Rhea Anderson, subject of this sketch, were rebels in Scotland, settled in the north of Ireland, and subsequently emigrated to Augusta county, Virginia. The grandfather, John Anderson, in 1773, moved to what is known as the Block House, on the fork of Carters Valley, Scott county, Virginia, when the country was a wilderness. He raised a family of four sons, William, John, Audley and Isaac, and four daughters, Mary (who married John Skillern), Elizabeth (who married William Christian), Sarah (who married Rev. Andrew Galbraith), and Peggy (who married Rev. John Henizer). The family was twice run out from their dwelling there by the Indians, and took refuge in Fort Clapp, near Abingdon, Virginia. John Anderson died October 13, 1817. His wife, nee Rebecca Maxwell, was a descendant of the Campbell family, of whom Alexander Campbell was the most notable. She died February 21, 1824.

The youngest son of John Anderson was Isaac Anderson, father of the subject of this sketch, who raised a family of twelve children on the old homestead. He never accumulated much property except in lands. His character was that of a careful, God fearing man. He was a Sunday school teacher, and every Sunday evening he asked and rehearsed the questions in the catechism to his family, and it was the regular Sunday work of his children to get those lessons. He was known as Col. Isaac C. Anderson, of Scott county, Virginia, having charge and control of the militia of his day. He filled the office of magistrate in Scott county over twenty five years. His leading trait of character was unswerving integrity. He could not bear to hear a man tell a falsehood, and was apt to tell him of it if he did. His death occurred February 7, 1872.

Col. Isaac Anderson's wife was Miss Margaret Rhea, who was born on the homestead of her father, Back creek, Sullivan county, Tennessee, August 7, 1791. She was the daughter of Joseph Rhea, a descendant of Rev. Joseph Rhea, who lived at Pontotoc, Pennsylvania, son of Rev. Joseph Rhea, of the Presbyterian church. Her mother, nee Frances Bredin, came from Ireland to this country a widow with five daughters, and settled at what is now known as the Byars farm, Washington county, Virginia. Mrs. Anderson was well educated in the common English branches. Her characteristics were firmness, decision, industry and perseverance. In the rearing of her children she made persistent effort in teaching them to be self sustaining and self reliant, and always to keep out of debt. She was exceedingly economical and taught her children economy and saving habits. She died April 24, 1873, having been the mother of twelve children: (1). Rebecca, who married Joseph Newland. (2) Joseph Rhea, subject of this sketch. (3). John, died March 12, 1849. (4) Audley, married Miss Cornelia Alexander. (5) Samuel Rhea, married Miss Mary Ryder. (6) Frances married J. J. Hughes. (7) Eliza married D. J. Carr. (8) Sarah Ann, married H. S. Kane. (9) Caroline, died unmarried, June 27, 1850. (10) Mary married J. H. Earnest. (11) Isaac C., married Nannie Stuart. (12) Jane, married William Stuart. The most of those surviving are now living in Sullivan and Washington counties, Tennessee.

Joseph Rhea Anderson was born October 25, 1819. His first fourteen and a half years were spent on the farm with his parents. His principal book talent was in mathematics, and he studied the rudimentary branches by himself; as also grammar, dictionary, geography and astronomy later on, when he went to live with his uncle. The first money he ever made was fifty cents, received for a bushel of Irish potatoes, which he raised on his own patch on the farm. He kept that half dollar two or three years, thus laying the foundation of his future banking house. In March, 1834, being not yet fifteen years old, he began as a clerk in the store of his uncle, Samuel Rhea, at Blountville, Tennessee, on a salary of fifty dollars a year and board, and remained there until October, 1842, eight years, in which he acted as salesman and deputy postmaster. During this time he saved seven hundred and fifty dollars, his salary having been gradually increased. When twenty one years of age he borrowed five hundred dollars from his father and five hundred dollars from an uncle, and went into business for himself on one thousand seven hundred and fifty

dollars capital, at Eden's Ridge Tennessee. He remained there till March, 1841, paid back the five hundred dollars borrowed from his uncle, but his father would never receive the money borrowed from him, as he intended, as he said, to give it to his son, but the son redeemed the note, with interest, in February, 1872 after his father's death, and the money went to the heirs of the estate

In March, 1844, he went into partnership at Blountville, with his uncle, Samuel Rhea, and remained equal partner, taking charge and conducting the business, until September, 1853, when they dissolved partnership he having previously purchased of his father in law, Rev. James King, one hundred acres of land at what is now known as the town of Bristol. Col Anderson is the founder of the town of Bristol He laid out the lots and made a plat of the town in 1852, and is now the only man living there that was there at the time This one hundred acres, lying partly in Virginia and partly in Tennessee, he named Bristol, after the great manufacturing city of Bristol, England, in the hope that it might some day become a great iron manufacturing center. In September, 1853, he moved his family to Bristol, when it was a large meadow, and commenced business as a merchant, in the house now standing at the corner of Fourth and Main streets.

He conducted that business in his own name until 1860, when he took two of his clerks—young men—John P. Wood and J. M. Hicks, into partnership, the firm name being changed to Anderson, Wood & Hicks Col Anderson went into the banking business, leaving his partners in charge of the mercantile house. Both businesses were abandoned in 1862, in consequence of the war, and he kept out of the strife as long as he could, but finally acted as assessor and collector of war taxes, collecting only Confederate money, from 1862 to 1865.

He resumed business as a merchant in the spring of 1866, and continued alone until 1870, when he formed a partnership with his brother, Andley Anderson, and nephews, John C. Anderson and A. B. Carr, under the firm title of J. R. Anderson & Co He left control of this house in charge of the other members of the firm, and in 1870 re-engaged in banking. The firm continued until March, 1882, when Mr. Anderson sold out to J C. Anderson and A. B. Carr, who are still in the trade at Bristol.

In 1876, he established the First National Bank of Bristol on a paid up capital of fifty thousand dollars. After running that bank awhile he took up the State charter bank, October, 1879, until October, 1883, when he formed the National Bank of Bristol, of which he is now president. The capital has not been changed, though it has been increased, which is a matter private The bank is reported on a good footing, and does a general banking business. In 1842, Col. Anderson was worth seven hundred and fifty dollars; in 1852, seven thousand dollars, in 1862, twenty thousand dollars; in 1872, twenty thousand dollars; and in 1882 he paid taxes on sixty thousand dollars, his property consisting chiefly of real estate and bank stock while as a banker he does a business of over two million dollars per annum

Col. Anderson from his early life and throughout as clerk merchant trader and banker has conducted his business upon the enduring basis of honesty and truthfulness. These principles he inculcates in his family and also impresses the great principle that man makes nothing unless he saves it, and nothing only by practicing self denial through life. Young men experiment at something and fail, then strike out at something else, this, he believes, is getting out of a safe boat into one that is leaky. He has had but two occupations in life merchandising and banking, both in the same line and his advice to boys is, "stick to one business and make a success of it, as you can, no odds what the business is. He has cultivated staying power, saving power, and worked on an average eleven hours a day.

Col. Anderson married at Sapling Grove (now Bristol), June 5, 1845, Miss Melinda W King, born June 27, 1821, daughter of Rev. James King, a Presbyterian minister, of a Virginia family. Her mother, nee Miss Mourning Micajah Watkins, was born in North Carolina, daughter of Col. Watkins, a planter, near Halifax, Mrs Anderson on her mother's side, is related to the Williams family, of Tennessee. Mrs. Anderson graduated at the Young Ladies' Seminary, Knoxville, under Dr. Esterbrook. She is noted for her traits of kindness and her work with the infant classes in Sabbath school, and having joined the Presbyterian church in 1836, has been a faithful and constant Christian worker from that beginning.

By this marriage six children have been born. (1). James, born April 4, 1846, still living with his father an afflicted child. (2). Sarah Ann, born August, 1847, died May 6, 1853. (3). John Campbell, born March 27, 1850, graduated at Princeton, New Jersey, 1872, now a merchant at Bristol, married his cousin, Sarah Ann Anderson, daughter of Andley Anderson. She died in September, 1884, leaving five children, Andley King, Joseph Rhea, Margaret Melinda, Alice Florence, and an infant, who died the week after the mother. (4) Isaac Samuel, born December 9, 1851, attended King College, Bristol, and graduated at Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia; unmarried, is now a Presbyterian minister, and has been an evangelist six years in Lee and Scott counties, Virginia present residence, Jonesville, Virginia. (5). Margaret Micajah, born November 4, 1857, graduated at Rogersville Female College, and afterwards at Oxford, Ohio; married John H Caldwell son of Rev. George A. Caldwell; now book keeper in the First National Bank, Bristol; has three children Margaret Melinda, John Hardin, and Joseph Rhea. (6). Joseph King, born August 10, 1861; died January 3, 1863.

Col Anderson's boyhood was exemplary, so much so

that he thought himself as good as members of the church [illegible]. He did not see the necessity of joining a church [illegible]. When eighteen years of age, he attended a revival in 1838 at the Presbyterian church in Blountville, conducted by Rev. Daniel Regan. He kept up his connection with the Blountville church from 1838 to 1853, when he removed to Bristol, and joined the church there. He has been an elder for the past twenty-seven years, and a Sabbath-school teacher forty-five years; was superintendent of the school at Bristol from 1853 to 1860. He regularly attends the Sabbath-school to this day, however, preferring to teach, loving to study the lessons and to investigate the Bible.

Col. Anderson does not know the taste of brandy or whiskey, never drank a drop of intoxicating liquor in his life, and has never tasted wine only in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. He has never chewed tobacco. He smoked cigars occasionally, after his majority, but since his marriage has not used tobacco in any form. When a boy he never dissipated his nights, but stayed in the counting-room at the store, studying. He has never been sick in bed a day in his life, all attributable to his regular habits of eating and drinking wholesome diet. In personal appearance he looks glad and grateful, stands five feet ten inches high, and weighs one hundred and sixty-eight pounds.

In politics, he began as a Democrat, but as is natural to suppose, he believes in paying every dollar of the State debt, and opposed the 50-3 settlement. The only office of a political nature he has ever held was from 1858 to 1876, when he was either the mayor or a member of the board of aldermen of Bristol. In 1862 he became a Mason, and has taken twelve degrees including Knight Templar, and is now Eminent Commander of Johnson Commandery at Bristol, and has served as Worshipful Master and Captain of the Host. Since 1842 he has been a Son of Temperance, and has occasionally lectured on temperance. He is now Grand Worthy Patriarch of the State of Tennessee, elected in October, 1883, and again in 1884. Outside of the church, his principal work has been that of advocating temperance, organizing societies and conducting "Bands of Hope"—taking little boys into the pledge, some of whom are now grown men, and frequently write him letters of thanks for his care in setting them out in life on a temperance basis. Ninety per cent. of the members of his "Bands of Hope" have stood faithful to the pledge.

Col. Anderson was a railroad director from 1863 to 1865, having at that time charge of the funds of the East Tennessee and Virginia road. In 1868 he became a director again and continued such until 1883, under the auspices of the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad.

His life is one of great simplicity and directness of manner and unimpeachable integrity, his object and aim being to elevate the morals of the people and bring them up to a higher standard. As a rule he has few intimate, personal friends outside of his family, and very few persons know much about his business. But his philanthropic life has won for him the reputation of being "a good man," and what title is higher or more honorable than that?

PROF. A. T. BARRETT, LL.D.

A TEACHER whose pupils in their junior year can calculate eclipses, and develop all the formulas of plane and spherical trigonometry, is entitled to the notice of a biographer, and the attention of those who would assist in moulding the institutions of the country and leave their impress on the times.

Prof. A. T. Barrett is such a man. He was born at Kingsville, Ohio, April 12, 1817, and there spent his boyhood working on a farm in the summer and going to school in the winter till 1838, when he went to Detroit, Michigan, and spent one year with his oldest brother, Myron E. Barrett, then president of the Bryant & Stratton Mercantile College, that city. He then returned to Kingsville, entered the academy there, under the tuition of Profs. C. W. Heywood and A. J. Barrett, LL.D. (the latter being his brother, a graduate of the University at Rochester, New York, and now pastor of the Baptist church of that city). Under their tuition he studied four years, but for lack of means did not go to college. Instead, he went to Niles, Michigan, in 1843, and entered the service of J. S. Tuttle, where he spent two years, when he again returned to Kingsville, where his parents lived, and studied in the academy another year. In 1845, he entered the University of Rochester, remained there four years, and graduated in 1849, having taught school, at odd times, to get means to pay his way. On graduating he took the highest prize given in the university—the Davis gold medal—a prize given for excellence in scholarship and oratory. He then went to Loweville, New York, and became connected with the Loweville Academy, occupying the chair of *belles lettres*, thence to Erie, Pennsylvania, where he became associated with his brother-in-law, M. R. Warner (who had married his sister, Emily Barrett), as general insurance agent, his field being western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio. After remaining in this position

nearly two years, he was in the summer of 1871, elected by the trustees of Mary Sharp College, Winchester, Tennessee, professor of mathematics, and has filled that chair ever since, with honor to himself, to the institution and the South.

In politics, Prof. Barrett is a Democrat; in religion, a Baptist. He is also a member of the Knights of Honor and of the Knights and Ladies of Honor. He joined the church at the age of fifteen and has always lived the life of a consistent and devoted member. Thus he had a good induction and a good "send off" being well equipped for the contest with a rough roll and tumble world.

Prof. Barrett married at Kingsville, Ohio, August 22, 1871, Miss Kate C. Stanton, born February 23, 1848, daughter of Warren Stanton, a merchant of that place, who was arrested by the Federal authorities during the war for hurrahing for Jeff. Davis, and was confined at the Columbus military prison, where he contracted a cold, which resulted in his death. His father was an old resident, and one of the early settlers of Kingsville, Ohio, having moved there from New York in 1817.

Mrs. Barrett's mother, *nee* Miss Mary Wellman, of a New York family, is now living with Prof. Barrett at Winchester. Her other children, Jimmy and Fred, died in early life. Mrs. Barrett was educated at Kingsville, is a lady of rare culture, and is noted for her exceptional good judgment and administrative ability. Before marriage she had a successful experience as a teacher, and is now a member of the faculty of Mary Sharp College.

To his union with Miss Stanton, three children have been born to Prof. Barrett, all born at Winchester: (1), Daisy A., born September 18, 1872. (2), Maud S., born September 6, 1874. (3), Roy W., born August 7, 1877.

The Barretts are English people. One of Prof. Barrett's ancestors fired the first gun in the American Revolution. There were two divisions of the family: one came south; one remained in New England, and from this latter branch Prof. Barrett is descended. His father, Amos Barrett, was a native of Oneida county, New York, moved to Ohio, a single man, and engaged in farming. He has held several offices in the town of Kingsville, is a man of fine brain, scholarly and of undoubted integrity. His life has been consistent, and he has been a leader in the Baptist church at Kingsville for a generation, and is one of the standard men of that place. He married (1827) Miss Maria Brown, of a New York family, by whom he had ten children, eight of whom are living: Myron, Perry, Judson, Stephen, Clinton, Emily (wife of M. R. Warner, before mentioned), Susan Adelaide and Albert Tennyson, subject of this sketch. The two children that died were Clarinda and Adelaide, the latter Prof. Barrett's twin sister.

Prof. Barrett's mother died in August, 1881, at the age of seventy, a lady remarkable for devotion to her children, making [illegible] for their [illegible] life being one of toil for this purpose till her death. All the qualities which adorn woman were conspicuous in her. She was never so happy as when making others happy. She, also, was a Baptist. A few years before her death her golden wedding was celebrated, at which were present her children and nineteen grandchildren.

Beginning life without a cent, Prof. Barrett has achieved financial success as well as distinction in his profession. Strict economy and a sacrifice of every interest in the performance of duty lie at the bottom of his success. Working with patience satisfied with moderate income, and with an eye single to the accomplishment of one thing, turning a deaf ear to flattering entreaty from other directions, and with a determination to make character in his chosen profession of mathematics, he has won a most enviable fame as a teacher of rare culture and excellence, and possessing executive ability, which opens the future in most promising aspect.

As a teacher, some of his methods are somewhat novel and peculiar. The fundamental principles to which he adheres in all his instructions are: 1. To generate in the student a love for the *subject* under consideration, and not to move a wheel until he succeeds in that. 2. To generate in the student a desire to acquire an education, as an end rather than as a means; thus reversing the theory so long held by educators of the past. 3. To move upon the principle that education is the growth of the individual mind, and not mere mental accretion. 4. That instruction, unless assimulated, is food undigested. 5. That education is a force which acts from within outward, and an essential element of this growth is the consent of the pupil's *will*. He holds that you can no more educate a child than you can grow an oak. The child is the germ of the man, as the acorn is the germ of the oak; as we may supply moisture, heat and light to the one, to *induce* growth, so we may furnish instruction to the other, by means of which the mind is developed. Instruction is food, but it must be *taken*, masticated, digested and assimilated as material food is. 6. In the government of his school he throws the responsibility upon the honor of the pupil, while recognizing the wisdom of Solomon, that a child left to herself will bring her parents to shame.

It was through the personal persuasion of Dr. Z. C. Graves that Prof. Barrett accepted the chair of mathematics in Mary Sharp College. He received the degree A. B. in 1869, that of A.M. from the university at Rochester, New York, in 1871, and that of LL.D. from the Southwestern Baptist University at Jackson, Tennessee.

Two of his brothers, Judson and Stephen, graduated at the same university (Rochester), the former in 1854, the latter in 1859. Stephen Barrett is now principal of the high school at Lincoln, Nebraska. Perry Barrett is a physician of considerable eminence in Oregon. Clinton Barrett is a prominent and efficient railroad

[illegible] Chattanooga, Tennessee. Myron Barrow [illegible] great celebrity as a penman and [illegible]. His sister, Emily, is a lady of high literary [illegible], and his sister, Susan, stands in the highest rank as a musician, both as a pianist and vocalist. Every member of the family are Christians in fact as well as in name, and adorn society wherever they go. It is a talented and brainy family.

CAPT. W. D. HAYNES.

[illegible]

THE Haynes family is of German origin, as the family features so plainly indicate. The original German name was *Heine*. The celebrated Robert Y. Hayne, of South Carolina, was of the same family though the name is spelled somewhat differently.

Capt. W. D. Haynes' grandfather, George Haynes, was a native of east Virginia, Westmoreland county, was a farmer, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and a member of George Washington's body guard. His son, John Haynes, father of Capt. Haynes, was born in Carter county, Tennessee, and was a millwright by occupation. He married Miss Elizabeth Hyder and moved to McMinn county, where he died in 1835, at the age of thirty-five, leaving four children: (1), James P. Haynes, who married Miss Margaret Elliott, and now lives at Dayton, Nevada; (2), Martha J. Haynes, now wife of John W. Hyder, Carter county; (3), William D. Haynes, subject of this sketch; (4), John T. Haynes, who died in 1865, unmarried.

Capt. Haynes' mother, *nee* Elizabeth Hyder, was born in Carter county, Tennessee, daughter of Michael Hyder, a farmer, who lived to his ninety-ninth year on the place where he was born. His father, John Hyder, came from Germany, was a Revolutionary soldier, and settled in Carter county, near Gen. Taylor's, among the first settlers of the county. Capt. Haynes' mother (who afterwards married John Hill) is now living at the age of seventy-eight, in McMinn county, and is as stout and active as most women are at fifty. She is a Southern Methodist, and is a lady of straightforward, unpretending manners, of simple piety, and strong common sense. She had three brothers, Ben, Hampton and John Hyder. The latter was trustee of Carter county, and also represented his county in the Tennessee Legislature, and won for himself the name of "Honest John Hyder." Her sister, Eleanor Hyder, married James P. Haynes, Capt. Haynes' paternal uncle. Her half brothers, by her father's second marriage (with Sarah Bowman), were Samuel Hyder, Joseph Hyder, and her half-sister was Catharine Hyder. The latter married Hampton Edens, of Carter county.

William D. Haynes, subject of this sketch, was born in McMinn county, Tennessee, November 15, 1833. His father dying when he was two years old, his mother returned with her four children to Carter county, and there he lived with his grandfather, Michael Hyder, till 1844, going to school, going to mill, tending stock, making sugar, grinding apples to make apple brandy—in short, a farmer's boy of all work. In the meantime, his mother having married John Hill in Carter county, and moved back to the homestead in McMinn county, ten miles west of Athens, on Rogers creek, in 1844, William went to McMinn county and worked on his mother's farm the following five years. The best part of his early life was spent in this way. His step father, John Hill, was an industrious, thrifty man, without education, who kept him at hard work, and frequently against his inclination. Young Haynes had an ambition to educate himself. His step father tried to persuade him to remain on the farm, but William ran away to Georgia and worked with the Irish laborers near Tunnel Hill, in getting out string timber for the Western and Atlantic railroad, then in course of construction. At this employment he received eight dollars a month for four months, but he had resolved to accumulate money with which to educate himself, and already determined to become a lawyer. He then came to Bradley county, Tennessee, and worked several months as a common laborer at ten dollars per month, in helping to grade the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad. In 1850 he entered Hiawassee College in Monroe county, Tennessee, and remained there till June, 1853, when he began teaching his first school, ten months' term, being on Chatata creek, five miles from Charleston, in Bradley county. In 1854 he taught on Chickamauga creek, in Hamilton county, at forty dollars a month. In 1855 he joined the "copper craze" at Ducktown, Tennessee, but after operating there six months was unsuccessful in his speculations, the company spending fifteen thousand dollars, "all for nothing." Undaunted, however, he still persisted in his determination to become a lawyer. So, after selling his interest in the farm in McMinn county for the purpose of educating himself, and being still three hundred dollars in debt for his college expenses, he commenced reading law in March, 1856, with his cousin, Hon. Landon C. Haynes, at "the old Tipton place," eight miles east of Jonesborough, and after reading with him two years, and in the meantime acting as private family tutor, preparing his cousin's sons for college, he obtained

license to practice in 1858, from Chancellor Seth J. W. Luckey and Judge D. T. Patterson. When he at last obtained possession of his much coveted law license, he wrote on it "*Nil Desperandum*," a fitting motto, and one, too, which has guided him in his manly struggles all through life. He at once located at Blountville, May, 1859, and has successfully practiced there ever since, except during the war.

In May, 1862, he was commissioned a captain in the quartermaster's department of the Confederate army, and assigned to post duty at Knoxville, Morristown, Jonesborough, and other places; in 1863 was assigned to duty as brigade quartermaster on the staff of Gen. William E. Jones, and served in East Tennessee and southwestern Virginia from the summer of 1863 to the spring of 1864, when he was transferred to the army of northern Virginia; assigned to duty as quartermaster of the Sixteenth Virginia cavalry, Col. Ferguson, and part of the time, in 1864, as brigade quartermaster with Gen. McCausland's cavalry brigade, and as such was in the last raid made into Pennsylvania in 1864, when McCausland was ordered to burn the town of Chambersburg. In December, 1864, he came home on furlough, and was captured by Gen. Stoneman on his Salt Works raid near Bristol, December 11, 1864. He was then sent as a prisoner, *via* Nashville, Cleveland, Ohio, Buffalo, New York, and Philadelphia, to Fort Delaware, where he was kept in confinement till June 17, 1865.

In July, 1865, he resumed his law practice at Blountville, and has continued there, practicing in that and the adjoining counties, and in the Supreme court. In 1870 he was nominated on the Democratic judicial ticket for attorney-general, with Hon. Robert McFarland (afterwards Supreme judge) for chancellor, and Hon. Felix A. Reeve for circuit judge, but was defeated by Hon. Newton Hacker, who obtained two hundred and fifty-six majority, the usual Republican majority being about two thousand.

Capt. Haynes was chairman of the Democratic executive committee of the First congressional district from 1876 to 1882; has attended about all the State conventions of his party, and generally taken an active and more or less conspicuous part in the proceedings. He was originally a Whig, voted for Bell and Everett in 1860. He became a Mason in 1868, in Whiteside Lodge, No. 13, Blountville; has taken the Chapter degrees and served as Master of his lodge sixteen years, from 1869 to 1884, inclusive. He is a Southern Methodist, and has been for ten years a Sunday-school superintendent.

Capt. Haynes married first in Carter county, Tennessee, his first cousin, Miss Margaret Haynes, youngest sister of Hon. Landon C. Haynes, daughter of David Haynes, a plain, unlettered farmer, trader and iron-master, who was at one time a man of considerable wealth. Her grandfather, George Haynes (also the grandfather of Capt. W. D. Haynes), left nine sons and three daughters. The sons were David, James, John, George, Joseph, Jonathan, William, Christopher and Aaron. Of these David Haynes married Rhoda Taylor, a first cousin of Nat. M. Taylor's father, Andrew Taylor, who was a brother of Gen. Taylor. (For a history of the Taylor family, see sketch of N. M. Taylor, elsewhere in this volume). David Haynes had seven sons and five daughters. The sons were Landon C., George, Matthew T., David, James, Napoleon and Nat. T., and the daughters were Lavinia, wife of George F. Gammon; Mary T., wife of Lawson Gifford; Edna, wife of Alexander Harris; Emma, wife of Nat. G. Taylor, and Margaret, wife of Capt. W. D. Haynes.

Of the sons, Hon. Landon C. Haynes was the most noted of the family. He ran two unsuccessful races for Congress against Andrew Johnson and one against Hon. T. A. R. Nelson. He was a member of the Tennessee Legislature at one time, and speaker of the Senate; was a member of the Jonesborough bar, and prominent among such distinguished lawyers as Judge Deaderick, Gen. Thomas D. Arnold, Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, Judge Milligan, Hon. John Netherland, and Hon. Joseph B. Heiskell. He was an elector for the State at large in 1860, on the Breckinridge ticket. He served with Hon. Gustavus A. Henry as a Confederate senator from Tennessee during the war, and left a reputation as one of the finest orators of Tennessee, ranking in eloquence and ability with Bailie Peyton, Meredith P. Gentry, William H. Polk, Gus. A. Henry, Jo. C. Guild, James C. Jones and Andrew Johnson, with all of whom he made canvasses. His son, Hon. Robert W. Haynes, now living at Jackson, Tennessee, has twice represented Madison county in the Legislature.

Of David Haynes' daughters, Emma is the wife of Rev. N. G. Taylor, and mother of Hon. Robert L. Taylor, both ex-members of Congress. Her son, Hon. A. A. Taylor, made a brilliant canvass as elector for the State at large for Garfield in 1880; has once represented Carter and Johnson counties in the Legislature, and is now engaged in the practice of law and in farming on Nolachucky river.

Mrs. Haynes' sister, Edna, is the wife of Rev. Dr. A. N. Harris, a prominent Southern Methodist minister, and her son, Nat. E. Harris, is now a leading lawyer at Macon, Georgia.

By his first marriage Capt. Haynes has three children: (1). Rhoda E., born June 24, 1860; graduated from Sullen's College, Bristol, 1882. (2). Mary T., born December 25, 1861. (3). William Lee, born March 2, 1865.

Capt. Haynes next married at Blountville, Tennessee, September 30, 1869, his second cousin, Miss Maggie Haynes, daughter of Matt. T. Haynes, a lawyer, and brother of Landon C. Haynes. Her mother, *nee* Miss Margaret Dulaney, was the daughter of Dr. William E. Dulaney, of Blountville. Her grandfather, Dr. Elkana Dulaney, of "Medical Grove," his home near Blount-

[illegible]

B[illegible] Hughes has three chil[dren] [illegible] Mary [illegible] January 6, 1875; (2) [illegible] September 7, 1878; (3) Matt [illegible] August 28, 1882.

[illegible]

HON. NEWTON WHITFIELD McCONNELL.

[illegible]

NEWTON WHITFIELD McCONNELL [illegible] May 22, 1832 [illegible] 1855 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Ward's cavalry in Gen. John H. Morgan's command. He [illegible] with Morgan [illegible] Bragg [illegible] from Kentucky and [illegible] he was commissioned [illegible] After having recruited [illegible] he was captured near Hartsville, in February [illegible] for two months, [illegible] to Fort Delaware and held with [illegible] as hostages subject to retaliation [illegible] men, who [illegible] Rome, Georgia. From Fort Delaware he was taken to Johnson's Island in the [illegible] the night [illegible] with [illegible] others he made his escape [illegible] but was recaptured [illegible] back to Johnson's Island, and [illegible] to Richmond, March 2, 1865 [illegible] exchanged. He, however, went [illegible] Ward's cavalry, then in Gen. Breckinridge's [illegible] Virginia. When Gen. Lee surrendered Gen. Breckinridge disbanded his [illegible] McConnell went with Col. Giltner to Mount Sterling, Kentucky, where he surrendered, in May, 1865. He was at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, battle of Hartsville, December 6, 1862, in Morgan's [illegible] Kentucky, and in various skirmishes.

While Judge McConnell was in the army his wife [illegible] were at Hartsville until September [illegible] when Mrs. McConnell went to her father's [illegible] Pennsylvania and remained there until the war [illegible] he brought his family back to Hartsville, where he taught in the academy two

years. In August, 1857, he was licensed to practice law by Judge Andrew McClain and [illegible], the law having been his [illegible] profession for years. He practiced in the courts of Sumner, Smith and Macon counties and in the State Supreme Court until January, 1875, when he was commissioned circuit judge by Gov. James D. Porter, and held the position under that appointment until August, 1876, when he was elected by the people to fill out the unexpired term of Judge E. M. Fite, which expired September 1, 1878. In August preceding he was elected for the full term of eight years, which ended September 1, 1886.

In 1872 Judge McConnell was elected State senator for the counties of Sumner, Trousdale, Macon, Smith, Jackson and Clay, and served in the session of 1873 as chairman of the committee on [illegible] tippling and tippling houses. He introduced and had passed the Local Option Bill, but Gov. John C. Brown vetoed it, on the ground that it had passed irregularly in the house.

In 1874 he was a candidate for Congress from the Fourth Tennessee district, but in the convention the two-thirds rule was adopted, and though at one time he came within one vote of getting the requisite two-thirds, [illegible] finally [illegible] getting the nomination and McConnell the judgeship made vacant by Fite. Judge McConnell laughingly says he "shot at the buck and killed the doe," which only shows, however, that the Lord knows better how to take care of a man than he does himself.

Politically speaking, Judge McConnell sucked Democratic milk when a baby, and has been a Democrat ever since. When eighteen years old he joined the Presbyterian church and is now an elder, and has often attended as a lay delegate the presbyteries and synods of the church. Raised and educated in that church, he loves it dearly and is orthodox in his faith, though liberal in his views of other denominations. He is an active churchman, as indeed he is active from his temperament in everything he goes about and could not well be any other way. He began his business life on limited means but is now in comfortable circumstances. He has been heard to say: "The only lamp that has guided my feet along the pathway of life is whatever my convictions taught me was right and my duty I have unfalteringly done it."

But this biographical sketch would not be complete without a more specific notice of his judicial career. In his administration of both the civil and criminal law, he has shown rare ability, and achieved signal success. In civil controversies he has given litigants general satisfaction. And when appeals have been prosecuted to the Supreme court, his judgments have borne the closest scrutiny and seldom been reversed. Possessing a mind thoroughly trained, and capable of correct discernment of the most intricate distinctions, he successfully masters the most difficult legal problems.

[illegible]

[illegible] Grand [illegible] of the State of Tennessee [illegible] Master of [illegible] Lodge No. [illegible], Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge 187[illegible], Grand [illegible] 187[illegible], [illegible] Grand Master [illegible] of the Templar [illegible] Commandery [illegible]. He is also a Knight of Honor.

Judge McConnell is [illegible] temperance. [illegible] been [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] in Tennessee. He has always [illegible] in his judicial circuit [illegible] of the law [illegible] whether [illegible] through [illegible]. More than this, the family [illegible] not a drunkard among them.

Judge McConnell married [illegible] Meadville, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1856, [illegible] Miss Nancy Elizabeth McCall, [illegible] of Capt. Samuel and Martha McCall. Her father was a prosperous farmer of Scotch-Irish stock. Her mother was [illegible] Welsh, daughter of David Morris, a native of Wales. Mrs. McConnell comes of a [illegible] family of the very highest reputation, belonging to the great middle class of society, and is connected with the Campbell family of Pennsylvania, the same family that Gen. Robert Hatton of Tennessee was connected with, Gen. Hatton's father and Mrs. McConnell's father being cousins. Her salient traits are self-sacrificing devotion to her family and the good of others, intelligence, good strong judgment about affairs, benevolence, being especially kind to the sick, and possessing the highest sense of honor; hence, she is beloved by all who know her. She is naturally lively and cheerful, consequently is often taken for Judge McConnell's second wife, and her son has not infrequently been asked if she was not his sister, so well preserved, youthful and happy does she appear.

By this marriage three children have been born: (1) Francis Winston [illegible] McConnell, born January 26, 1861, graduated B. S. at Vanderbilt University, May

formed a part of Gregg's famous brigade and went through one of the toughest campaigns endured by any body of troops during the struggle. He was in the Dalton and Atlanta campaign from New Hope church to Jonesborough, during which time his company suffered severely, and Capt. Bearden was three times wounded. He was at Peachtree Creek, Georgia, on July 20, 1864, on the right of Atlanta in the same month, and at Jonesborough Georgia August 31, 1864, where he received a severe wound in the thigh which disabled him and put him on crutches for the rest of the war. After the Jonesborough battle he went to Aberdeen, Mississippi, and there remained till the surrender.

During the latter part of the war Capt. Bearden organized a body of men and protected the cotton in a large section of the country from persons who were trying to get it away before the arrival of the Federal troops, who, expecting to find it would probably have laid waste the country if disappointed in what they regarded as war booty. Hearing that the planters would be held accountable for all of the cotton that ought to be in that region, Capt. Bearden and the men whom he drew around him, protected it until the arrival of the Federals and thus saved many plantations from pillage and destruction. At the close of the war he went to Meridian, Mississippi, to get his parole, and was pressed into service by the Federal commander to assist in preparing paroles, and made them out for nearly five thousand Confederate soldiers. His twin brother Edwin R. Bearden, who was a lieutenant in his company, and had commanded it at Chickamauga, where he was severely wounded, was with him on this occasion, and was also pressed into the same service of paroling Confederates.

Capt. Bearden returned to Petersburg, Tennessee, after the war was over, and being in very poor health took to doing all sorts of hard work, such as cutting and hauling wood, in hope of restoring his health. In the latter part of 1866, he moved to Shelbyville and assisted Maj. Randolph in Dixon Academy several months, teaching a part of each day and spending the rest of his time reading law in the office of Samuel Whitthorne, Esq. Early in 1867 he was admitted to the bar by Judge Henry Cooper and Chancellor Steele, and at once began practice in partnership with Mr. Whitthorne, continuing with him a little more than a year, since which time he has practiced alone, always doing a large business and leading a very active life.

Previous to the war all of Capt. Bearden's political predilections were in favor of the Whig party; in later years he has been a Democrat, but never an "offensive partisan." He has been chairman of the Bedford county Democratic executive committee, has presided at numerous political meetings and attended various conventions, but while taking a lively interest in politics, and freely expressing his opinions on whatever

[illegible] came to be [illegible]

Capt. Bearden [illegible] the [illegible] Regt. Vol. Militia, under [illegible] Governor Brownlow, Colonel Mc[illegible] years old. He became High Priest of Tennessee Chapter No. 30 R. A. M. at Shelbyville, [illegible]-7 and held the position for two years. He became a Knight Templar in Murfreesborough Commandery No. 12 in 1877 and attended the Triennial Conclave at Chicago in 1880. He has taken [illegible] Masonry, and has collected many rare and valuable books on that subject.

Capt. Bearden has at different times written a considerable part of the newspaper work [illegible] 1871. wrote for the Nashville *Banner* from the time of *plume* of "Ted Dare," and contributed a column or more each week which formed a complete history of Bedford county during those years. He always took a warm interest in newspaper work in his town, and although not officially connected with any paper, generally assisted greatly in establishing the Shelbyville *Commercial*, and wrote for it about one year during its infancy. He has always been esteemed a ready, polished and effective writer.

He has been interested actively in fire insurance for a number of years, representing the Liverpool, London and Globe, the Home, of New York, the Phenix, of Hartford, and for a while the old Franklin, of Philadelphia, as well as a number of other companies, and has done a large business for them in his part of the State. He has been attorney for the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad for several years. He was one of the promoters of the Sylvan mills, near Shelbyville, and has been a director in the company since its organization. He is also a director of the Charter mills at Wartrace.

Capt. Bearden's father, Dr. B. F. Bearden, a native of South Carolina, came to Tennessee in his youth. He was a man of great breadth of mind, a leader in his profession, a thinker, and a man of learning, but withal very modest. He died in 1870. All of the Beardens in this country are related, and are supposed to be descended from the early French settlers of South Carolina. As a family they have been remarkable for their sound, practical, common sense. Capt. Bearden's mother was Miss S. M. Blake, of Lincoln county, a lady of Scotch blood, and a sister of Rev. Dr. T. C. Blake, of Nashville.

Capt. Bearden married in February, 1871, Miss Maggie C. Whiteside, daughter of Thomas C. Whiteside, a well-known lawyer of Shelbyville. Her mother was Miss Robinson, of Winchester, Tennessee. To this union have been born two sons and three daughters.

Capt. Bearden has been a member of the Presbyterian church about twelve years.

[illegible] the cases of his clients and then stop the case and have nothing to do with it. But whenever there are hard blows to be given, whenever wrong doing is to be [illegible] he goes right to the front and deals such hammer blows. Strict justice to all men he never charges his clients according to what they are worth, but for the value of his services and no more.

He is now still a candidate for the chancellorship of the Fourth chancery division of Tennessee, at the next judicial election.

GEN. JOHN FAIN

THE Fains from which the subject of this sketch is descended were among the French Huguenots who sought refuge in this country from religious persecution. They were first settled in Virginia, and Thomas Fain was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. The grandfather of Gen. John Fain was killed near Lookout mountain, in Georgia, by an Indian arrow. He was a [illegible] company scout and pioneer in the early settlements from the inroads of the savages. The grandfather, John R. Fain, was born in Sullivan county, Tennessee. He was for a time a merchant at Dandridge, and afterwards at Blountville. He married Effie Crawford and died about 1869, leaving three sons, Thomas, Hugh C. and John H., and daughters, Harriet [illegible] Anderson, Ruth [illegible] Anderson—three sisters having married brothers—and Amelia Mitchell. Of the children who survived to the father's death, Nancy married Henry Anderson, Elinda married W. B. Neal, and Elizabeth remained single. The father, Thomas Effie, was born July 31, 1809, and has been a merchant and farmer all his life. He was for a time justice of the peace. He has a reputation unblemished and is noted for his charity and unostentatious benevolence. Although a slaveholder, he was a Union man during the civil war and is now an ardent Republican. He is a man of great firmness and has long been distinguished as an earnest advocate of temperance. He was the principal founder of Rocky Creek Academy, and is a strong friend of education. The mother, formerly Rachel Anderson, was born in Sullivan county, February 14, 1811, and died July 10, 1881. Her life was devoted to her domestic duties. She was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, and is remembered by her family and friends for her firmness of principle and purpose and her quiet and gentle kindness. She was the mother of ten children: 1. John, the subject of this sketch. 2. Ellen R., who died the wife of John [illegible]. 3. Nancy Jane, who is the wife of Lee Pettyjohn. 4. Will H., who is a merchant, lawyer and clerk and master at Blountville. He married Alice Spurgeon and has four children, Rachel, Maggie, Samuel Patton and Carrie. 5. Hugh, who is unmarried and at home with his father. 6. Hannah A., who is unmarried. 7. Samuel A., who married Jennie R. Weeks and has five children, Thomas H., Ellen, Hugh Lott, Mary and Mattie Bell. 8. Belle R., who is the wife of John P. Gardner and has six children, Rachel, Maggie, Mattie Thomas, Alice and William. 9. Amelia, who died in infancy. 10. George Thomas, also died in infancy.

Gen. John Fain was born in Sullivan county, Tennessee, December 20, 1835, and grew up there till 1858, when he went to Collin county, Texas, and there engaged in farming and teaching school. He remained there until the breaking out of the war when he entered the Confederate service (though against his will) as a private in Martin's Texas Rangers (cavalry). He saw service in the Indian Territory, in Arkansas and in southern Texas. He was in a number of battles and skirmishes, among them the fights at Elk creek and Saline river, Arkansas.

The war over, he returned to Collin county, Texas, and re-engaged in farming and teaching. In October, 1868, he moved back to Sullivan county, Tennessee. In 1870, he resumed the study of law, which he had partially read in early boyhood. In 1869, he was licensed by Judge Gillenwaters and Chancellor Smith to practice law, was admitted to the bar and immediately commenced the practice at Blountville, where he has resided up to the present time. It should have been stated that he received his early education at Washington College and Rotherwood.

In politics Gen. Fain was originally a Whig, as were his father and grandfather. Since the reconstruction of parties in the southern States however, the old Whig party having disappeared he has been a pronounced Republican. In August, 1878, he was elected attorney-

general for the First judicial circuit of Tennessee, his term expiring September, 1886. His circuit comprises the counties of Johnson, Carter, Sullivan, Washington, Unicoi, Greene, Hawkins and Hancock. In religion, Gen. Fain is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Gen. Fain married near Gladeville, Virginia, December 17, 1857, Miss Carrie V. Bickley, who was born February 7, 1842, the daughter of William Bickley, a farmer and owner of mills in Scott county, Virginia. Her mother was Jane Kilgore, of a Virginia family. Mrs. Fain's cousin, George W. L. Bickley, a man of brilliant attainments and a pleasing writer, is somewhat famous as the founder of the order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, that had for its object the conquest of Mexico. Her uncle, Hiram Kilgore, frequently represented Scott county in the Virginia Legislature. Another uncle, Dr. William Kilgore, was for many years a prominent physician at Franklin, Louisiana. He died in Milam county, Texas. Her father died while she was quite young. Her mother died in 1875, being over seventy years of age, and leaving six children, viz.: John, Joseph P., Elizabeth (wife of Judge H. C. Bruce, Wise county, Virginia), Sallie (married John M. Ballow), Malinda (now wife of Peter Day), Hiram A., and Carrie V. Mrs. Fain was educated at Estellville, Virginia, and Reedy Creek Academy, Tennessee. She is a member of the Methodist church, is a lady of culture and literary taste, and is noted for her splendid domestic qualities.

Gen. Fain and wife have had born to them twelve children: (1), William Thomas, died in infancy. (2), Mrs. R. J., educated at Bloomville and married W. K. Yost, carriage manufacturer at Bloomville. They have three children, John W., Claude Henry and Carrie Kate. (3), Belle E., educated at Bloomville and Bristol, married April 22, 1884, Walter H. Wiley, a farmer of Fincastle, Virginia. (4), Sallie B., Peter. (5), Hannah A. (6), Ellen Malinda, died fourteen months old. (7), Thomas J. (8), Will. Hugh. (9), Nancy E. A. (10), Carrie Amelia. (11), Alice Eugenie. (12), Florence.

Gen. Fain, since commencing the practice of law, has devoted himself to his profession. As a prosecuting attorney he is diligent, but humane. While he prosecutes the guilty felon with all the energy of his nature, he does not seek to magnify the errors of the unfortunate or crowd the criminal docket with frivolous cases for his own emolument in the way of multiplied fees. Gen. Fain was trained to habits of industry. His father, being a man of fair fortune, might have raised the son in comparative idleness, but he wisely preferred to teach him the necessity of work. He put him at an early age to clerking in the store and occasionally to work on the farm.

Gen. Fain has been a reading man all his life, keeping himself posted in general literature as well as in his profession. He began life with but a small outfit and now he is comfortably well off the result of diligence and economy in his practice and the good management of his wife, who brought to him as her dowry a handsome sum of money. Gen. Fain is yet in his prime, and there is but little danger that he will ever retrograde, either professionally or financially.

C. B. McGUIRE, M.D.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THE McGuire family are of Irish extraction. John McGuire, the grandfather of Dr. Calvin Bridges McGuire, subject of this sketch, was born in Ireland, and came, when a child, with his father to Charleston, South Carolina. He was one of three brothers, one of whom went to Kentucky, one to Virginia, while he, John McGuire, came to Giles county, Tennessee, where he located at an early day in the settlement of that county.

Cornelius Wesley McGuire, father of Dr. McGuire, was born in Lincoln county, January 1, 1801. He was a magistrate in Lincoln county for nearly twenty years, though his education was limited to what he acquired without going to school. He was a devoted Methodist and a moral and strictly upright man. He was also a man of fine common sense and much native talent, and was much sought after as the business man of his neighborhood, in such matters as making surveys, writing deeds and bills of sale. He died September 18, 1859.

Dr. McGuire's mother was Miss Sallie Meloney, of Scotch descent. Her father, John Meloney, was a manufacturer of cedar ware in Limestone county, Alabama, where he died. Dr. McGuire's mother died in April, 1873, at the age of sixty nine, having borne thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters: (1), Elizabeth J. McGuire, unmarried. (2), William H. McGuire, died in 1875. (3), Sarah L. McGuire, died the wife of J. C. Butler. (4), Nancy H. McGuire, died the wife of James N. George. (5), Calvin Bridges McGuire, subject of this sketch. (6), John P. McGuire, now a wholesale grocer and commission merchant in Nashville. He was colonel of the Thirty-second Tennessee Confederate infantry regiment at the time of the surrender, and has a very gallant military record—a full account of which may be found in Dr. J. B. Lindsley's "Military History of Tennessee." (7), James S. McGuire, died a farmer in North Alabama. (8), Robert R. McGuire, residing in Giles county, Tennessee. (9),

MAJOR WILBUR F. FOSTER

WILBUR F. FOSTER was born April 13, 1831, in Springfield, Massachusetts. His ancestors on both sides were among the early English settlers of that State. His father, Dexter Foster, originally a machinist, became a civil engineer and was one of the leading spirits in the construction of the Boston and Albany railroad, upon which he designed and constructed the first railroad tunnel ever built upon a curve. He was a son of Lewis Foster who was born in Massachusetts in 1761. Maj. Foster's mother was Miss Allin, daughter of D. Allin, who also belonged to the Puritan stock.

While yet in his youth, Maj. Foster removed with his father to Montgomery county, Maryland, seven miles from Washington City. Here his father soon afterward died, leaving him an orphan at the age of nine years. About a year or two later he returned to Massachusetts to be educated, and spent several years at academies in Northampton and Springfield, graduating at the latter place, at the age of seventeen. He soon obtained a position under Capt. John Clarke, chief engineer of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and spent two years assisting in locating and laying out that road. Transferred, in the early part of 1853, to the Tennessee and Alabama (now the Nashville and Decatur) railroad, he was, from that time till the beginning of the war, engaged in the location and construction of the Nashville and Decatur, the Edgefield and Kentucky, and the Henderson and Nashville roads, and had charge, during the time of the construction of the bridge across the Cumberland river at Nashville, the first railroad bridge constructed across that stream. Beginning as rodman, he had risen to the position of first assistant.

In April, 1861, he joined the First Tennessee Confederate regiment as a private in the Rock City Guards. About ten days after joining the service, he was detailed for engineering duty and sent to superintend the construction of forts Donelson and Henry. Requesting to be sent back to his regiment, after these forts were built, he was ordered with it to Virginia; but, in three weeks from the time of his arrival there, he received an appointment as first lieutenant in the engineering corps and was ordered to report to Gen. Zollicoffer at Cumberland Gap. When Gen. Kirby Smith moved into Kentucky, Lieut. Foster was made captain of engineers and assigned to duty with Gen. McCown. After the return from the Kentucky campaign, he was made chief engineer of the department of East Tennessee, serving on the staff of Gen. Buckner. After the battle of Chickamauga, he was made major of engineers and placed in charge of topographical work with Gen. Johnston serving in this capacity till that officer was relieved of command. He was then assigned to duty [illegible] Gen. Stewart's corps and remained with that army till the close of the war, [illegible] Nashville.

[illegible] engineer and with the [illegible] Republican ticket [illegible] 1881 [illegible] direction [illegible] railroads running into Nashville [illegible] connected with [illegible] rector of the First National Bank of Nashville and of the Phillip A. Bate Jeff Manufacturing Company. The latter position he now holds.

[illegible] were his sympathies were all with the Whig party. Since the war he has been a Democrat, but has never been a politician.

In Free Masonry he has taken the highest degrees. He [illegible] Master Mason in 1857, took the Chapter degrees in 1859, the Council degrees in 1861, and became a Knight Templar in 1865. He was elected Grand Master of the Grand Council of Tennessee in 1870, Grand High Priest in 1873, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge in 1879, Grand Prelate of the Grand [illegible] in 1871-72, Grand Commander of Knights Templar in 1878. He is now serving a second term as Governor of the Tennessee penitentiary. He has filled all these offices [illegible] Fitzgerald elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Foster became a member of the First Presbyterian church of Nashville in 1867 and [illegible] of its board of deacons since 1870. He takes a deep interest always in the welfare of his church.

Mr. Foster was married in Nashville, January 1, 1862, to Miss Lizzie Nichol, daughter of John Nichol, one of the oldest citizens of the city. She was a Presbyterian in her religious faith. She died in 1875, leaving [illegible] children. [illegible] impulses. [illegible]

Mr. Foster's own [illegible] Even while [illegible] his business [illegible] Thus he has been [illegible] has suffered. [illegible] regained [illegible] his work till he had [illegible] Having [illegible] his wife was [illegible] Presbyterian [illegible] while in his [illegible] where he knows.

HON. WM. M. RANDOLPH

Yours truly
Thomas A. Parrie

[illegible] faithful in [illegible] consistent member [illegible] [illegible] He [illegible] was a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] He [illegible] [illegible] member of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Roanoke branch of the Paine family of [illegible].

[illegible] Paine of the Methodist [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] He was born [illegible] North Carolina, December [illegible] 1751 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] He was [illegible] and loved by his family [illegible] [illegible] strict member and [illegible] of the church.

During the Revolution he [illegible] the [illegible] of the North Carolina [illegible] and when the conflict was over he returned to the peaceful pursuits of the soil. He [illegible] [illegible] 1784 and became the father of nine children, five sons and four daughters. [illegible] [illegible] He died [illegible] 1814. [illegible] [illegible] Hayden, the eldest son of the family, [illegible] to Tennessee. He first settled in [illegible] county [illegible] Lawrence county. [illegible] [illegible] James Paine [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of southwest Missouri. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] When [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to Texas. But [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1867 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] his eighty-third year.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] He [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] He was a [illegible] of the Jeffersonian [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] He was [illegible] in all [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] which he adorned by a consistent and [illegible] To his life the lines of the [illegible] [illegible]:

"[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]"

The father of Capt. Thomas H. Paine was [illegible] Sallie S. Paine, [illegible] by occupation [illegible] in the days of the [illegible] a prominent member of the Primitive Baptist church, in which he preached some in his latter days. He was a warm advocate of education and literary in his tastes, [illegible] an intelligent [illegible] [illegible] and useful citizen. He died in 1868 at the age of sixty [illegible]. He was one of twin brothers, the other of whom, Jesse L. Paine, was a successful business man and quite a prominent citizen of Dallas county, Missouri. Having settled there at an early day, he grew up with the country and became well known, not only in his own but in other counties of the southwestern part of that State. He was clerk of the circuit court of his county for about twenty years. At the beginning of the war, to save his property and avoid the [illegible] strife that threatened his immediate vicinity, he moved with his father to Texas, where he died within a day or two of the same time of the death of his twin brother in Tennessee.

Capt. Paine's mother, [illegible] Susan J. Allen, now living at the age of sixty-three in Wayne county, Tennessee, is a native of Davidson county, Tennessee, daughter of Jeremiah Allen. Her mother was Mary Ann Dunn.

Thomas H. Paine was born in Lawrence county, Tennessee, December 1, 1836. He grew up there, working on his father's farm and going to school when in session until the age of eighteen years, when he went to his grandfather's in Missouri and attended school at Lebanon Seminary one year. He then came back to Tennessee. Soon after his return from Missouri he entered Jackson College, Columbia, Tennessee, where he completed his collegiate education under President B. F. Mitchell and the noted surveyor and mathematician, Prof. O. H. P. Bennett. After leaving college he read law at Lawrenceburg, in the office of Attorney-General Lee M. Bentley, and was admitted to the bar in 1861 by Judge Elijah Walker and Chancellor Stephen C. Pavatt, and had just gotten fairly into practice at Lawrenceburg, in partnership with Caleb B. Davis, when

he although just of age was elected to the Tennessee Legislature from Lawrence county. He had however a few months previous to this been elected by the county court as county trustee to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Isaac W. Alford, Esq. The unexpired term he filled with credit to the account.

He entered the General Assembly of 1861-62 the youngest member of the body and assumed and maintained a high position throughout the session. While this Legislature was in session at Nashville the fall of Fort Donelson necessitated its adjournment to Memphis, February 16, 1862. It remained in session there for some weeks, and upon its adjournment *sine die* in March following, Capt. Paine returned to his home in Lawrence county, where he at once raised, organized, and was elected captain of a company of cavalry, which he reported to Lieut.-Col. Cooper of Biffle's regiment, with whom he served with his company for some time on recruiting service in Middle Tennessee, after which he reported to Col. G. H. Nixon, and his became company A of Nixon's regiment Tennessee cavalry, Confederate States army. He served in that command until its surrender, under Gen. Forrest, in the spring of 1865. A considerable portion of this time Capt. Paine, as senior officer, was in command of the regiment, Col. Nixon being on detached service or in command of the brigade, and the lieutenant-colonel and major being prisoners of war. He was in active service with this command during the remainder of the struggle, taking part in many of the brilliant operations of Gen. Forrest in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia.

After the war, instead of resuming the practice of law, he was prevailed upon by the trustees of Jackson Academy at Lawrenceburg, to become principal of that institution, and held that position until again elected to the Legislature in November, 1870. Immediately after the adjournment of that Legislature (1871) he was elected president of Savannah College at Savannah, Tennessee, which position he filled until June, 1874, when he resigned, and was soon thereafter nominated by the Democratic convention as a candidate for the State senate from the Eighteenth senatorial district, to which he was elected by a large majority. Upon the organization of the Legislature he was elected speaker of the Senate, the second office in the State ranking next to governor, and presided over that body with marked dignity, ability and impartiality.

As an evidence of the high appreciation of his services as speaker, the following complimentary resolution, proposed by senator Ellis, a Republican, was unanimously adopted just previous to the adjournment of the senate, and ordered to be spread upon the journal:

> "Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. Thomas H. Paine, speaker of the senate, for the efficient manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this body. Prompt in attendance upon the duties of the chair, dignified and courteous, and [illegible]

[illegible] Lawrence county, and [illegible]

While [illegible] Sewanee, [illegible] Rev. Academy, at Hardin county, [illegible] January 22, 1884, [illegible] by Gov. Bate, of [illegible] the Senate, [illegible] position which by [illegible] of which he [illegible]

In February, 1880, while [illegible] duties as a teacher in the college at [illegible] out his knowledge, he was [illegible] of Hon. J. D. C. Atkins and Hon. W. C. Whitthorne, members of Congress, appointed by the president supervisor of the Tenth District for the Eastern district of Tennessee, comprising [illegible]. He accepted the appointment, and at once began to [illegible] and divided his district into one hundred and [illegible] one enumeration districts, for each of which he appointed one enumerator of census. He was [illegible] successful in securing good business men for this important and very particular work, and by the first of June following he had [illegible] schedules in the hands of every enumerator, and all were ready for the work. During the month of June he received [illegible] reports from the several officers as to the progress of the work. After the close of the labors of enumeration he carefully examined and corrected all the accounts for the services of his enumerators and recommended their payment. In all this, and in the report of his work made to the department of the interior, he gave universal satisfaction.

Capt. Paine, though [illegible], has [illegible] but little his time having been taken up [illegible] his service in the army, and as teacher and also as a [illegible] stumping various portions of the State on important issues of the various canvasses. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a Royal Arch and Council Mason, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, a Knight of Honor, having organized a number of lodges of that order in Tennessee and Alabama, and is also a member of the Tennessee Historical Society.

Capt. Paine married in Lawrence county, Tennessee, May 21, 1850, Miss Minerva A. Kelly, daughter of John J. Kelly, a planter formerly of Alabama. Her mother, Susan M. Boswell, was the daughter of William Boswell, of Lawrence county, [illegible] Nash, Granville, N. C. Mrs. Paine is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and was [illegible] Alabama. Three children [illegible] born in Lawrence county, [illegible] Susan [illegible] graduate of Hardin County [illegible] Tennessee, [illegible] Thomas Hardin Paine, [illegible] Paine.

Capt. Paine [illegible] Dr. John A. Paine, [illegible] prominent physician of Waverly, Tennessee. He [illegible] James Allen Paine, [illegible]

GEN. GEORGE GIBBS DIBRELL.

THIS [illegible] soldier, statesman and citizen [illegible] most honored [illegible] one of the most useful men the State ever had in Congress and one of the bravest generals that ever [illegible] in defense of the old Volunteer State. Richly deserves an honored place among her representative sons. His life has been varied, interesting, [illegible] and [illegible].

Gen. Dibrell's great-grandfather, Dr. Christopher DeBrill, was a Huguenot refugee from France and [illegible] the Huguenot colony settled on the James river in Virginia in the year 1700. After coming to America he changed the name to DeBrill. Subsequently it was changed to its present style of orthography, Dibrell. He had two sons, Charles and Anthony. All the Dibrells [illegible] in the United States spring from these two sons.

Gen. Dibrell's grandfather, Charles Dibrell, was a patriot soldier in the Revolutionary war and was a pensioner up to his death at Union City, Tennessee, at the residence of Gen. G. W. Gibbs, who had married his daughter, Lee Ann Dibrell. Charles Dibrell's first wife was Miss Burton, of a branch of the Lee family of Virginia. He married her in Rockingham county, Virginia. His second wife was a Miss Patterson, of [illegible] he [illegible] children, Patterson, Pendleton, Lillie and Agnes.

By the first wife, Charles Dibrell had [illegible] children, John, Elizabeth, Polly, Lee Ann, Anthony, Gen. Dibrell, Elijah, Charles and Joseph.

Gen. Anthony Dibrell married Temple Preston, of [illegible], Kentucky. [illegible] had [illegible] Charles Dibrell, Preston, who represented Arizona Territory in Congress two or three terms since the late civil war.

Gen. Dibrell's father, Anthony Dibrell, married in Wayne county, Kentucky, and was deputy sheriff at the time of his marriage. He moved to White county, Tennessee, in 1811, was appointed receiver of the land office at Sparta, was clerk of the circuit court at Sparta for twenty-one years, was a member of the Tennessee Legislature in 1839, was a candidate for Congress and for ten years was Tennessee's State treasurer, elected by the Legislature. After the late war he was appointed clerk of the circuit court again. He died at Sparta in January, 1875, in his eighty-seventh year. He was a warm, devoted friend, a moral, Christian man, and very liberal to the poor and needy. He always contended that a man was not a friend to any one whom he would not help when in need. He was a Henry Clay Whig, a Methodist, a bank director and successful farmer and trader.

The mother of Gen. Dibrell was Miss Mildred Carter, daughter of William Carter, of New River, Wythe county, Virginia. Her father was a blacksmith and farmer, had been a soldier in the Revolution and was a pensioner. The East Tennessee Carters are of the same stock. John Carter, Gen. Dibrell's maternal uncle, died in Monroe county, Tennessee. The well known families, Scruggs, Yearwood and Carter, in upper East Tennessee, are all maternal relatives of Gen. Dibrell. The wife of Judge George Brown, of Knoxville, is related to him, her maiden name being Scruggs. William Carter, Gen. Dibrell's maternal [illegible]

moved from Wythe county, Virginia, to Wayne county, Kentucky, when Gen. Dibrell's mother was quite a girl. There she was reared and there she married. She was exceedingly industrious and economical and devoted to bringing up her children in the proper walks of life. She was a devoted Methodist, a warm friend of the church, liberal and charitable, and a great hand to look after the sick. She died in 1883 in her eighty-third year. She was the mother of ten children: (1) Montgomery Dibrell, deceased; (2) Elizabeth Dibrell, now widow of C. J. Sullivan; (3) Crockett Dibrell, now in the stock business at Austin, Texas; (4) Joseph B. Dibrell, deceased; (5) George G. Dibrell, subject of this sketch; (6) Lucinda Dibrell, widow of James R. Herd, now living with her son, James R. Herd, in Lavacca county, Texas; (7) Sarah B. Dibrell, widow of John W. Whitfield, now living in Lavacca county, Texas; (8) William C. Dibrell, now in the cattle business in Coleman county, Texas; (9) John Anthony Dibrell, deceased; (10) Martha F. Dibrell, widow of J. N. Bailey, now living near Sparta, Tennessee.

Hon. Barney Gibbs, lieutenant-governor of Texas, is a second cousin of Gen. Dibrell, being a grandson of Gen. Gibbs, who married Gen. Dibrell's aunt, Lee Ann Dibrell. Col. Charles N. Gibbs, now of Chattanooga, also a son of her's, secretary of State of Tennessee for eight years, is a cousin to Gen. Dibrell. Charles Anthony Sullivan, who was chancellor at Starksville, Mississippi, is Gen. Dibrell's nephew, being a son of his sister, Elizabeth. Isaac Sullivan, another of her sons, is now clerk at an Indian agency, having been appointed by Gen. J. D. C. Atkins. Gen. Dibrell's brother, Montgomery Dibrell, who died June 6, 1881, aged sixty-nine years, was clerk and master at Sparta, Tennessee, before the war, and clerk of the circuit court at the time of his death.

George Gibbs Dibrell was born April 12, 1822, raised on a farm, attended country schools in winter and worked during the summer. In the spring of 1838, he went one session to the university at Knoxville, and studied under president Esterbrook. The fall before his father had sent him to Virginia with a drove of cattle, and in the winter following he went to Mississippi with a drove of hogs. In 1839 he worked on the farm, and the first money he earned was while his father was candidate for Congress in that year, his father having given him a horse as pay for managing and working his farm. Young Dibrell made the crop and in the fall after sold the horse for one hundred and forty dollars. He then began trading and shifting for himself. In March, 1840, he was elected clerk of the branch of the Bank of Tennessee at Sparta, and held the position until March, 1846, at a salary of five hundred dollars per annum. He commenced life without patrimony, his father having been broken up by security debts. He was not a wild or dissipated boy, though fond of fun and enjoyment. He never swore nor used tobacco, and [illegible] He [illegible] He was [illegible] nature and [illegible] [illegible] mule which [illegible] remind one of [illegible] became the [illegible]

From 1846 to 1860 [illegible] Sparta, and again from 1865 to 1875 [illegible] money [illegible] He [illegible] one thousand [illegible] man named Officer [illegible] Mr. Officer's name [illegible] Dibrell [illegible] Officer back his one thousand [illegible] two thousand five hundred [illegible] of the profits. Meanwhile, from January, 1848 [illegible] 1860, he was county court clerk at Sparta.

He was elected to the State [illegible] called in 1861 [illegible] having been voted down never met. Dibrell [illegible] the meeting of the convention but [illegible] promising, however, that if the worst [illegible] he would prove himself a sound southerner. He was elected to the Legislature, regular session, 18[illegible], without opposition, but served only two or three weeks, preferring to be with his regiment, the war meanwhile having broken out.

Gen. Dibrell entered the Confederate service July 20, 1861. He enlisted as a private in Capt. J. H. Sandgrass' company, Twenty-fifth Tennessee infantry regiment, Col. Sidney S. Stanton commanding. He was elected lieutenant-colonel August 10, 1861. He served in Tennessee and Kentucky under Gen. Zollicoffer, and was in the battle of Fishing Creek, January 19, 1862, and afterwards at the battle of Farmington, Mississippi, May 7, 1862. At the reorganization of the same in Corinth, he was defeated for the lieutenant-colonelcy, whereupon he went home and raised the Eighth Tennessee cavalry regiment behind the [illegible] and was made its colonel. It was raised as an independent partisan ranger regiment, but it was [illegible] in Forrest's command at Murfreesboro, in October, 1862.

Gen. Dibrell's service extended over Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia. He took part in the battles of Neely's Bend, October 19, 1862; Triune, Tennessee, 1863; Franklin, Tennessee, 1863; Florence, Alabama, in the spring of 1863 [illegible] Federal gunboats; two fights near Sparta, Tennessee, August 9 and 17, 1863; Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863; Philadelphia, Tennessee, October, 1863, in which he captured seven hundred prisoners and all of Gen. Wharfield's artillery [illegible] one thousand two hundred horses at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, November, 1863; [illegible] Knoxville, November, 1863; Long Mountain, Tennessee, December 2, 1863.

bill permitting producers to sell tobacco by the one hundred pounds. It was remarked by the Hon. Leopold Morse, of Massachusetts, that he could not pronounce through a cigar that any other man in Congress could. Gen. Dibrell replied: "That is because I always have my business in right shape and ready to be passed." At the commencement of the Fortieth Congress the late clerk (Farmer) of Alabama) paid him the compliment of saying: "You have your bills and reports in better shape than any other member of the House." At the last Congress he had a bill passed to pay war claims over the adverse report of the committee on war claims, the first instance of that committee being defeated by members voting for the bill because old man Dibrell said it was right, the House taking his judgment in preference to that of the committee.

Gen. Dibrell is now engaged in farming and stock raising near Sparta, and looks much like a well to do farmer should: grateful, happy, and contented to live a plain life. His mansion in the edge of town is a large two-story frame building, standing on a knoll full of shade trees and flowering shrubs, a happy looking home where one may peacefully date enjoy what an apostle deemed worthy of a bishop, to be pious, temperate, quiet and peaceable life. His farm at Sparta contains some eight hundred acres, and he owns three others in White county. He is now, as he has always been, devoted to his own efforts to his self development and his own, and though he has always been liberal to church and school enterprises he has never wasted money foolishly. He never was sued in his life, never was prosecuted on his own paper, but has lost much money by going security, therefore he counsels his boys against that hazardous practice. He set out the way of endorsing for people who were candidates for public office and has suffered from it. He has been a successful trader in stock, and is a good judge of horse flesh.

In 1866 he was elected a director of the Southwestern railroad and elected president of it in 1869, a position he held till the road was sold to the Nashville and Chattanooga company. In the State, and afterward till the road was completed to Sparta October, 1881. He is now a director in the Bon Air Coal company, of which Ex-Gov. John C. Brown is president, Gen. Dibrell owning one fourth of the stock.

Gen. Dibrell never belonged to any secret organization except the Grange, which he joined in 1872. He has been a member of the Southern Methodist church since 1842, has been steward and trustee, and twice a delegate to the General Conference—at Memphis in 1870, and at Nashville in 1882.

Gen. Dibrell married at Sparta, Tennessee, January 15, 1842, Miss Mary E. Lockwood, a native of that town, born October 1, 1824, daughter of Warren Lockwood, a merchant, a native of Westerville, Virginia. He several years a justice of the peace and county court clerk of White county, Tennessee. He died in 1877, at the age of

quite a number of men distinguished among the Indians, notably Hon. Israel Folsom, who, for many years, was agent of the Choctaw tribe at Washington, and also acted as government agent in its dealings with the tribe.

Enough has been said, probably, to carry a pretty clear idea of Maj. Folsom's character as a man and lawyer. If anything be lacking in this regard, however, the opinion of one of the judges of our Supreme court, before whom Maj. Folsom has practiced for many years, may well round up this sketch. The distinguished jurist says: "Maj. Folsom is a man of more than ordinary modesty, but calm and self-possessed in debate, always having perfect command of his faculties. Within the range of his investigation, he is one of the most accurate and thorough lawyers in our State. His preparation of his cases is thorough—his mastery both of details and the principles governing them, always full. His briefs are among the best in form, neatness of arrangement and precision of statement, that come before our court. He is always clear and understood at once, and at times rises to the height of a chaste and well-tempered eloquence. If he had a larger field, with his habits of thorough mastery of all he undertakes, he would rise to the front rank of useful men in the State. His eminent fairness and truthfulness of statement, as well as argument, always give him command of the earnest attention of the court. He is incapable of any trickery or cunning. All he does is the work of a man who seeks to win his cause by manly grapple. What cannot be done by fair argument and the force of truth, would not be sought by him, for either himself or clients. Take him altogether, he is an ornament to the bar of his section, and he would grace any court in our State, as a judge, by his fine judicial qualities, both of head and heart, especially the latter. His nice sense of right is the equivalent of a large share of simple intellect. He is emphatically a specimen of God's noblest workmanship—an honest man."

The ordinary language of panegyric could add nothing to such a testimonial as that. That it is deserved is abundantly proven by the success that has attended Maj. Folsom's professional labors. And he is yet, in reality, a comparatively young man. Though fifty-four years of age, there is not a silvered hair on his head, and he seems to be yet in his physical prime. He may well still look ahead and aloft, for there are no doubt greater triumphs yet awaiting him.

HON. GEORGE K. FOOTE.

JACKSON.

THE Footes came originally from England before the revolt of the colonies, and settled first in Connecticut. Thence most of them moved south, some taking up their abode in Virginia, and others settling in North Carolina. From the Virginia branch of the family was descended the late Hon. Henry S. Foote, for many years a conspicuous figure in politics. From the North Carolina branch, the subject of this sketch is descended. His grandfather, George Foote, was born in North Carolina and became a farmer in that State. He was a soldier of the Revolution and fought with distinction in the battle of Guilford Court house. He removed at an early day to Kentucky, being one of the first settlers in that State. About the year 1818, he pushed still further west, locating in Indiana, not far from the residence of Gen. William Henry Harrison. Here he spent the remainder of his life, dying at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. He was a man of solid character—a true type of the old-school gentleman. His wife was Lucretia Nance, daughter of Thomas Nance, of South Carolina, a relative of the Ruffin family of North Carolina. She was a worthy helpmeet to her husband, whom she outlived, having died at the extreme age of ninety years. She left four children surviving her: William, Kinchloe, George and John Foote.

Rev. William Foote, father of the subject of this sketch, and a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, was born at Guilford Court-house, North Carolina. He was a farmer as well as preacher. He was married in Indiana, where the greater portion of his life was spent, and where he died in 1846, in the forty-sixth year of his age. In politics he was an ardent Whig. His wife, the mother of our subject, was Naomi Bell, daughter of Samuel Bell, of Kentucky. She was born near Harrodsburg, Kentucky. Her mother was a Ross, and became noted as one of fourteen women who volunteered to venture out of the fort near Harrodsburg, to get water for the famishing garrison when it was surrounded by Indians, knowing it would be certain death for the men to expose themselves within range of the savages' rifles. She lived amid the tragic events that gave to the soil of Kentucky the name of "the dark and bloody ground." Her father was Judge Ross, one of the most noted of the blue-grass pioneers.

Judge Foote's mother lived but about a year after the death of her husband. She was a woman of much fortitude and energy, a devoted wife and mother, and exceedingly careful in the training of her children. She died at Corydon, Indiana, November, 1847, at the age of forty-six, leaving three children: (1). George K., subject of this sketch. (2). Robert, now in Memphis.

(3). Jabez, who lost his life by the explosion of the steamer "Andrew Jackson," on the Ohio river, near Shawneetown, Illinois.

Judge Foote grew to manhood in Harrison county, Indiana. He was a farmer boy, and learned to lay brick and plaster when a youth, and was especially fond of field-sports, hunting, fishing and fox-chasing, though he was free from the too common vicious habits of youth. He was educated in the old Corydon University. When twenty-one years of age, he married, settled in Corydon and engaged in general speculation. In 1847 he removed to Leavenworth, Indiana, where he began the practice of law. He remained there but two years, however, when he removed to Cannelton, Indiana. Here he practiced his profession about eighteen months, when he moved to Golconda, Illinois, where, in addition to the practice of law, he engaged in the real estate business and lead-mining for ten years, doing a very prosperous business. In 1866 he removed to Decaturville, Tennessee, where he remained about eighteen months. Next he moved to Lexington, Tennessee, and thence, in 1873, to Jackson, where he has resided ever since, engaged chiefly in the practice of law.

In politics, Judge Foote was a Whig until the disintegration of that party. In 1860 he voted for Abraham Lincoln, and has been a Republican ever since. The first office he ever held was that of constable, in Cannelton, Indiana. In 1879 he was appointed special commissioner of the Southern Claims Commission, and discharged the duties of that position some four years. In June, 1881, he was appointed by President Garfield postmaster at Jackson, and on the 14th of October following, was reappointed by President Arthur to the same position, which, at the time this sketch is prepared, he still holds.

In June, 1863, Judge Foote was mustered into the United States volunteer service, as a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Illinois infantry, but on account of his business qualities he was assigned to permanent duty in the commissary department and was not engaged in battle afterward. He remained with the army in Kentucky and Missouri until 1864.

Judge Foote was an alternate district delegate to the national Republican convention at Chicago, in 1881, and favored the nomination of President Arthur by that body. He became a Mason in Cannelton, Indiana, in 1851. He is also an Odd Fellow.

In 1846, October 16, Judge Foote was married, in Harrison county, Indiana, to Miss Mary Falkenburgh, who was born and reared at Cape May, New Jersey. She is a member of the Christian church, and is a lady noted for her piety and charity to the poor and distressed. Mrs. Foote's father was a captain in the war of 1812. Her mother was Elizabeth Sullivan, also a native of New Jersey.

There were born to Judge Foote and wife the following children, none of whom are now living: (1). Samuel, who was in the gunboat service during the war. He married a Miss Clore and died in 1868, aged twenty-four. (2). William, died February, 1874. (3). Mozella, died the wife of William Wilson, a merchant, of Lexington, Tennessee, leaving one child, George. (4). George, died March, 1884, at the age of twenty-three. (5). Ada, died in 1884. This daughter contributed to various periodicals and was remarkably gifted. Three children died in infancy.

Judge Foote began life with no resources but his own talents. He had plenty of pluck, however, and struck boldly out into the world with the determination to succeed. The first money he ever earned was as a hired plow-boy, at eight dollars a month. Being paid off at the end of three months, he went proudly home and laid his twenty-four silver dollars in his mother's lap. He was never after that either ashamed or afraid of work. Whenever the practice of the law became a dragging business (as it will periodically in nearly all communities), he did not sit down, fold his arms and wait for business to come to him. He turned his hand at once to whatever honorable enterprise promised reasonable profits. His first substantial profits were realized as contractor in brick-laying and plastering in the town of Cannelton, Indiana. Industry and economy have ever been his leading characteristics, and these constitute the secret of his success. He is now in quite independent and comfortable circumstances, and is reckoned one of the solid men of his county.

CAPT. WILLIAM STOCKELL.

NASHVILLE.

CAPT. WILLIAM STOCKELL, the veteran "fire chief," the successful merchant and business man, and one of the most popular citizens of Nashville, whose face and form have long been familiar to almost every man, woman and child in that city, well deserves a place n these pages. He was born in Malton, Yorkshire, England, October 17, 1815. His grandfather, William Stockell, born at Malton, sprang from an old English family that lived for many years in that vicinity. He raised a large family of sons and daughters, the sons being chiefly distinguished as successful merchants. One of his daughters, Margaret Stockell, married a Mr.

Jewett, not [illegible] to the good old [illegible] of eighty four years.

Capt. Stockell's father, also named William Stockell, was a son of William Stockell of Malton, thus grandfather, father and son being born in the same town. Capt. Stockell's father was a staffing man, came to America, bringing his family with him, in 1824, and settled in Baltimore. In 1829 he moved to Cincinnati, where he remained three years, then purchased a farm in Brown county, Ohio, and lived there until 1839. In the latter year he removed to Nashville, Tennessee, and took charge of the construction of the buildings and grounds of the University of Nashville, then under the presidency of Rev. Dr. Philip Lindsley. In 1845, while walking through the grounds, he accidentally stepped on a rusty nail which penetrated his foot, produced lockjaw, resulting in his death. He was one of those energetic, pushing pioneers, who build up society, and leave the world better for having lived in it. He was a devoted provider for his family, and gave his children the best educational advantages for those times.

Capt. Stockell's mother, nee Miss Jane Gray, was born in Pickering, Yorkshire, England, daughter of William Gray, a merchant and ship owner. She was a member of the Methodist church, a lady of great piety, and remarkable for her energy in industry and domestic management. She died in Nashville, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Carrie Hight, wife of Capt. O. H. Hight, now secretary of the Nashville Merchants' Exchange. She was the mother of five children: (1) W. Wm. Stockell, subject of this sketch; (2) Elizabeth Stockell, died, the wife of George W. Lincoln; (3) Mary Ann Stockell, who also became the wife of George W. Lincoln, and after his death married Howell Hadleston Averitt; (4) Jane E. Stockell, died the widow of David C. Love, for a long time circuit court clerk at Nashville; (5) Caroline Stockell, now wife of Oliver H. Hight, above mentioned.

Capt. Stockell in his boyhood had but limited educational advantages, but having learned the bricklayer's and plasterer's business in Cincinnati, and carried it on there until 1846, at odd moments and during leisure time, he applied himself closely to such books as would qualify him in making calculations for a business of that description. He also studiously and diligently applied himself in learning drawing, designing and modeling ornaments of every conceivable pattern for the interior decoration of churches, public edifices, and fine private buildings. In the latter particular he was eminently successful, producing numberless exquisitely beautiful and refined specimens, wonderful both as to their great variety and finished workmanship. The finishing and interior decoration of the State Capitol at Nashville, the Masonic Hall, the Maxwell House, the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane, and numerous other public and private edifices in Tennessee are specimens of his superb handiwork. There was a time when he was the only decorator of the interior of buildings in stucco work at Nashville, and all of the parties now engaged in that business in the city learned their trades with him, and are recognized as master workmen in their lines. The house in which he now lives, No. 63 South Cherry street, was one among the first modern houses in the city of Nashville, the interior finish of which would do credit to any city in America, and is recognized by architects who come to see it as of superior finish and original design. During Capt. Stockell's entire business life in Nashville, his relations with all he ever worked for or with, have been of the most pleasant character. To a man doing so heavy a business for so many people over so long a period of time, it must be a most happy reflection that he has never had to sue for his collections, and that his social relations are not marred or embittered by unpleasant memories. Everybody knows Capt. Stockell; even the children cannot meet or pass him on the street, without giving him that hearty salute that only kindly natures and long established characters can command: an incident recalling Homer's lines:

"'Tis late in life, 'tis ending as to rest,
His people blessing, by his people blest."

But it is perhaps chiefly from his honorable record as a fireman, and as chief of the fire department of the city of Nashville for many years, Capt. Stockell is best known to the general public. His gallantry and bravery on trying occasions; his cool headed wisdom and executive ability in hours of peril, his many sacrifices of personal comfort to save the lives and property of others, his promptness in responding to the first tap of the alarm bell—in rain or shine, night or day, winter or summer—these have been themes of praise for two generations past, and must bring to the fearless "old chief" many pleasant recollections of good service, well and faithfully done. In 1840 he became president of the Independent Western Fire Company of Cincinnati, and filled that position until November 12, 1846, when he left Cincinnati to make his home at Nashville. Just before his departure, the members of his old company each took from their pockets a silver dollar and had them melted into a beautiful and heavy silver speaking trumpet, which they presented to him "in remembrance of his services." It is a souvenir which the Captain shows with much pride, and regards as an heirloom money could not buy.

He connected himself with the volunteer fire department of Nashville in 1847, soon after his arrival in Nashville, joining "Broad-street Fire Company, No. 2," and a few months thereafter was elected its president and remained as such until 1859, when the *paid* steam fire department was organized. Being in a lucrative business which he could not sacrifice, he retired at that time from the department, having been requested, however, at all times to attend fires and give his counsel, which he did, always having the confidence and good

will of the chief in charge and of the firemen. He was appointed by the city council December 28, 1866, to go East and purchase steam fire apparatus for the city, a letter of credit being given him by the city authorities for the purpose to the amount of twenty thousand dollars. He made the purchase, which resulted in a large saving to the city, the apparatus then bought being still in use and in good condition.

In July, 1869, Hon. John M. Bass having been appointed by the chancery court receiver of the city of Nashville, called to his aid and counsel the wisest men of undoubted character and standing highest in public esteem, among them Anson Nelson, whom he appointed treasurer, and Capt. William Stockell, whom he placed in charge of the fire department, Capt. Stockell accepting the position at the urgent request of leading citizens, and especially of the insurance companies. His appointment by Mr. Bass, dated July 28, 1869, empowered him "to organize the fire department as his agent and conduct the same on the most economical plan, having a due regard to efficiency." From that date until his final retirement in 1883, he was elected by the city council from time to time, and served altogether in that capacity fourteen consecutive years. During this time he was also secretary of the board of building commissioners, making annual reports of the lumber business, buildings erected, and progress of the city in general, many of his reports having been commended very highly by the press.

He was one of the organizers of the national convention of chief fire engineers of the United States at Baltimore; has been president of that body, and is now chairman of its finance committee. At the meeting of the association at Chicago, September 9, 1881, Capt. Stockell read two remarkable papers, one "an essay on the best methods of supplying cities with water for fire purposes," and one "on the importance of introducing fire drills into all the schools."

In 1881, by request of the Tennessee Historical Society, of which he is a member, he prepared and submitted an elaborate "history of the fire department of Tennessee," which was replete with many pleasant reminiscences and practical suggestions, and was received with great favor.

He is a member of the A. O. M. C., now styled the Robertson Association, and in 1881, in connection with Anson Nelson, Esq., and Dr. John Berrien Lindsley, revised its constitution.

Capt. Stockell was made a Mason in Claiborne Lodge in Nashville; is now a member of Cumberland Lodge, No. 8, and is president of the board of trustees, having charge of the property of that lodge. On October 24, 1882, he was made a 32 Mason by Gen. Albert Pike. He is also a Knight of Pythias of the endowment rank; was one of the organizers of Myrtle Lodge, and is a member of the Grand Lodge of that order. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. In politics he was a Whig till the Know-nothing issue came up, when he voted for Andrew Johnson for governor, and has been a Democrat ever since. In 1850 he was elected from a Democratic ward the Sixth -a member of the city council, and re-elected in 1852-3. He was a member of the city board of education with such men as Francis B. Fogg, Return J. Meigs, Col. M. H. Howard and W. F. Bang, in the early organization of the public schools of Nashville. He was for a long time a director in the State Bank of Tennessee, appointed by Gov. Johnson and afterwards by Gov. Harris. He was also a director and one of the organizers of the Mechanics National Bank of Nashville; also a member of the State Agricultural Bureau, appointed by Gov. Johnson and also by Gov. Harris. He was one of the organizers of the first mechanics' fairs ever held in the city of Nashville. The first fair was held in a store on the Public Square. He has also been connected with all the industrial expositions that have been held in the city of Nashville, being president of the exposition in 1873, and chairman of the Nashville Centennial Exposition in 1880. In 1885 he was assistant commissioner for Tennessee at the Cotton Centennial Exposition and World's Fair held at New Orleans.

Capt. Stockell married first in Brown county, Ohio, in 1838, Miss Celina Records, daughter of Josiah Records. She died June 11, 1839. He next married in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 3, 1840, Miss Rachel Wright, daughter of Joseph Wright, formerly from New Jersey. Her mother, Sarah Bowers, was also a native of New Jersey. Mrs. Stockell was born, raised and educated in Philadelphia, and moved to Cincinnati, in 1839. Her father was a farmer, who lived to be eighty three years old, active to the very last. She is a devoted and active member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Nashville.

By his marriage with Miss Wright, Capt. Stockell had nine children, four of whom died in childhood. Those who reached maturity were: (1). Charles Henry Stockell, born in Cincinnati, April 8, 1841; was a member of the Rock City Guards, and afterward an officer in the Tenth Tennessee, and served in the Confederate army four years; married December 19, 1875, Miss Winnie Hollis, of Louisville, Kentucky, and has one child, Dake; now residing in Atlanta, Georgia, and connected with an extensive commercial firm. (2). Louisa J. Stockell, born in Cincinnati, June 14, 1841; graduated at Loretta and at Nashville; married W. R. Rankin, an attorney at law, July 18, 1865; has five children, David, Charles, Mary, Albert and Turley. (3). William Franklin Stockell, born in Cincinnati, March 7, 1846; enlisted in the Confederate army and was drowned while crossing a river, December 25, 1863. (4). Albert W. Stockell, born in Nashville, August 8, 1848; graduated from the literary and law departments of Cumberland University, practiced law successfully at Columbia, Tennessee; married, January 4, 1876, Miss

Eloise Cooper, daughter of Matthew D. Cooper, and sister of Judge William F. and Ex United States Senator Henry Cooper, has four children, Marian, Patty, Albert and Henry. (5) George W. Stockell, born at Nashville, April 2, 1852, now head of the firm of George W. Stockell & Co., in the wholesale agricultural implement business at Nashville. (6) Orville Ewing Stockell, born September 11, 1855, now a partner in the house with his brother, George W., married November 8, 1877, Miss Ida F. Gower, has one child, Rachel.

Capt. Stockell began married life with ninety six dollars, and by hard work and honesty of purpose has made a fortune and a name among the most honored citizens of Nashville. Still happier, no man can say Capt. Stockell ever wronged him out of a cent, or that he came to his office Saturday nights and went away without the money due for his week's work. Happiest of all, he and his companionable wife have lived to raise their sons in a city and see them every one doing well and standing high in good society. This result is largely due to the mother, who, naturally of a sunny and benignant temper, very early adopted the policy of making her home happy and attractive to her children. For this purpose she herself, when thirty years old, took music lessons with her daughter, that she might amuse and entertain her sons and their visiting friends. She encouraged her sons to have a club room at home, and their principal evening amusements there, she making herself one of the company, and by her presence both enlivening and adding dignity and grace to their entertainments. The results justify one in commending her example to young mothers desirous of seeing their boys successful and honored. In declining years it is a gratifying reflection that no one can call up wrong things about him, more pleasant still, to have, as Capt. Stockell has, a scrap book full of the most friendly and flattering notices, the result of a busy life conducted on manly, benevolent and Christian principles.

His old friend, Anson Nelson, Esq., who has known him intimately for many years, gives this estimate of Capt. Stockell's character. "Capt. William Stockell came to Nashville in 1846, and soon showed himself a good, steady mechanic. His industry and faithfulness were developed to such an extent that he soon obtained as much work as he could do, even with the skilled workmen he employed. He acquired, as a natural result, a fine property of his own, and a competency to live on. He was happily married, and reared a family of children, of which any man might be proud. His children are all married and well settled in life.

"Capt. Stockell was a natural fireman, and his services as captain of the old volunteer company, Broad street, No. 2, were relied upon in all cases of fire, in any part of the city. After the organization of the paid steam fire department, he was not, for several years, actively engaged in this arm of public service. Upon the going out of the notorious Alden administration, in 1869, the Hon. John M. Bass was appointed receiver for the city, and he at once selected Capt. Stockell to take charge of the fire department of Nashville. He was elected chief by the incoming Morris administration, and re elected year after year, during different administrations of the city government, for fourteen consecutive years. This was a wonderful compliment, considering the fact that there were always so many applicants for every office in the gift of the municipal government. He was selected solely on account of his superior qualifications for the position; for it was well known that, as a matter of pecuniary consideration, he did not need the office. While fire chief, he made many advantageous improvements, among the most notable being the introduction of the fire alarm telegraph, which has worked successfully since its introduction. The management of the department, under his wise and careful supervision, was a source of gratification to his fellow citizens. He retired from this service in the autumn of 1883. As a member of the Association of Fire Chiefs of the United States, Capt. Stockell has been for several years one of the most prominent and useful. His papers, read before that body, have attracted more than ordinary attention.

"In all the public offices of the city, in every important movement for the public good, Capt. Stockell has always been a prominent factor. He never failed to do his whole duty, and never shirked any labor or pecuniary demand to aid his people. His services as a director in many mechanical and other associations, were invaluable. He was one of the working directors of the Centennial Exposition of Nashville, in 1880, and no one did more to insure the successful accomplishment of that grand enterprise. As an active member of the Tennessee Historical Society, and in the Robertson Association, his services are well known and duly appreciated.

"Capt. Stockell's reputation as a man of progressive ideas, as a stirring, active member of society, as a good citizen, ready always to discharge his whole duty, is universally acknowledged. Numerous testimonials of respect, by different organized bodies, and by individuals, have been presented to him; all testifying to his active labors and to his worth as a man. His services will probably be more appreciated after his death, than they will be while he is alive."

G. B. THORNTON, M. D.

MEMPHIS.

DR. G. B. THORNTON, of Memphis, one of the ablest and most widely known physicians and surgeons in Tennessee, is a Virginian by birth, though his whole life, since 1847, has been identified with the city of Memphis, his longest periods of absence therefrom being during his academic and collegiate years, and the four years of military service he gave to the cause of the Confederacy.

He received a liberal literary education, and medicine being chosen as a life profession, he commenced its study in the office of Dr. H. R. Roberts, professor of surgery in the Memphis Medical College, from which institution Dr. Thornton graduated in March, 1858. He next graduated from the medical department of the University of New York, in March, 1860, and commenced the practice of medicine in Memphis in the spring of the same year.

On the breaking out of the war in 1861, he identified himself with the Confederate cause, and in July or August of that year passed a satisfactory examination before the state board of medical examiners at Nashville, and was commissioned assistant surgeon for the Tennessee State troops, by Gov. Isham G. Harris, and assigned to duty with the artillery arm of the service, stationed above Memphis, on the Mississippi river. In November, 1861, he was present at the battle of Belmont, Missouri. In March, 1862, he was with his command at the engagements at Island No. 10, and New Madrid, Missouri. In May, 1862, he was commissioned surgeon by the war department at Richmond, and was made surgeon of division on the staff of Major Gen. J. P. McCown, who commanded a division of Gen. Earl VanDorn's corps, then at Corinth, Mississippi. This was rapid promotion for so young a man, but subsequent events proved that Surgeon Thornton well merited such distinguished recognition. He was on Gen. McCown's staff at the battles of Perryville, October 8, 1862, and Murfreesborough, December 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863.

In the summer of 1863, he was assigned to duty as chief surgeon of division on the staff of Major-Gen. A. P. Stewart, at Chattanooga; was with this division at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863, and at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge in November, 1863; was with this division at Dalton, Georgia, in the winter of 1863–4, and in all the engagements of the Army of Tennessee, throughout the bloody summer of 1864.

He was on the staff of Major Gen. H. D. Clayton, of Alabama, as chief surgeon of division, at the battle of Franklin, and in front of Nashville, in the fall of 1864. At the re-organization of the army in North Carolina, in the spring of 1865, he was assigned to duty on the staff of Major Gen. E. C. Walthall, of Mississippi, with whom his military career terminated. He was with the Army of Tennessee from its organization in Tennessee, in 1861, to its capitulation in North Carolina, in 1865, with the exception of Shiloh; was present at every great battle it fought; was with his command on all its marches and campaigns; was present at its organization and at its dissolution—in other words, saw its Alpha and its Omega.

It is but just to note that Dr. Thornton was the youngest division surgeon in the Confederate army. Being fond of operative surgery, and having acquired a good theoretical knowledge of its principles prior to the war, his position afforded him the amplest opportunity for practicing the art in his field hospitals. This large and valuable experience rendered him *au fait* subsequently, when in charge of the City Hospital at Memphis, or as occasion offered, in private practice. The knowledge gathered and the experience acquired in these four years of active military life were likewise beneficial to him in the administration of the civil offices he held.

He returned to Memphis in August, 1865, and resumed practice. In September, 1866, he was elected assistant physician for the City Hospital of Memphis, then under the charge of Dr. J. M. Keller, now of Hot Springs, Arkansas, the office of assistant resident physician being made necessary to meet the demands caused by an epidemic of cholera which occurred in Memphis that year. He resigned this position in 1867, and was elected physician in charge, October, 1868, by the city council, which position he held until February, 1879, when he resigned. This was a general hospital for the treatment of all kinds of medical and surgical cases. The official reports show an average of about two thousand patients treated annually. During Dr. Thornton's administration, Memphis was visited by four epidemics of infectious diseases: One of smallpox, in the winter of 1872-3; a limited epidemic of cholera in the spring of 1873, an epidemic of yellow fever in the latter part of the summer and early fall of 1873, and the great epidemic of yellow fever in 1878, commencing in August and ending in November, in which Memphis lost not less than three thousand of its population by death.

Dr. Thornton's professional experience during the years of his official connection with this institution was certainly varied and extensive, and his abilities as a professional man and administrative officer are fully attested by his being retained for nearly eleven consecutive years, through all the changes incident to municipal government, and that, too, when its local political affairs were very unstable. In February, 1879, he resigned his office as physician to the City Hospital, his

health began much impaired by his duties during the last named epidemic, with the determination to devote himself exclusively to private practice.

Under the newly organized city government he was offered and accepted the position of president of the City Board of Health. The sanitary condition of the city at this time was dreadful. The following extract from the first annual report of the Board of Health, published in 1880, for the year 1879, but partially expresses its condition: "On the subsidence of the epidemic of 1878, the city seemed literally paralyzed, besides being in a worse sanitary condition in every respect than ever before, and the winter passed without an effort being made worthy of mention toward general sanitary work. Consequently, on the organization of this Board of Health, in February, 1879, the task of perfecting a system of sanitation to an extent at all commensurate with the necessities of the occasion, with the facilities at its command, was more than could be reasonably expected of the new board," etc. In July of 1879, yellow fever again appeared and lasted until frost late in October. This office Dr. Thornton has held to the present time. The same earnestness of purpose and fidelity to duty has characterized him in this as in the preceding office. Within the period of five years, from being one of the most unsanitary places in the country, Memphis is now one of the most cleanly, and is fully abreast with the most advanced in all things pertaining to public hygiene. As president of the Board of Health, he has enjoyed the full support of the city government and the confidence of the people.

Aside from his official life, Dr. Thornton has devoted his time to private practice, and taken active part in the medical organizations of the day. He was a member of the Memphis Medical Society during its existence before and after the war, is a member of the Shelby County Medical Society from its organization, one year was its vice-president; is a member of the Medical Society of the State of Tennessee, since May, 1878, and was made vice president from West Tennessee in April, 1879, and was its president in 1881–82, is a member of the American Medical Association since 1877, a member of the American Public Health Association since 1879; was a member of the advisory council of this association in 1883–84, of its executive committee for 1884–5, and one of its vice-presidents for 1885–86. In the fall of 1879 he was appointed a member of the Tennessee State Board of Health, by Gov. A. S. Marks, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. R. B. Maury, and on the expiration of his term, was re-commissioned by Gov. W. B. Bate, April 1, 1883.

Dr. Thornton is the author of several essays which have attracted favorable comment from the medical and sanitary journals, and were received with great favor by those interested in these subjects—one on yellow fever, its pathology and treatment, with clinical notes on one hundred and forty cases treated in City Hospital in 1878, which he read before the State Medical Society at its annual meeting in Nashville, April, 1879, and which was published in the transactions of that year; one on "open treatment for amputations, pyæmia and septicæmia," with notes on a number of cases illustrating this method, treated in the same hospital, read before the society at Knoxville, and published in its transactions for 1880, an address as president of the society, delivered at the annual meeting in Memphis, May, 1882, and published in transactions of that year, an essay on the yellow fever epidemic of 1879, as it occurred in Memphis that year, and read before the Public Health Association at its seventh annual meeting in Nashville, November, 1879, and published in vol. 5 of "Reports and Papers" of that society, one on "Memphis sanitation and quarantine, 1879 and 1880," read before the same body at its meeting in New Orleans, December, 1880, and published in vol. 6, one on "negro mortality of Memphis," read before the same society at Indianapolis, October, 1882, and published in vol. 8; also five annual reports to the Legislative Council of the city of Memphis, as president of the Board of Health; a report to the State Board of Health on the epidemics in Tennessee in 1881 and 1882. He has also contributed several other papers to medical journals on professional subjects.

Dr. Thornton married Miss Louisa Hullum, of Memphis, in December, 1869, a lady of culture and refinement, a true type of a Southern gentlewoman, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. She died in June, 1875, leaving him two young children—a daughter, Anna May Thornton, and a son, Gustavus B. Thornton, jr., both at present at school in Virginia.

In politics Dr. Thornton has been a Democrat all his life, as were his ancestors before him, since the organization of the party. He was never a member of any church, has been a Master Mason about twenty years.

JUDGE SAMUEL A. RODGERS.

THIS prominent jurist, whose time off the bench is pleasantly occupied in farming on a large scale—raising wheat, corn and cattle, and in rearing his family in the happy simplicity of old fashioned country style—presents a fine type of a judge who has attained a competency by methods of strict integrity, knows the value of success and how to enjoy it.

He was born in Knox county, Tennessee, March 5,

1830. He was brought up on a farm at hard labor—his father being a solid, well to do farmer; a man of unusual energy and firmness of character, who taught his children to work and to avoid idleness as one of the direst evils. In this way young Rodgers' earliest struggles began in driving wagons and following the plow, in hauling logs and assisting about his father's mills. By these means he built up a good constitution, grew to manhood a strong, hearty, robust specimen of the young mountaineer. He was fond of the chase and rifle, but his early prevailing tastes were for literary pursuits and the practice of law. His early school opportunities were limited until he was sixteen years old, when he was sent to the private county schools of the neighborhood some three or four years. Afterward becoming tired of school, in the winter of 1851–2, he went to California, where he stayed until 1853, spending a year in the gold mines. In the fall of 1853 he returned, and remained through the year 1854 on his father's farm as general manager.

In September, 1855, he entered the literary department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, remained there three years, graduated in 1858, completing a course of Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, besides the regular curriculum. While at college he was president of his society—The Amasagassian, and passed through the course with honor. He returned to Knox county, studied law about a year under Hon. John Baxter, present United States circuit judge; in the fall of 1859, obtained license to practice from Chancellor T. Nixon Van-Dyke, and Judge George Brown, and entered into partnership with Hon. O. P. Temple (whose sketch see elsewhere), and with him practiced until the courts were closed, in 1862, by the presence of the armies and the disturbing influences of the war. During the war he remained in East Tennessee, taking no part in the contest, believing that course his duty as a private citizen. His attachment to the government of the United States was firm and unwavering during the entire struggle; he not believing in the doctrine of secession, either upon legal principles or principles of sound policy. Upon the return of order and the re-opening of the courts, he again went into the practice of his profession in partnership with Judge Temple. After a few months' practice, the firm found it necessary to take in another partner, which they did in the person of Judge Andrews, since one of the supreme judges of the State. After a still further continuance of the business until the beginning of the winter of 1867–8, he withdrew from the firm, sold out his interest in the partnership to his partners, and took his wife and her grandmother to California, via New York and Panama—for the wife's health. After spending something over a year in Santa Cruz county, California, his wife's health being restored, he returned to Tennessee and opened a law office at Loudon, where he remained till 1878, when he was elected to the office of judge of the Third judicial circuit, embracing the counties of Knox, Blount, Loudon, Monroe and Roane, term expiring September 1, 1886.

Before the war Judge Rodgers voted the Whig ticket, but since the war he has been a Republican, though never actively engaged in politics. He is a Master Mason, a Cumberland Presbyterian and an elder in his church. He states with commendable pride that he has been for some fifteen years a Sunday school superintendent.

A distinctive characteristic of Judge Rodgers in the ethics of a practitioner of law, is to compromise suits and thus remove or soften the asperities of life between fellow citizens. This he has often done from a sense of loyalty to duty, and oftentimes, too, at his own pecuniary sacrifice.

It is said he has kept hundreds of people out of law suits by advice of this kind. He himself refers to his course in this part of his history as the most pleasant of his life. The Master of us all, in his wonderful sermon on the mount, said: "Blessed are the peace makers."

Judge Rodgers' father, William Rodgers, was born and raised, lived and died in Knox county, Tennessee. He accumulated considerable property as a farmer and mill owner. His integrity was beyond question, and he was a leading, strong minded man, who forced his way and left his impression on the world. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; for twenty five years was a justice of the peace, and was an elder in the Concord church, the first Cumberland Presbyterian church planted east of Cumberland mountains. Judge Rodgers' grandfather, Joseph Rodgers, was an Irishman, who early immigrated to this country, and lived and died a farmer in Knox county. His wife was formerly Miss Elizabeth Donelson, an immediate relative of the well-known family of that name living in Jefferson county, Tennessee.

Judge Rodgers' mother, *nee* Miss Mahala Lowe, was born in Knox county, daughter of Abram and Elizabeth Lowe, and lived from an early day at what is now known as Lowe's Ferry, on the Tennessee river—in a block house built at that place, and which was a general rendezvous for the white settlers, who had often to defend themselves from the incursions of the Choctaw Indians. Abram Lowe came over to this country from Germany. His wife was the daughter of an Englishman named Martin.

Gen. S. D. W. Lowe, of Knox county, is Judge Rodgers' maternal uncle. He is a large farmer and stock raiser, and now owns and occupies the old homestead described above. He is distinguished for his elevated bearing as a militia man and for his splendid character.

Judge Rodgers' only sister, Ann Amanda Rodgers, is now the wife of S. L. Russell, a merchant and farmer at Concord, Knox county. Judge Rodgers had five brothers, viz., James M., Joseph N., Abram W., George D. and William D. Rodgers, all of whom except Joseph N. Rodgers, went to California to reside at various dates since the war. Abram W. Rodgers died

at Meridian, Mexico, September 3, 1883, of yellow fever. The other three brothers, James, George and William, are farmers, fruit growers and stock raisers in California. Joseph N. Rodgers still lives a farmer in Knox county, Tennessee. One of Judge Rodgers' nephews, Arthur Rodgers, son of James M. Rodgers, has risen to distinction as a lawyer at San Francisco and is one of the recents of the University of California. He spent some two or three years in traveling around the world. He is a fine speaker and writer and a man of broad culture. Oscar Rodgers, another son of James M. Rodgers, is a prominent physician at San Francisco, a graduate of Bellevue Medical College, New York.

Judge Rodgers married in what is now Loudon, then Roane county, Tennessee, May 10, 1863, Mrs. Sarah F. Rhea, who was born in that county, November 15, 1843, daughter of John W. Rhea, a native of Sullivan county, Tennessee. He has a first class character and belongs to one of the most prominent families of East Tennessee. Mr. Rodgers' great uncle, Hon. John Rhea, was a congressman from Tennessee two or three terms and a brave Indian fighter. Her second cousin, Rev. Samuel Rhea, a minister in the Presbyterian church, went as a missionary to Persia and died there. There are upward of twenty ministers in the various branches of the family, among them Rev. John Buchanan, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Rev. Nathan Buchanan, the well known evangelist, and Rev. Lynn Buchanan. Chancellor Seth J. W. Lucky married a Miss Rhea, a second cousin of Mrs. Rodgers. The county of Rhea was named for the Rhea family. This family settled years ago in Sullivan county, and is one of the strongest and best families in the State. They are connected with the Prestons, of Virginia. Mrs. Rodgers' cousin, Dr. Rhea of the firm of Cowan, McClung & Co., Knoxville, married Miss Bella Cowan, daughter of the late James Cowan, of that city. Mrs. Rodgers' mother was Miss Adaline Dodson, daughter and only child of Alexander Dodson, a farmer and stock raiser in Tennessee, originally from North Carolina, where he married Elizabeth Roberts, a lady famous in her family for strength of moral character and individuality of character. Alexander Dodson died January 27, 1867. Mrs. Rodgers' uncle, Jesse Roberts, was a prominent Methodist minister in North Carolina. Mrs. Rodgers' only brother, Alexander D. Rhea, now of Tehuacana, Texas, a farmer and stock raiser, married Mary E. Hatchett, of Monroe county, Tennessee. They have eight children: John, Addie, Robert, Joseph, Ettie, Louise, Rodgers and Cleaves. Mrs. Rodgers was educated at Athens Female College, is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, is a lady of bright, sunny disposition, and is eminently entertaining in her views.

By his marriage with Miss Rhea, Judge Rodgers has seven children: (1) California Calla, born in Santa Cruz county, California, February 17, 1869; (2) Addie M., born in London, July 27, 1871; (3) Samuel Rhea, born October 8, 1873; (4) Mary Bell, born October 7, 1875; (5) Annie E., born June 20, 1877; (6) William Arthur, born November 17, 1879; (7) Minnie, born April 19, 1882; died March 27, 1883.

Judge Rodgers began the work of his life in a strong field and has since won a fair success, and besides being a useful citizen, has never failed to give a word of encouragement and a smile to men in trouble to drive away a part, and give many men a push to help them up. When he left college he was one thousand dollars in debt. He was not born rich, but his wealth is won by hard toil and struggle and a disposition to do good and diffuse happiness around him. He has risen to the honors of his profession, and financially is in a fair condition.

Judge O. P. Temple, for many years Judge Rodgers' law partner and one who knows him well, by request has furnished the following estimate of his character: "Judge Rodgers possesses a clear, level, well regulated intellect. He is thoroughly of the strong, practical common sense order. He is no brilliant nor sparkling, but always cool, deliberate and comprehensive and eminently logical in mind. He has almost instinctive sense of justice, and it is easy for him to apply the principles of law in every case coming before him. He has moral courage also, without which there can be no safe judge. But few judges have been so near universally popular and acceptable. It is impossible to do exact justice, and decide property rights amongst men, however just the decision, without making enemies, few or many. Judge Rodgers has, perhaps, made as few as any judge ever on the bench of the State. On the bench he is mild and gentle, never noisy, abrupt or scolding, but as soft wood always commands silence and obedience. There is never any wrangling in his court, and yet no judge is more exact in the preservation of order. The moral tone of Judge Rodgers is, perhaps, his most conspicuous trait of character. This is in the highest state of development and activity. To do right seems to be his first and highest aim, not as a means of popularity, but from principle and for the love of right. His conscientiousness is pretty almost intense. Added to this, nature blessed him with a kind heart, a serene temper, happy, joyful spirits, and a large, sympathetic heart, full of charity and good will toward all. With all he is firm, sincere and truthful. He does not wear all these qualities as a cloak to win popularity, but they are the real manifestations of his nature. If asked the secret of the success of Judge Rodgers as a public man, I should say his conscientiousness, truthfulness, justice, and fidelity to duty and friends, combined with energy and fine sense.

CAPT. JAMES M. GOODBAR.

JAMES M. GOODBAR was born in Overton county, Tennessee, May 29, 1839, and lived there until he was eleven years of age. His father then moved to White county, Tennessee, where he lived on a farm adjoining the town of Sparta until he was eighteen years of age. Like many of the men who have become successes he did not have the benefit of a college course, but received his education in private schools. His last teacher was William H. Marquess, formerly of Nashville. Young Goodbar's father was a merchant in the town of Sparta, and being about the store from his early youth, he, too, naturally acquired a taste for merchandising, and determined to make that his calling. In 1857 he went to Nashville and began his career as a clerk for Brandford, McWhirter & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, beginning with a salary of four hundred dollars a year. With this firm he remained till 1859 when its name was changed to A. J. McWhirter & Co., and with the new firm he remained till 1860, his salary having been in the meantime increased to one thousand five hundred dollars a year. In 1860 he went to Memphis with Thomas L. Brandford, who had been the head of the firm by which he was first employed and his son, Maj. John S. Brandford, now of Nashville, Tennessee. They there engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business. Mr. Goodbar had been in business long enough by this time to learn the method of business men, and though he had but little capital he was taken as a partner by Mr. Brandford on account of his business capacity, and the firm of Brandford, Goodbar & Co. was formed. They continued in a very flourishing business for a little more than one year, and then closed up their house on account of the war.

Early in 1862, Mr. Goodbar entered the Confederate service as a lieutenant in the company of Capt. George Carter, of the Fourth Tennessee regiment of cavalry, Col. John P. Murray commanding. He served in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, and surrendered with Gen. Dibrell's command at Washington, Georgia, in May, 1865. He took part in the battles of Murfreesborough, Perryville, and all the other fights of Bragg's Kentucky campaign in 1862. In the latter part of that year he was made quartermaster of his regiment with the rank of captain, and served in that capacity until the regiment was reorganized during the summer of 1863 when he was assigned to duty in the commissary department, where he served till the close of the war.

After the surrender of the Confederate cause he returned to Memphis and resumed the wholesale boot and shoe business in company with J. B. S. Gilliland in the firm of Goodbar & Gilliland. After a few months they associated with them in the firm Mr. Goodbar's uncle, J. L. Goodbar, and continued under the same firm name till 1876. Messrs. Goodbar & Gilliland then sold out to J. L. and V. B. Goodbar and the firm then became Goodbar & Co. In July, 1876, Mr. Goodbar again purchased an interest in the firm and continued with them until July, 1883, when in company with V. B. Goodbar, he bought out the interest of J. L. Goodbar and admitted as partners William L. Clark and J. H. Goodbar. The firm is now composed of these three members.

Mr. Goodbar is a stockholder and director of the Planters' Insurance company and has also been a stockholder, director and vice president of the Mercantile Bank since its organization.

Mr. Goodbar has always been a Democrat, but preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business has usually taken little part in politics. He took an active part in the movement to abolish the old city government of Memphis and substitute for it the taxing district mode of governing, and by his efforts contributed no little to the planning as well as the execution of this movement, so important to Memphis. When the citizens of Memphis, driven to desperation by the condition of their city government, held a public meeting to discuss the propriety of abolishing it, he was one of a committee of seven appointed to prepare a new form of government to be recommended to the Legislature. This committee drafted the present form of government, which was adopted by the Legislature and has become a noble municipality. After the new government was adopted Mr. Goodbar was elected a member of the board of public works, and thus had the opportunity of helping to carry out the plan which he had assisted in forming.

Capt. Goodbar was married September 10, 1867, to Miss Mary E. Morgan, of Hernando, Mississippi. Her father, Judge John H. Morgan, was originally from Lincoln county, Tennessee, and during the early days of Memphis resided there and was mayor of the town. He was a cousin of Hon. John M. Bright, of Fayetteville, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Goodbar's mother was Miss Edmondson, of Lincoln county, Tennessee. Mrs. Goodbar's three brothers were all officers in the Confederate service. Col. W. E. Morgan and Capt. John H. Morgan both fell at the battle of Murfreesborough. Her third brother, Hon. J. B. Morgan, now of Hernando, Mississippi, served through the war as colonel, was several times wounded but recovered, and after the war engaged in the practice of law, and was elected chancellor of his district. To this union have been born four children: (1) Willie Morgan Goodbar, born August, 1868; (2) Mamie Oliver Goodbar, born July, 1872; (3) Jennie Edmondson Goodbar, born January, 1875, died in July following; (4) James Bright Goodbar, born July, 1881.

Mrs. Goodbar is the happy possessor of a disposition

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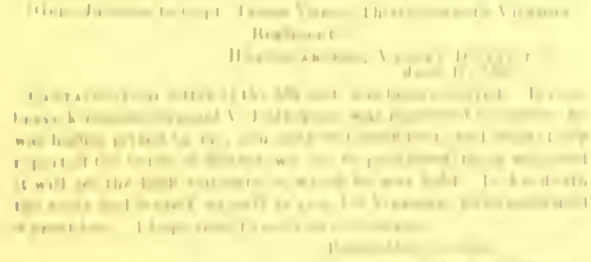


Staunton, Virginia. She is now the widow of Dr. F. C. Pardee, formerly of Virginia, and by him has two children, Frank F. and Annie Bell. (2) Mary C., born January 15, 1858, educated at Rogersville Female College, married May 26, 1881, to John K. Shields, a lawyer, and son of Hon. James T. Shields, of Bean's Station, and died October 1, 1881. (See sketch of Hon. James T. Shields elsewhere in this volume.) (3) Amanda Vance, born June 24, 1860, educated at Rogersville Female College, in which she is now teaching drawing and painting. She was educated in these arts in the Conservatory of Boston, Massachusetts. (4) Evan Neill, born April 17, 1863, educated at Rogersville, Baltimore and Boston, and now principal music teacher in Rogersville Female College. (5) Kate P., born January, 1866, and educated at Rogersville Female College. (6) Hattie S., born May 1, 1868.

Col. Fulkerson was next married at Rogersville, November 18, 1874, to Miss Penelope Elizabeth Neill, daughter of James K. Neill, merchant of Rogersville, and niece of Samuel Neill, banker at same place. She was born October 21, 1842, and is a grand daughter of Samuel Neill, sr., formerly a merchant of Rogersville. Her mother was Catherine D. Hale, daughter of George Hale. Her only full sister, Mary S., is wife of James G. Mitchell, secretary and treasurer of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad company, at Knoxville. Her two half sisters are Eva, wife of C. A. Dosser, lawyer of Jonesborough, and Sarah, wife of John Grisham. Her two full brothers are George H. Neill, of Columbus, Georgia, and William H. Neill, of Louisville, Kentucky. Her half brother, Alfred T., resides in Oregon. Mrs. Fulkerson is a graduate of the Rogersville Female College, and is a zealous member of the Presbyterian church. She is a lady of pronounced character, energetic in whatever she undertakes, and is noted for her devotion to church interests. Two children have been the result of the second marriage: (1) Elizabeth Sidney, born August 21, 1875. (2) Frank Neill, born September 17, 1877.

We return now to the principal subject of this sketch. When about ten years old, Francis M. Fulkerson came with his father's family to Grainger county, Tennessee, where he grew to the age of twenty, working on the farm and attending school. He then entered a store in Rogersville as clerk, on the not very princely salary of one hundred dollars a year and board. At the end of the year he found himself with but little money, though with some knowledge of business. The Mexican war breaking out about this time, he caught the volunteer spirit that prevailed throughout Tennessee, and, in 1847, entered as a private in company I (Capt. James H. Evans), Fourth Tennessee infantry (Col. Richard Waterhouse). He served through the war in the capacity of ordinance sergeant, to which position he was appointed soon after the organization of the regiment. The regiment was at Vera Cruz, Jalapa, Puebla, and the City of Mexico, being stationed at the last named place at the time the treaty of peace was concluded.

Returning to Rogersville in 1848, Col. Fulkerson read law in the office of Col. John Netherland for about two years, when (in 1851) he was licensed to practice by Chancellor Thomas L. Williams and Judge Seth J. W. Luckey, of the circuit court. After two years' practice at Rogersville, he removed to Tazewell, Tennessee, where he practiced law about eight years, being five years of the time clerk and master by appointment of Chancellor Luckey. In 1859 he returned to Rogersville, where he has ever since resided and practiced his profession. For about six years he practiced in partnership with Hon. John Netherland and James T. Shields, and at different times since has had as partners S. L. Chesnutt, L. G. Walker and A. D. Huffmaster, the last named being now associated with him.

In 1863 Mr. Fulkerson was elected to the State senate, but owing to the disturbed state of the country, by reason of the war, the General Assembly failed to meet.

Before the war Mr. Fulkerson was a Democrat, during the war he was a pronounced "southern man," and since the war has been a Democrat. In 1861 he was elector for the Tenth district, on the Davis and Stephens ticket, but made no canvass, there being no opposing ticket. In 1883-4 he represented Hawkins county in the Legislature, having been elected by several hundred majority, notwithstanding there is a steady majority for the opposite party in the county. One term seemed to have satisfied him with legislative service and honors, since no amount of persuasion could induce him to stand for re-election, which he could certainly have secured.

In 1859 Col. Fulkerson became a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, and in 1883 of the Knights of Honor. He is now president of the board of trustees of the Rogersville Female College. He is an active member of the Presbyterian church, having joined the church at Tazewell, in 1852. He was for five years a ruling elder in the church at Tazewell, and has been such for four years at Rogersville.

Col. Fulkerson may justly be called a successful man. He has always stood deservedly high in his profession. His devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial, and yet he would scorn to advance his client's cause by any of the "sharp practices" characteristic of the pettifogger. While conscientiously attending to his professional engagements, his business education has served him a good purpose, enabling him to carry profitable interests in several enterprises. He is a successful farmer, as well as lawyer, and takes great pride in his herd of Jersey cattle. He has also been engaged in the tanning business, and has an interest in a boot and shoe factory in Rogersville. Besides, he is a member of the firm of Fulkerson, Chesnutt & Co., engaged in quarrying the beautiful Hawkins county marble.

Col. Fulkerson is a man of pleasing manners and honest methods. There is probably not a man in the whole State who enjoys to a higher degree than he the esteem and confidence of the community in which he lives. As a citizen and neighbor, he is prompt to do whatever a sense of duty suggests to be right. As a lawyer, while he is zealous, he is also conscientious, neither grinding the unfortunate with exorbitant fees, nor leading the litigiously-inclined into lawsuits which his own judgment condemns. When called by the people of his county to represent them in the Legislature, he showed that he could lay aside the mere partisan and vote and act according to the dictates of his judgment and conscience. His personal influence is ever on the side of virtue and in the interest of law and order. The Christian church has no better friend than Col. F. M. Fulkerson, nor the State a more pure and upright citizen.

COL. WILLIAM F. TAYLOR.

MEMPHIS.

THE gentleman whose name heads this biographical sketch presents a splendid type of a gallant soldier, an excellent civilian, a successful merchant of high-toned integrity, and a modest, sincere Christian, whose good fortune has been carved out mainly through his own indomitable energy and business probity.

William F. Taylor was born in Madison county, Alabama, July 11, 1835, and remained there until February, 1848, when he moved with his grandfather, Charles Taylor, to Shelby county, Tennessee, and with the exception of four years spent in the war, has lived in that county ever since, residing in Memphis since January, 1853.

The Taylor family is distinctly connected with the family of which President Zachary Taylor was a member—a fact, however, which Col. Taylor's grandfather, Charles Taylor, refused in his modesty to admit, and used to say, with pride, that he "was not a member of a branch of the Taylor family; was never indicted or sued in his life, and never ran for office," traits which have been transmitted and are characteristic of the family, who are rather retiring in their disposition, avoiding all publicity not necessarily incident to the post of duty. Charles Taylor was born in Granville county, North Carolina; was a farmer, and, indeed, almost the entire family were agriculturists. He married Miss Mary Turner, and died near Hernando, Mississippi, in his seventy-sixth year. He was the father of six children, three of whom preceded him in death. Of his children who survived him: (1). Lucy Ann Taylor, died the widow of Stephen W. Rutland, DeSoto county, Mississippi. (2). Edmund J. Taylor, is now living, a farmer, at Elgin, Arkansas; was a soldier in the Mexican war from Alabama, and merchandised in Memphis a number of years. (3). Martha J. Taylor, died the widow of George Douglass, a farmer, first in Alabama and then in Mississippi. Of the children who died before their father: (1). Charles Taylor, died in DeSoto county, Mississippi. (2). John T. Taylor, father of the subject of this sketch, died in Alabama, when the son was only five years old. (3). Robert H. Taylor, died in DeSoto county, Mississippi.

John T. Taylor, the father of Col. Taylor, was born in Granville county, North Carolina; moved to Alabama when quite young; there married, lived a planter and school teacher, and died at the age of thirty-three, leaving four children: (1). John H. Taylor, now in Memphis in mercantile life. (2). Charles N. Taylor, died forty-five years of age, a successful planter in Shelby county, Tennessee. (3). William F. Taylor, subject of this sketch. (4). Mary T. Taylor, died in childhood.

Col. Taylor's mother, *nee* Miss Martha A. Ford, was born in Cumberland county, Virginia; was a Methodist; a lady of quiet, unpretending nature; a noble character, endowed with goodness of heart, and was noted for allaying of strife in her circle, and blessed by all who knew her as a Christian peace-maker. She managed the small estate left her by her husband so as to give her children a liberal education. She was herself a good biblical scholar, fond of reading, and set her children the example of self-denial and almost of self-abnegation, and was one of those intelligent, practical women, all devotion, who fill the world with sunshine and with happiness. She died at her home in Memphis, in March, 1872, at the age of sixty-three. She was a paternal niece of Dr. Hezekiah Ford, a celebrated physician of Virginia. She had no sister, and but one brother, Newton Ford, a merchant at Memphis, and a member of several firms in that city: in 1847–8 of the firm of Ford, Taylor & Robinson (dry goods); from 1849 to 1859, a planter in Shelby county, Tennessee; from 1859 to 1862, of the firm of F. Lane & Co., grocers and cotton factors; after the war, 1865 to 1870, of the firm of Newton Ford & Co., in the grocery and commission business; from 1870 to 1873, of the firm of Ford, Porter & Co. He died in 1873, at the age of sixty-two. He was at one time vice-president of the First National Bank of Memphis.

William F. Taylor, under the benign influence of a

COL. W. D. ROBISON

THIS well known citizen of Murfreesboro was born in Rutherford county, near Eagleville, January 30, 1830, the son of Dr. Samuel B. Robison, a native of North Carolina who came to Tennessee when a young man and settled in Rutherford county, where he continued the practice of medicine up to the time of his death, which took place in 1851, at the age of sixty-seven.

Col. Robison's mother was Miss Mary Neely, daughter of William Neely, a native of Virginia, who came to Tennessee with his father when a young man. She was married to Dr. Robison in 1829, and became the mother of three daughters and two sons, the latter the subject of this sketch.

Col. Robison was educated in the common schools of the county and in Union University at Murfreesboro, which latter institution he entered in the fall of 1851 and remained there one year. He was then put upon a farm till he reached the age of fifteen years, when he went to Murfreesboro and became a clerk in a store kept by Col. W. B. Butler, postmaster at that place. After remaining at the post office three years, he became engaged in the dry goods business as a clerk, and so continued until the beginning of 1861, when he returned to his father's home and began to farm.

At the outbreak of the war he left school and joined the army of the Confederacy. After the war he studied medicine at the University of Nashville, and graduated from the medical department of that institution, but never practiced his profession. While at the medical college he was elected county trustee for Rutherford county, and served two years. After this he clerked in a drug store for one year. While in the drug business he was elected county tax collector and served two years, after which he went into the dry goods business again as clerk and book keeper, and so continued for three years, when he became a partner in the firm of Kerr & Robison, succeeded and continued in the business for two years. At the expiration of this time he was elected clerk of the county court of Rutherford county, the position he now holds, having been first elected in 1878 and re-elected in 1882.

In 1861, when a mere boy of sixteen years, he entered the company of Capt. Thomas White, of the Second Tennessee Regiment of Infantry, as private, and served in the capacity for eight months, being connected with the Army of Virginia. He was then elected to the first vacancy which had occurred in his company—that of third lieutenant. November, 1861, and with his company and regiment was transferred to the Army of Tennessee in the spring of 1862. In May of that year he was made captain of his company and held that rank through the Kentucky campaign, and fought at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862, where he was severely wounded by a gunshot through the left lung, and was left on the field for dead. He was captured by the Federals, and was taken to the hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained a prisoner of war for about two months, during which time he was exchanged, and returned to his command at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in December, 1862, and participated in the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, and January 2, 1863, where he was severely wounded by a gunshot through the left thigh, which disabled him for active service for about six months. He was then detailed to the Conscript Bureau, at Knoxville, Tennessee, where he remained until the close of the war, when he returned to his home in Rutherford county, Tennessee, and resumed the peaceful pursuits of life.

Col. Robison was married, in 1866, to Miss Mary E. Rucker, daughter of Judge P. Rucker, of Rutherford county, Tennessee, who died in 1867, and was buried in Murfreesboro. Mrs. Robison's mother was Miss Mary Avent, daughter of Isham Avent, a native of Alabama. She was married to Mr. Rucker in 1835, and

Memphis, and at Soule Female College, Murfreesboro, from which latter institution she graduated in 1859. Mrs. Robison died on the 6th day of March, 1885, after a lingering illness of five months. Thus passed away a noble Christian woman, a true and faithful companion, and a devoted, loving wife. They had no children.

Col. Robison has been a member of the Methodist Church since 1866. Mrs. Robinson was a Presbyterian.

Col. Robison began life with nothing, and has made for himself a competency, and is now in comfortable circumstances. He has always adhered strictly to a resolution to live within his income and keep out of debt. As a man of business he is correct, careful and attentive in all his transactions. As a soldier, he was the idol of his comrades, and never ordered his men into any position of danger he was not willing to lead them. He possesses that calm, quiet, cool and collected bravery that distinguishes the hero, challenges the admiration of the historian, and enkindles anew in the breast of every patriot the fires of patriotism. Beloved by all who know him, a man of strong friendships, and with a host of strong friends—such a man cannot fail to be a good citizen.

COL. R. DUDLEY FRAYSER.

MEMPHIS.

THE subject of this sketch belongs to that generation whose youthful hopes and plans were rudely smitten by the blasts of civil war. He was born in the city of Memphis, June 4, 1840, the son of Dr. John R. Frayser, an eminent physician of that city. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Memphis, though he was sent to a special teacher, Prof. Whitehorn, to prepare for college. In the fall of 1858 he entered the Kentucky Military Institute, and graduated in the spring of 1861, as valedictorian in a class of twenty-two, nearly all of whom lost their lives in the civil war, holding some rank, some on the Confederate, some on the Federal side. Young Frayser had determined, at an early day, to be a lawyer, and during the summer vacations, had been reading law at the school of the celebrated Thomas B. Monroe, United States district judge for the Louisville district. He took the degree of Bachelor of Laws at this school, and the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the Institute. He returned to Memphis, where he had hoped to embark at once in the practice of his profession, only to find that the dread confusion of impending war had given pause to all professional business in his chosen department, as well as in most others, and that the only refuge of a young man was to become a soldier. He accordingly enlisted in company F, 37th Tennessee regiment of infantry, first commanded by Colonel, afterwards Brigadier General, William H. Carroll, of Memphis. Soon after enlisting, he was made adjutant of the regiment, and served in such until the reorganization of the army at Corinth in the summer of 1862, when he was made lieutenant colonel. After the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, to January 3, 1863, his regiment was consolidated with the Fifteenth Tennessee, and he was continued as lieutenant colonel till the close of the war. He surrendered at Charlotte, North Carolina, being at the time as senior officer, in command of F. B. Stanley's (formerly Tyler's) brigade, Bate's division. The first battle in which he was engaged was that at Fishing Creek, Kentucky, in which Gen. Zollicoffer was killed. January, 1862, at Murfreesborough, he was severely wounded in the neck, being shot from his horse as he went into the fight on the first day of the battle.

After this, on account of his wound, he was made post commandant at Ringgold, Catoosa Springs and Dalton, Georgia, until just before the battle of Chickamauga, when he became engaged in active service again, took part in the battle of Chickamauga and all the battles of the Dalton and Atlanta campaign. After the battle of Atlanta, he was taken severely ill which kept him from the field until just after the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, when he rejoined his command. Receiving his parole at Charlotte, North Carolina, he, with several other officers, rode across the country to Columbus, Mississippi, where they sold their mules and wagons, and took the cars for Memphis, where he landed in May, 1865. Shortly afterward he resumed the study of law with Judge R. J. Morgan, who subsequently became chancellor, was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1866, and formed a partnership with his preceptor in the firm of Morgan & Frayser, which firm continued until 1870, when they took into partnership Mr. Milton P. Jarnagin, and formed the firm of Morgan, Jarnagin & Frayser. The firm always had a large and lucrative practice. After Judge Morgan went upon the bench, the firm of Jarnagin & Frayser was formed, and continued until the fall of 1883, when Mr. Jarnagin gave up law, moved to East Tennessee, and engaged in farming and stock raising. Col. Frayser then took into partnership his younger brother, David, a recent graduate of the Harvard law school, and Mr. Thomas M. Scruggs, a graduate of the University of Virginia. The firm of Frayser & Scruggs was formed and has continued to the present time, one of the leading firms of the Memphis bar.

Col. Frayser was raised a Democrat, but was op-

Truly Yours
R. Shirley Farrington

posed to the war and to secession, and while at college would often tell his associates what must be the results of such a war, and often referred to the proclamation of Andrew Jackson during the nullification struggle. But when he returned to Tennessee he went with his people, and fought through the war, to find at its close that his prediction to his classmates, four years before, had been fulfilled. He has never held office, and has never been a candidate, except on one occasion, in 1872, when his name was before the convention for nomination for the Legislature. He has frequently been a delegate to political conventions, but has never assumed the role of a politician. On the contrary, he has sought to avoid complicating himself with the business of politics, feeling that whatever attention he might give in that direction would be bestowed at the expense of his professional and other business. While this is so, he has never been indifferent to the political condition of the country, nor has he been lacking in positiveness of political opinion. He is a man of conservative views, and during the agitation of the State debt question in Tennessee he co-operated with what was known as the 'sky blue' wing of the Democratic party. He was sternly opposed to any "forcible adjustment" that excluded the creditors of the State from any participation in the settlement. He regrets Tennessee's course in regard to her debt, but is willing now to let by-gones be by-gones, and join hands with the majority.

Col. Frayser became a Mason in 1863, at a lodge in DeSoto county, Mississippi, where he was raised to the degree of Master Mason. He is now a member of DeSoto Lodge, Memphis. He joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Memphis, in 1873, filled all the subordinate offices of the order, and became Grand Master of the State in October, 1880. During the summer of 1881, he visited the different lodges of the State, lecturing upon the principles and ceremonies of the order, to which he is much devoted. He is now one of the trustees in the Odd Fellows' Hall and Library Association of Memphis, and a member of Chickasaw Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is also a member of the Knights of Honor. He is largely interested in railroad enterprises. He was, for several years, a director in the Memphis and Charleston railroad company. He owns valuable interests in the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, and is one of the chief owners of the Memphis city railway—one of a syndicate that controlled a majority of its stock, and has since been elected president of the company, which position he now holds. He is also a stockholder in several banks, being a director and attorney for the Union and Planters' Bank of Memphis, one of the largest and most reliable, monied corporations in the southwest. He is a director in the Vanderbilt Insurance Company, the Pioneer Cotton Mill, and has filled that position in several other companies. He is also a director of the Memphis Law Library Association, and president of the Odd Fellows' Relief Association, and Memphis Abstract Company. This mere recital shows that Col. Frayser is no common man.

Col. Frayser was married February 5, 1867, to Miss Mary F. Lane, daughter of Fletcher Lane, of Memphis, who was one of the leading cotton factors and commission merchants of the city, was connected with many of the most important banks and insurance companies prior to the war, and was a leading man in all public enterprises of the city. His father was Simpson Lane, a native of Georgia, and a prominent man in that State.

Col. Frayser has three children: (1). Pauline; (2). Florence; (3). R. Dudley Frayser, jr.

Mrs. Frayser is a lady of domestic tastes, fond of her home, her husband and her children. She is remarkable for attractiveness of manners and amiability of disposition, and is a great favorite in the social circle. She is an earnest and consistent member of the Methodist church, which she joined in her girlhood, and while always taking a great interest in church matters, and always willing to assist and do her utmost in her church, at the same time she does not forget home and household duties. Col. Frayser is strictly orthodox in his belief, and, while not a member of any religious organization, believes in encouraging all evangelical denominations. He is charitable when a proper object presents itself; and has an abhorrence for display of any kind in such matters.

When Col. Frayser returned to Memphis after the war, he started from the "ground floor," having nothing to begin on but his education, which he feels is a sufficient start for any young man, and a sure basis for obtaining a competency, when backed by proper energy. He has made an independent fortune by his own exertions, owning, in addition to his railroad and banking interests, a large plantation in Shelby county, and another in connection with Col. John Overton, jr., in Tipton county; also a large interest in the Bon Aqua Springs Association, in Hickman county, Tennessee, of which he is secretary and treasurer. He is a great believer in life insurance, and carries policies to the amount of over $30,000.

His motto has been, never to buy any thing unless he needed it, and not then unless he had the money to pay for it. He has always had an abhorrence of indebtedness and of promises to pay without paying.

Col. Frayser is not only an able lawyer, but a sound, judicious operator in general business. He is a man of great correctness and positiveness of character, guided rather by convictions of right than by considerations of policy. Hence his position on questions that concern society is never equivocal or doubtful. He is a man of small stature, weighing now only about one hundred and nine pounds, and never having exceeded one hundred and twenty pounds in weight, but he possesses any amount of energy and capacity for work.

H[illegible] [illegible] short[illegible] rested back [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]. He [illegible] eventful [illegible]. A [illegible] man visiting Memphis in 1885 who had [illegible] Col. Frayser [illegible] two [illegible] years, saw him on the street and remarked to a friend: "Yonder [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] face [illegible]" "Who is he?" [illegible] "R. Dudley Frayser." [illegible]

[illegible] Frayser [illegible] [illegible] Thirty-seventh Tennessee [illegible] Col. Frayser [illegible] [illegible] after [illegible] the Kentucky Military Institute [illegible] 1862. He [illegible] of [illegible] Memphis, his [illegible]

His [illegible] temperate in habits, eschewing strong drink [illegible]. A prominent Memphis [illegible] of him: "He is remarkable for his close attention to business, his devotion to the interests of his [illegible], his clear conception of every man's rights and for the [illegible] force and power with which he executes [illegible] thing he undertakes. He is also remarkable [illegible] his ability in handling financial matters. He [illegible] will always be [illegible] financial success, and [illegible] reserve in executing his plans. When [illegible] his mind as to a particular policy, [illegible] its execution without hesitancy [illegible] which is so distinguishing a trait [illegible] his character. He is a good lawyer, works hard, [illegible] and is growing daily in his profession."

For the further family history of Col. R. Dudley Frayser the reader is invited to examine the sketch of his father, Dr. John R. Frayser, which appears elsewhere in this volume.

JUDGE T. W. TURLEY

[illegible]

THIS distinguished jurist and erudite lawyer was born at Bean's Station, Grainger county, East Tennessee, January 18, 1820. His [illegible] grandfather came from Ireland [illegible] his parents [illegible] the colony of Virginia. When the war for independence began he enlisted in the patriot army and served [illegible] from the beginning of the Revolution to the siege of Yorktown, at which [illegible] [illegible] Bean's [illegible] near his [illegible] [illegible] years [illegible] He was also [illegible] about the same time.

[illegible] Thomas Turley, who [illegible] [illegible] Judge Thomas W. Turley, [illegible] Thomas Turley [illegible] Virginia [illegible] to Grainger county, Tennessee. Here he married, in 1811, Miss Desdemona Taylor, and here he died at [illegible] December 6, 1833, leaving his widow with [illegible] children. When a young man he served in [illegible] against the Creek Indians, under Gen. Jackson, in 1812. He was a man of good morals and [illegible] [illegible], but was only able to provide a support for his large family, without leaving them any estate.

Those who travel the railroad leading from Nashville to Chattanooga, by looking across the [illegible] [illegible] station [illegible] the historic cave called Nickajack. Near there a bloody battle was fought about the year 1790, and a second victory achieved by the whites over the Indians. Ten years afterward that same cave was occupied by Thomas Turley (Judge Turley's father), for three weeks under peculiar circumstances. As before mentioned, he left Virginia at the age of eighteen. When he reached the Tennessee river, at the mouth of German creek, in what is now Grainger county, he found a keelboat loaded with such merchandise as was suited to Indian traffic, which, with the cargo, belonged to Col. Orr, who lived in the neighborhood. It was destined for Nickajack cave, and was put in charge of three men, with instructions to float down to the cave, then at least one hundred miles west of any of the white settlements of East Tennessee. Young Turley came up just before they pushed off, and asked permission, as a volunteer, to accompany the expedition. His services were readily accepted, and in due time the voyagers reached the cave and unloaded their boat. This they securely fastened, intending to load with such articles of barter as they might receive in exchange for their trinkets, and carry back to the owner. Although it was a time of peace (the year 1800), the Indians were very shy. Very few came to the cave the first day, but they could be seen standing on logs and projecting rocks in almost all directions, and a very noticeable fact was, they all carried scalping knives in their belts. The first night one of the boatmen deserted without notice to his companions. The next day the Indians seemed still very shy, but more numerous. The two men who re-

mained became very uneasy and made some reconnoissance, and found that the Cherokees who were sitting around at so many points not only had their scalping knives, but all seemed engaged in whetting them and feeling the sharp edges. The men told what they had seen, but never disclosed to Turley their intentions. The next morning both of Turley's companions were gone and he was left alone to barter with the savages, and perhaps to become the victim of their treachery. But he boldly faced the responsibility and remained at his post. Three weeks afterward other men were sent down who reloaded the goods and returned with them. Turley, although very young, had had some experience in Indian life, and said he was not the least afraid of them. He took care of the goods, and not an article was stolen or otherwise lost. He trafficked with the Indians a little and returned with the boat, when he received the warm thanks of Col. Ore. He died thirty-three years afterward, within half a mile of the bank where he boarded the keelboat for the Nickajack expedition.

Judge Turley's mother was a splendid specimen of the pioneer women who acted such conspicuous and heroic parts in the settlement of the western country. She was born in Virginia, but was brought by her father, also a Revolutionary soldier, to the banks of the Holston, in East Tennessee, while the territorial government of Tennessee was in force, and upon, or near the banks of that river she lived for more than eighty years, dying in 1879, in the ninetieth year of her age. For robust health and the amount of household labor she could, and did perform, she had no superior in her day. For a period of fifty-eight consecutive years, she never used a particle of medicine, such as doctors prescribe. In 1876, a family reunion was held at her house. She had raised nine children, all at that time living. It had been thirty-eight years since they were all with her at the same time. She and her descendants on that day numbered precisely one hundred, quite a remarkable coincidence, it being the centennial year of American Independence.

The literary and legal attainments of Judge Thomas W. Turley were acquired by solitary study. It may be truthfully said he was a scholar without a teacher, and a lawyer without a preceptor. Fifteen dollars would cover all tuition fees paid his school masters. He was, from a child, remarkably fond of reading, and eagerly devoured every book he could find or borrow. In East Tennessee, fifty or sixty years ago, pineknots, usually called "lightwood," were the principal illuminator in the absence of the sun. Most families made it a point to keep *pine* on hand as regularly as they did *meat* or *meal*. It was well understood in the family that *Tom's* seat was in the chimney corner on the pine. Seldom of winter nights, from the time he was a small boy to eighteen years old, was he absent from his seat in the corner, on or near the pine, keeping up his own light, and reading some book, giving no attention to the conversations and pastimes engaged in by the rest of the family. In this way a habit of abstraction, while reading, from what might be passing in his presence, was formed, which was utilized to much advantage in after life when his business had to be transacted in the bustle and confusion of a court house. He thinks he has not met any one who could more effectually confine his mind to reading or writing without disturbance by things in sight or hearing around him.

Although he had almost no advantages of schools, public schools were not in vogue in that day, and had lived a very laborious life, working on the farm and in saw and grist mills, reading only at night, on Sundays and during such rest hours as could be snatched up, yet at the age of twenty he was a pretty accurate English scholar, and had few superiors in English grammar, geography, history and arithmetic. After leaving his mother, the first business he was engaged in was teaching school, which was somewhat in the line of his taste.

On the 20th of June, 1840, he heard the first political speech he ever listened to from any speaker of note. It was delivered by Hon. Ephraim H. Foster, at that time a senator in congress from Tennessee, made in advocacy of Gen. Harrison, the Whig candidate for president. He has heard no address since that interested or impressed him so much. He asked a bystander what that man followed as a business, and was answered that he was a lawyer. Instantly he determined to devote his life to that profession, and from pursuit of that purpose he never afterward faltered for a moment. Up to that time he had formed no plan of life, and was only drifting along, simply gratifying a taste for reading and a desire for all such information as was to be found in books. By a seeming accident, and in an instant, a plan of life was fixed, and the destiny of the man was shaped. So soon as the crowd dispersed he went straight to a lawyer's office and asked to borrow the book first to be read by one intending to become a lawyer. He was handed Blackstone's Commentaries, which he read that night after returning home, a distance of fifteen miles, till a late hour, and has been reading, with more or less assiduity, that and other law books from that day to this. As a means of support while reading law, he taught several little schools of the "old field" character, and was admitted to the bar in his native county, January 1, 1843. His receipts for the first two years from his practice did not amount to fifty dollars a year. The following amusing incident, recently published in the Nashville *Banner*, illustrates some of the trials and tribulations through which Judge Turley passed when a young barrister: "Judge T. W. Turley, an eminent barrister of Franklin, who began the practice of law some forty years ago, in an East Tennessee town, has now in his possession the first fee he received. He had just hung out his shingle when a hog-drover, who, passing through the town, became involved in a lawsuit, and called on

nominated candidate at Wyethville. Immediately that body be served on the post office and post road, army and foreign affairs committees. He later became a member of the foreign affairs committee of which William C. Rives of Virginia, was chairman, the resolution which led to the appointment of Messrs. Stephens, Campbell and Hunter to the Hampton Roads conference. (See Hon. A. H. Stephens correspondence and Hon. Ben Hill).

The close of the war found Gen. Atkins in very straightened financial circumstances. His family were in Texas, and he returned home in the latter part of 1865 and set about recuperating his broken fortunes, sizing the situation and trying to make himself as good a citizen he could. In connection with other gentlemen, he founded the *Paris Intelligencer* in 1867 and published it for several years as a means of support. In the meantime he returned to his farm and lived upon it, and has been in that business, as an occupation ever since, making stock raising and grain culture a specialty.

The partiality of the Democratic party has several times called him into service. In 1872 he was nominated as a candidate to represent his district in the United States Congress, and was elected by a large majority. He was nominated without opposition and was re-elected in 1874, 1876, 1878 and 1880, each time receiving large majorities over his Republican competitors.

During eight of the years he has served in the United States Congress, he was a member of the committee on appropriations, four of which years he was chairman of the committee, and during his entire twelve years of service there he was identified with questions of economic reform. He had charge of the army bill when the Democracy partially defeated it, which caused a change of policy in the iron will and military despotism the administration had so long maintained toward the southern states. He was one of the selected committee of sixteen appointed by the Democratic senators and representatives in the Forty-fourth Congress, which finally consented to and advised the adoption of the electoral commission as a mode of settling the presidential difficulty, and which the country generally regarded as necessary to prevent civil war and much blood-shed. He also served as a member of the special committee appointed by the Democrats of the two houses of the Forty-fifth Congress, to formulate the policy of the Democratic party in that Congress upon the subject of the repeal of the test oath and supervisor of election laws, of which committee Hon. Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, was chairman.

On the Tennessee state debt question, Gen. Atkins has always acted with the State credit party and voted for Gen. William B. Bate for governor in the canvasses of 1882 and 1884, believing that the policy advocated by Gov. Bate was the best solution of the State's financial difficulties.

In 1882, Gen. Atkins voluntarily retired from public

[illegible] Democratic [illegible] Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, United States senator from Mississippi, to succeed Hon. [illegible] Gen. J. D. C. Atkins, as United States Indian commissioner, which was tendered him [illegible] March 20, 1885. To this position Gen. Atkins brings the great business ability, the [illegible] experience, the well-established integrity of character, and the [illegible] qualifications that will add additional lustre to his fame, and guard [illegible] history.

Gen. Atkins was married in Paris, Tennessee, November 25, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Bacon Porter, daughter of Hon. James D. Porter, daughter of William Porter, a farmer, who [illegible] for many years county court clerk of Henry county. Her grandfather, William Porter, was a native of Pennsylvania, moved in early life to Kentucky, and to Tennessee. He was the son of [illegible] who came to this country from Ireland [illegible] Gen. Porter's ancestors in this country. The Porters are related to Gen. Porter, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Atkins' mother, [illegible] was Miss Sarah Weems, of a Kentucky family of considerable [illegible] Mrs. Atkins' uncle, Thomas K. Porter, father of Gen. Porter, was a prominent physician of Paris, and her uncle, Dr. James D. Porter, became a prominent physician in Hill county, Texas. Mrs. Atkins was educated at Paris, under Prof. Bell. She is [illegible] a charitable woman, noted for her kindness to [illegible] strong common sense, and her ability to make everybody around her her friend. By this marriage Gen. Atkins has five children. (1) Sallie Atkins graduated at the Holy Springs Institute, at Mr. Porter's school at Mound Prairie, Texas, and at Paris, married in 1867 Hugh Dortch, son of Gen. John H. Dortch, and has six children, Carrie, Hugh, John, Porter, Evelyn and William. (2) Bettie Atkins graduated

Dr. Morgan married in Logan county, Kentucky, November 10, 1852, Miss Sarah A. Neal, who was born near Scottsville, Kentucky, daughter of Garnett B. Neal, of Old Garnett, Powhatan, Virginia. Her mother, Mrs. Catherine H. Ross, was a daughter of William Ross, of Scottsville, Kentucky. Mrs. Morgan was one of the two first graduates of Mrs. Travis' Female Seminary, Shelbyville, Kentucky. Mrs. Morgan is a lady of fine education and accomplishments, and her husband is competent to appreciate them, as he is himself a scholar of the highest order, and well with the three highest words that express industry and honest skill. By this marriage Dr. Morgan has four children, all born in Davidson county, Tennessee, viz.: 1. Henry William Morgan, born October 25, 1853, graduated from the Nashville High School, was the first native student and first graduate of the University of Virginia to receive, in 1876, from the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, a successful course of preparation for his father. He married, November 23, 1880, Miss Effie Eades, daughter of the late William M. B. Eades, of Bowling Green, Kentucky. They live in Troy, New York. He is a dentist. Miss Ione McNairy is a granddaughter of Dr. Boyd McNairy, an eminent physician in the early days of Nashville, noted for his hospitality, having entertained Gen. LaFayette on his visit to Nashville in 1825, and other distinguished men, Clay, Calhoun, Jackson, and others. By this marriage Dr. Henry William Morgan has one son, William Henry Harrison Morgan, Jr., born 2. Effie Morgan, born January 24, 1855, graduated at the Nashville City High School. 3. Joseph Belcher Morgan, born May 30, 1859, graduated at the Nashville High School, was for a time in Morgan & Hamilton's manufactories, Nashville, married January 17, 1883, Miss Jennie Gibson, daughter of the late Nathan Gibson, of Nashville. 4. Grant Neal Morgan, born March 12, 1861, finished school and commenced life in Nashville. Their religious is Episcopal, Cathedral. For this he was the reader at the Cathedral the thirty-seventh year of Bishop McTyeire's presidency of the Episcopal Church.

Dr. Morgan is a man of fine well-proportioned physique, full six feet high, and two hundred pounds in weight. He is of Welsh descent from his childhood to old age. Yet he has never seen Wales. He is always cheerful and full of business. Moreover, he is a most companionable gentleman, affable without affectation, and polite because courtesy is inherent with him. He is in comfortable, independent circumstances, and owns several valuable buildings in Nashville. By the war he lost twenty thousand dollars, yet Bradstreet now rates him as worth forty thousand dollars, with first class credit. A determination to excel, and the concentration of his powers upon the work of his profession, account for his success. He is universally regarded as an honest and a just man. In the community where he is best known and best beloved, his integrity is beyond question. As a dentist he has never advertised, except in a simple business card. The characteristic of stern Welsh perseverance, not easily turned from a purpose, is forcibly illustrated in his life and his work.

In politics Dr. Morgan was an old line Whig, and in politics still adheres to that celebrated party, though of late years he has acted mainly with the Democrats. He has never claimed to be an earth-of-ox Democrat, has voted for principles and not for party, for measures in preference to men. It was, therefore, a matter of great surprise to the Hub brough-lyed in-the-wool Democracy, when the telegraph announced, on November 11, 1885, that President Cleveland had appointed Dr. Morgan a member of the board of Indian commissioners, in place of Hon. Orange Judd, resigned. The appointment was unsolicited, unsought by Dr. Morgan, and was as much of a surprise to him as it was to the spoilsmen and office seekers. The following editorial from the Nashville *Union*, November 14, 1885, will show, however, the wisdom of the selection: "The appointment of Dr. W. H. Morgan, by the president of the United States, as a member of the board of Indian commissioners is, to say the least of it, a safe appointment, so far as the government is concerned. The office is one without a salary, only actual expenses paid while on official business, and is limited to a very few and very simple duties, the principal qualification being incorruptibility, with prudence and discretion. Where the president got his information about Dr. Morgan nobody seems to know; but if he was simply looking out for a man whose character was a guarantee that there would be no public scandal or jobbery where he presides, then the president stopped at the right man in taking Dr. W. H. Morgan.

REV. ACHILLES D. SEARS, D.D.

CLARKSVILLE.

THE venerable and devoted man of God, who is the subject of this sketch, now in charge of a pastorate in Clarksville, is of English descent, both his grandparents having immigrated from England and settled in Virginia. His paternal grandfather, William B. Sears, who was a cousin of Gen. Charles Lee, of Revolutionary fame, was at one time, sheriff of Fairfax county, Virginia. He married Elizabeth Whaley, and their oldest son, Charles Lee Sears, who died in Virginia during the late civil war, married Elizabeth Worster, daughter of John Worster, an English gentleman who had settled in Virginia. From this marriage was born the subject of this sketch. The Whaley and Worster families are still numerously represented in Fairfax county, while the Searses are plentifully scattered throughout the northwestern States. The ancestors of William B. Sears lived in Normandy, before the Norman invasion. One of the name came to England with William the Conqueror. The name, under various modifications, is found numerously spread throughout England. Two of them are known to have come to America. One, Richard Sears, landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1640. The other, William B. Sears, came to Fairfax county, Virginia, in 1755.

Dr. Sears was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, January 1, 1804. He was brought up to work on a farm, and derived his early education from the common English schools of the neighborhood, his principal teachers being Profs. Klepstein and Richardson, two well known instructors in their time. The only one of his early school mates now known to be living, is Henry Millan, of Lucas county, Iowa.

In 1823, being then but nineteen years of age, Dr. Sears removed to Kentucky, and settled in Bourbon county, where he engaged in teaching school for about five years, in the meantime studying law with Lucien J. Feemster. In 1828, he married and removed to Fayette county, near Lexington, and engaged in farming for several years. In 1838, he became a member of the Baptist church, was ordained for the ministry at Davis Fork church, by Revs. Barnaby Leake and Dr. Dillard, in 1839, and began his labors as a home missionary in northern Kentucky, with headquarters at Flemingsburg.

In 1842, he was called to take charge of the First Baptist church of Louisville, where he remained for seven years. He then became general agent of the Baptists for Kentucky, in which capacity he served for two years, after which he took charge of the church at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in 1851, where he remained till the beginning of the war of secession. Being an ardent supporter of the South, he was forced to leave Kentucky when the Federals occupied the State, and, retiring to Mississippi, spent the next four years in the South, most of the time supplying the Baptist church at Columbus, Mississippi. The remainder of the time, under the auspices of the Southern Baptist Board of Missions, he was a missionary to the Confederate soldiers, to many of whom he administered baptism.

While endeavoring to reach his family in Kentucky, he got as far as Clarksville, Tennessee, but was not allowed to enter Kentucky until martial law was abolished by President Johnson. He was called to the Baptist church in Clarksville, and has continued in charge of it up to the present time—a period of twenty years. The church during that time has increased from twenty-five to two hundred and twenty five members, while a new house of worship has lately been erected at a cost of twenty five thousand dollars. During the forty-six years of his ministry, he has baptized between two and three thousand persons, and, though now upwards of eighty years of age, he is in good health and performs the regular duties of his church with as much ease to himself as he did twenty years ago. He has been a delegate to the following general conventions of the southern Baptists: At Richmond, Virginia, in 1846; at Nashville, Tennesssee, in 1851; at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1853; at Montgomery, Alabama, in 1855, where he preached the conventional sermon; at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1857; at Russellville, Kentucky, in 1866; at Memphis, Tennessee, in 1867.

He has frequently been called to deliver commencement sermons to various female colleges, including those at Lebanon, Bowling Green, Bardstown, Hopkinsville and others. He was for four years moderator of the Cumberland Baptist Association, after which he declined a re-election. Prior to the war, he was, for several years, associate editor of the *Western Recorder*, published at Louisville.

Politically, though never conspicuous as an "offensive partisan," Dr. Sears has ever had very decided convictions. He was reared a Calhoun Democrat, and was, and still is, a thorough believer in the doctrine of State's rights. As a matter of course, he was a warm sympathizer with the South in the late civil struggle.

The warm interest Dr. Sears has taken in Masonry, and the number of high positions he has held in the order, render that portion of his history specially important. He became a Master Mason, a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar, at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in 1850, and affiliated with Clarksville Commandery, No. 8, in 1867. He was Commander of a Commandery in Kentucky for twelve years, and for a like number of years in Tennessee. He has been Worship

[illegible] Masonry [illegible] 1857 he became Grand Commander [illegible] of Tennessee [illegible] He has been a prominent [illegible] and [illegible] 1857 [illegible] he was [illegible] Odd Fellows [illegible] called [illegible] Baptist [illegible] Nashville.

Dr. Sears was married, March 25, 1828, to Miss [illegible] B. Bowers, daughter of William Bowers [illegible] Bowers of Mas[illegible] [illegible] Miss C[illegible] R[illegible] Nashville [illegible] Hon. William Wr[illegible] Miss Bowers [illegible] Dr. Sears [illegible] A. M. [illegible] Kentucky [illegible] A. P. Sears Mc[illegible] Clarksville. Mrs. Sears is a mem[illegible] Baptist Church [illegible] years old, and has [illegible]

Dr. Sears [illegible] He [illegible] Latin, Greek, Hebrew and French by private study. Essentially the architect of his own fortunes, he has made himself by work and study. Choosing a profession, he devoted himself to it closely, and has made it his aim to get and use whatever would be of advantage in his calling. His grandfathers were both free thinkers, of the school of Tom Paine, and he himself, raised in an atmosphere of that sort, was brought to reflection by family sorrows. He began to read the Bible, got all his denominational views therefrom, was converted to God, and joined the church without having listened attentively to a single denominational sermon.

A late newspaper correspondent, writing of a recent Baptist assembly, speaks thus of Dr. Sears: "The most remarkable man present was Rev. A. D. Sears, D. D., who is eighty-two years old, and is yet hale and vigorous in body and mind, and is abreast of the age in all [illegible] educational progress. His stirring words to the people on the duty of giving liberally of their means for the extension of Christ's kingdom, were received with marked attention. If all the pastors in this assembly were as thoroughly missionary in spirit and practice as he is, where hundreds are reported now, we'd have thousands. The writer spent the night with this venerable man, and was much interested in his talk. One or two of his utterances I venture to give: 'I am eighty-two years old. I can't live much longer. As I look back over a checkered life, I find that I have not one kind word or kind act to regret, and I wish all my actions and words had been kind.' Another: 'I am glad to say I never had a doubt that Jesus Christ came into the world and died to save sinners, and I never doubt that I have an interest in His blood and shall live with Him forever in Heaven.'"

J. H. VAN DEMAN, A.M., M.D.

DR. J. H. VAN DEMAN, of Chattanooga, [illegible] [illegible] phy[illegible] sicians of Tennessee, [illegible] of Ohio, [illegible] Delaware county, of that State, October 27, 1829. He is a [illegible] [illegible] He graduated, June 1850, in the classical course [illegible] the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio [illegible] 1852 [illegible] Cincinnati [illegible] Medical College [illegible] [illegible] the degree of A.M. [illegible]

He then [illegible] practice at Delaware and vicinity, but still labored under financial difficulties, for when he quit the medical college he did so without a dollar in his pocket, and besides was in debt for his horse, his buggy, his books and his last course of lectures. But he possessed what is oftentimes of more real value—he had pluck and energy, and a resolute will. He continued his practice at Delaware until 1857, when, in order to better his pecuniary situation, he became a candidate and was elected clerk of the Ohio senate two terms, 1857–58 and 1858–59, while Hon. Salmon P. Chase was governor of Ohio. With the money thus made he resumed his chosen profession, and practiced at Delaware until 1862.

When the rebellion broke out, he at once espoused the cause of the Union, and was made captain of company K [illegible] he raised, Sixty-sixth Ohio volunteer

infantry. He participated with gallantry in the battles of Winchester, Port Republic, Larue and Cedar Mountain, Virginia. In the latter engagement he was slightly wounded in the head and was captured, while leading a reconnoissance, at ten o'clock at night. He was then taken to Libby prison, kept five months, paroled, and exchanged January 10, 1863, after which he rejoined his command, resigned his captain's commission, and went into the medical department, Army of the Cumberland. He was assigned to duty as assistant-surgeon, and joined the Tenth Ohio infantry regiment at Tullahoma, Tennessee, May 5, 1863. He remained with that regiment one year, when, on May 5, 1861, he was promoted to be chief surgeon and medical purveyor of the United States military railroad department, division of the Mississippi, and remained at Chattanooga in that capacity until October, 1865. In December, 1865, he took charge at Chattanooga as surgeon of the refugee and freedmen's department of the United States government, of which he had charge until the following July, when that division of the department was abolished. A short time after this he was made post surgeon of the regular United States army, stationed at Chattanooga, and acted as such most of the time until 1879, when the post was discontinued and the troops moved to the West.

During his residence in Chattanooga, Dr. Van Deman has passed through three epidemics of small-pox, two of cholera, and one of yellow fever, remaining at his post during the existence of each.

Dr. Van Deman was president of the Tennessee State Medical Society in 1873, and presided over that body two years, one time by filling the vacancy caused by the absence of Dr. J. B. Murfree, of Murfreesborough, president of the society at that time, and who was detained at home on account of sickness in his family. Dr. Van Deman is also a member of the American Medical Association, and was for three years, 1876 to 1879, a member of its judicial council. He has been a member of the American Public Health Association since 1874; is an honorary member of the Delaware (Ohio) County Medical Society; has served as examining surgeon for the United States pension bureau at Chattanooga for eleven years, being surgeon now; and has also been surgeon of the marine hospital service since April, 1879, appointed by Hon. John Sherman, secretary of the treasury. Meanwhile, he has frequently contributed to medical literature notably two articles, one on cholera in 1873, and one on the yellow fever epidemic of 1878—published in the reports and papers of the American Public Health Association. He retired from active practice in 1883, except as to surgery, which he still continues.

Dr. Van Deman joined the Masonic order in 1867; has taken the Chapter and Council degrees, and is now serving his seventh term as Worshipful Master of Chattanooga Lodge, No. 199. He has also served as High Priest of Hamilton Chapter, No. 19, two years, and as Thrice Illustrious Master of Mount Moriah Council, No. 50, four years, and is thought to have conferred more degrees than any other Masonic officer in the city of Chattanooga. He is also a Knight of Pythias; was the first presiding officer of the lodge at Chattanooga, and has served four terms in that capacity; also is a member of the endowment rank, and has been its president five years, or ever since its organization. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was the first Post Commander of Lookout Post, No. 2; indeed, of whatever local body of similar character of which he is a member, he has been its presiding officer one or more terms.

The first political vote Dr. Van Deman ever cast was for the Whig ticket in 1852. But when the Whig party of the North was merged into the Republican party he went with the Democracy, and, singular to say, his company was the only one in the army that gave a majority for Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, for governor of Ohio, in 1863.

Dr. Van Deman was a member of the Chattanooga city council in 1871. With the exceptions named in the foregoing record, he has been engaged in nothing but his profession, to which he has devoted his life with zeal and fidelity, his medical library being his only company in a literary point of view, and his chief forte operative surgery. One of his grand passions is to have the finest library and the finest set of surgical instruments of any doctor in the town, and he has them, and their use is free to any physician who may ask them.

Dr. Van Deman married in his native town, May 27, 1851, Miss Rebecca M. Norris, daughter of Hon. William G. Norris, of New England descent, a leading judge, a prominent citizen, and a large farmer, of Delaware county, Ohio. Mrs. Van Deman's mother was Miss Phebe Main, formerly of Connecticut. She died of cholera in 1869, leaving seven children. One of Mrs. Van Deman's brothers, Dr. James B. Norris, was for six years, from 1872 to 1878, Dr. Van Deman's partner in the practice of medicine at Chattanooga, from which place he went, in 1878, with a corps of sixteen nurses, to Vicksburg, during the yellow fever epidemic, and there the brave and noble fellow died. By special order of President R. B. Hayes and the secretary of war, his remains were removed from Vicksburg and buried in the national cemetery at Chattanooga, in 1879, in compliance with a wish Dr. Norris, expressed prior to his departure for Vicksburg. The record of his noble life closed with his martyrdom to his profession, in the cause of humanity, and his is an honest fame that should long outlive the boasted deeds of reckless valor.

Mrs. Van Deman was educated at Granville Female College, Ohio. She in an ardent member of the Protestant Episcopal church, takes active interest in charitable enterprises, and is a leader in social circles. Dr. and Mrs. Van Deman have no children, but in 1881

adopted Vice Elrod, an orphan girl, born in Hamilton county, Tennessee, August 29, 1868, and now being educated in Notre Dame Academy, conducted by the Sisters of the Roman Catholic church, at Chattanooga.

Dr Van Deman's father, Rev. H Van Deman, a Presbyterian minister, preached thirty-nine years to one congregation in Delaware, Ohio. He was born in Holland, but was raised in Ohio, and lived and died, at the age of seventy eight years, in Delaware, Ohio. In early life, he served as private in the war of 1812 Dr. Van Deman's paternal grandfather, John Van Deman, a native of Holland, died a wealthy farmer, near Chillicothe, Ohio, eighty years old. His wife, who died in the same year, immigrated from Holland to America with him.

Dr. Van Deman's mother, *nee* Miss Sarah Darlington, is now living, eighty-three years old, at Delaware, Ohio, where she has lived since 1824. She was born in Virginia, daughter of Joseph Darlington, who was, for fifty five years, county clerk of Adams county, Ohio, and was also a member of the convention that framed the first constitution of the State of Ohio. His wife, *nee* Miss Sarah Wilson, was also a Virginian. Dr. Van Deman s mother is a Presbyterian, and noted as a pious, consistent Christian woman.

One peculiarity of the entire Van Deman family is, that neither within the memory of man, or in written record or tradition, has there ever been known a single member who drank intoxicating liquors They have all been temperate men. Dr. Van Deman has never yet, in all his life, drank a glass of liquor; and being now a man of considerable property, in every lease he makes he inserts a clause that no liquors shall be sold on the premises, yet he belongs to no temperance organization. Perhaps, also, his temperate habits greatly account for his robust and vigorous health for he stands six feet high, weighs one hundred and ninety-nine pounds, and was never sick a week at one time.

In business, Dr. Van Deman attends to his own affairs, lives up to the Golden Rule, pays what he owes, and demands what is due. He attended, while in practice, to calls when they came; if he got his money, well and good, if not, he forgave those who were unable to pay. He has never had a note go to protest, and as a physician lives strictly up to the code of ethics of the American Medical Association—never having a secret remedy he is not willing to impart to any medical man for the benefit of the sick. His chief ambition has been to make property enough to support his wife should he die first, and his greatest desire is to stand well through life, in the community where he has cast his fortunes. Comfortable in his circumstances, he now has a rent-roll income of over five thousand dollars a year, independent of his professional fees, owes no man anything, and enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. Would that our State had many more such native born or adopted sons, quite as worthy to be enrolled among "Prominent Tennesseans"

COL. JOSIAH PATTERSON.

OF MEMPHIS.

THIS gentleman, who ranks among the foremost lawyers of Tennessee, and whose reputation as an advocate of popular rights is co extensive with the borders of his adopted State, first saw the light in Morgan county, Alabama, April 11, 1837. There he grew to manhood, doing all manner of work on his father's farm. He received a fair English and classical education in the academy at Somerville, Alabama, and his tastes being in the direction of the law, from a boy of fifteen he stood on tiptoe, looking eagerly forward to the time when, as a man, he should take his place among men. In order to accomplish this cherished desire, he taught school several sessions, studying law in leisure hours. In April, 1859, he began practice in his native county, having been admitted to the bar by Judge John E. Moore. Although quite young when he commenced practice, he soon had a good clientage, but the war coming on, he at once joined his fortunes with those of the Confederacy.

He entered the Confederate service as first lieutenant in Clanton's celebrated First Alabama cavalry regiment, participated in the battle of Shiloh, and was there promoted to captain of company D, Clanton's regiment. After the evacuation of Corinth he was detached from the regiment, and, in connection with Capts. Roddy and Newsome, ordered to operate on Gen. Buell's connections through North Alabama, over the Memphis and Charleston railroad During the summer of 1862, and up to the time of the evacuation of North Alabama, these three companies harrassed the Federals at every point, captured two trains, over five hundred prisoners, over three hundred horses and mules, over two hundred wagons, and three hundred thousand rounds of fixed ammunition, camp equipage, baggage, etc., effectually destroying the connections of the Federal army between Decatur and Corinth, for which they were complimented in a general order issued to the army. Next he participated in the battles of Iuka and Corinth, and in December, 1862, although only twenty-five years old, was promoted to the full rank of colonel

and placed in command of the Fifth Alabama cavalry regiment.

In 1863, Col. Patterson operated in Middle Tennessee until the army fell back from Tullahoma, when he retired into North Alabama with his regiment. In the fall of 1863, just after the battle of Chickamauga, Col. Patterson crossed the Tennessee river, at what is known as the "Tow-head," near Larkinsville, above Guntersville, Alabama, and made a daylight attack on a force of between four hundred and five hundred Federal troops, stationed at Hunt's Mill, engaged in gathering in all the grain in that section and grinding it up for Roseerans' army, which was then penned in at Chattanooga. Col. Patterson succeeded in surprising the enemy, completely routing them, capturing one hundred and fifty prisoners, all their horses, arms and munitions of war, and burnt the mill, making a clean sweep, and gaining a most brilliant little victory.

Reporting his achievements to Gen. Bragg, he was then ordered to take a force, composed of picked men of his own regiment, and those of the Fourth Alabama cavalry regiment, commanded by Col. W. A. Johnson; to recross the Tennessee river; make a forced march to the tunnel running through the Cumberland mountains, at Cowan, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad; drive away the force guarding the tunnel, and so obstruct it as to prevent trains passing through to supply the Federals cooped up at Chattanooga. The tunnel was guarded by a regiment of Federal infantry, so distributed as to protect the three shafts which had been sunk down from the top of the mountain to the track below. Col. Patterson disposed his troops so as to attack the three garrisons simultaneously, which was done with great gallantry by the men under his command, a large number of prisoners being captured and the mountain cleared of Federal soldiers. The road was then obstructed by rolling huge stones, which had been excavated out of the mountain, down the shafts to the track below.

Returning into North Alabama, after a hot pursuit on the part of a large body of Federal cavalry, Col. Patterson next participated in repelling Sherman's attempt to reinforce Grant, by passing through North Alabama, over the Memphis and Charleston railroad. The entire force of the Confederate cavalry operating in that section was commanded by Gen. Stephen D. Lee, and the resistance was so effective, and the railroad so completely destroyed, that Sherman abandoned the attempt, crossed the Tennessee river, and made his way by forced marches, overland to Chattanooga.

In 1864, Col. Patterson was in command of the district of North Alabama, when Gens. Forrest and Roddy were engaged in the Mississippi campaign, in which Gen. Sturgis and Gen. Smith, commanding the Federal forces, were so signally defeated. While in command of this district he was very active in his operations. Crossing the Tennessee river at Gillsport, with less than three hundred and fifty men, at nine o'clock in the morning, he attacked the Thirteenth Illinois infantry regiment, numbering over five hundred men, at Madison Station, Alabama. So sudden was the attack, that the enemy, although they were entrenched in a stockade, threw down their arms and fled. He captured two hundred and fifteen prisoners, a number of wagons and ambulances, a large amount of army supplies, and such as he could not take with him he burned. That evening, while recrossing the river, he was attacked by a large force of Federal cavalry, but succeeded in repelling them and gaining the south bank with all his prisoners and booty, with the loss of only one man killed and one man wounded.

He commanded the post at Corinth, in December, 1864, when Gen. Hood made his campaign in Tennessee, rejoining the defeated army at Bainbridge, on the Tennessee river. After the retreat of the Confederate army from Tennessee, in view of the general demoralization that took place, Col. Patterson was directed by Gen. Hood to go on a mission through the counties of North Alabama, addressing the people at various points, and persuading the discouraged soldiers to return to the service. The speeches made by Col. Patterson in this crisis were thought to be the ablest of his life, his whole soul being thrown into this effort, and resulting in thousands of men rejoining the army. Returning to his regiment at Moulton, Alabama, about the latter part of March, 1865, he operated in front of Gen. Wilson's celebrated cavalry raid from the Tennessee river to Selma, burning bridges, felling trees, and resisting Wilson's progress at every step. He was captured at the battle of Selma, owing to a severe wound in the left knee, which he had received by a fall from his horse, during a night attack at Salem church, the night before, while on the retreat, and which incapacitated him from making his escape otherwise than on horseback. He made his escape, however, the first night the enemy marched with him, and returned, as best he could, into North Alabama, to find the country overwhelmed with the news of Gen. Robert E. Lee's surrender.

The most of his regiment having escaped capture at Selma, he rapidly reorganized them, and learning that President Davis was attempting to make his escape through the mountains of North Alabama, he held his troops in hand, refusing to surrender until May 19, 1865, hoping that he would be able to assist in the flight of the president.

After the war, Col. Patterson practiced law with marked success in his native county one year, next for five years at Florence, Alabama, and in March, 1872, located at Memphis. He has been remarkably successful in his profession in his new home, being now the junior member of the well-known firm of Gantt & Patterson.

Col. Patterson has always been a Democrat on principle, believing, as he does, in the absolute right of the

[illegible] However, he never took any active part in politics until 1882, when he was elected to represent the State [illegible] Gov. Wilson B. Bate [illegible] Harris, [illegible] Col. Patterson took his seat in the Senate [illegible] the United States senatorship [illegible] ment of such local legislation as was needed by the people of Memphis. He was a candidate for the next session of the Legislature. His ticket was defeated by a Republican majority of one thousand five hundred. In the Legislature Col. Patterson was prominent as an earnest advocate of the railroad commission bill, the latter the section of the State which was the [illegible] Gov. Harris to the United States senate. [illegible] Memphis.

Col. Patterson was married, [illegible] Miss Josephine Rice, youngest daughter of Judge George P. Rice, who was at one time prominent in the political history of Alabama. Mrs. Patterson's mother was Miss Ann Elmira Pannell, of a well known Virginia family, connected with the Winston, Sykes and Bynum families of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. Mrs. Patterson was educated at the Synodical College of Alabama, Fayette, Alabama, and is remarkable for the charm of her disposition, her charity, and her social virtues. She was [illegible] very [illegible] of friends. By this marriage there [illegible] Mal[illegible] Patterson, now twenty-two years of age, educated in Vanderbilt University, Nashville, and now a rising young lawyer of great prominence at Memphis; 2. Miss Lou Patterson, educated at Sayre Institute, Lexington, Kentucky; 3. Ann Elmira Patterson, yet [illegible].

Col. Patterson and family are Presbyterians, as were [illegible] people before them. His father was an elder in the Presbyterian church for forty-five years before his death. Col. Patterson became a Mason in Somerville, Fayette county, Tennessee.

Col. Patterson's father, Malcolm Patterson, was born in [illegible], South Carolina, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was a farmer, emigrated to North Alabama in 1817, and lived there, an honored citizen, until his death, in February, 1859, at the age of seventy. Col. Patterson's paternal grandfather, Alexander Patterson, was a patriot soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was wounded at the battle of Cowpens. He, also, was a farmer.

Col. Patterson's mother, Miss Mary Deloache, was of French extraction. She was born on Stone's river, Rutherford county, Tennessee, and emigrated with her father, John Deloache, to Jefferson county, Alabama, [illegible] she now quite well remembered. She was born in 1802, and belongs to a family of pioneers. Her elder brother, William Deloache, was a soldier under Gen. Jackson throughout his Indian wars. Col. Patterson's maternal grandfather, John Deloache, was a farmer in [illegible] circumstances, and highly respected. He died in 1820, near the spot on which the city of Birmingham, Alabama, now stands. The whole family, on both sides, have been mostly farmers from time immemorial.

HON. BENJAMIN J. TARVER.

[illegible]

This [illegible] gentleman [illegible] in public life, [illegible] for great efficiency [illegible] his professional [illegible] in these days as a representative of the best type of Tennessee lawyer, and Christian gentleman.

Benjamin J. Tarver was born in Warren county, North Carolina, July 1, 1820, but came with his father to Wilson county, Tennessee, when three months old. [illegible] there he has lived ever since. He received [illegible] primary education at the common schools in his district, and [illegible] Harris, near Packer's Gap, Lebanon. In his boyhood [illegible] study and [illegible] there. From the age of fourteen [illegible] was [illegible] especially fond of [illegible] physics, [illegible] and his [illegible] studies [illegible] be [illegible] at an early age a good Latin scholar. He studied law in the Lebanon Law school in 1849-50-51, graduating the latter year. Among his classmates were Robert Weakley Brown, Judge J. P. Goodpasture, Hon. E. H. East, Gen. Robert Hatton, Judge Abe Peyton, Hon. Mr. Halsey (now M. C. from the Bowling Green, Kentucky, district), and Judge Wm. S. McLemore.

After graduation he opened an office at Lebanon, and at once entered upon a good practice. It was a strong bar he had to compete with, composed of such men as Judge John S. Brien, Hon. Jordan Stokes, Hon. Charles Ready, Hon. Joe. C. Guild, Col. William L. Martin, Gen. Robert Hatton and Judge Nathan Green. Beginning his career with only ten dollars, three dollars of which he gave for a "shingle," and three dollars for a subscription to the *National Intelligencer*, he is now rocks[illegible] among the solid men of his county. He is a

director in the Tennessee Pacific railroad company, and a director in the Second National Bank, at Lebanon. From the early part of 1852, to January, 1878, he was in partnership with Hon. Ed. I. Golladay. This partnership was dissolved by his going on the bench as chancellor of the Sixth division, under appointment from Gov. James D. Porter, a position which he held nine months, and for which he was an unsuccessful candidate before the people in 1878.

Judge Tarver's practice has been confined mostly to civil cases in the chancery, referee and Supreme courts, but he has occasionally appeared in important criminal cases. His professional and financial success is due, not to outside influences or family connections, but to the fact that he has never dissipated any; was never in politics; has made it a point to be always at his office or at the court-house in business hours, instead of hanging about the streets and loafing. A similar history will be found in the biography of Gov. John Ireland, of Texas. Judge Tarver has made it a rule to be frank with courts and never to mislead; consequently, his practice before courts has invariably won their confidence, and his success before jurors is largely attributable to the same fact. He never submits propositions of law or fact unless he believes them himself to be true. It is lawyers of this class who give high moral tone and credit to a bar and add dignity to a profession—the most important known to society or the history of nations. As a speaker, Judge Tarver is neither noisy or florid, but aims to convince the judgment and to awaken and strengthen the conscience of the court or jury to decide on the conviction his logic has carried to their minds.

Before the war, Judge Tarver was a Whig of the Henry Clay and John Bell school, and made speeches in opposition to secession. But when the war had actually begun at Fort Sumter, he soon after joined the Confederate army, enlisting as a private in Col. Robert Hatton's Seventh Tennessee regiment, and staying in that regiment until the spring of 1862. He was made a lieutenant of his company while in the camp of instruction at Camp Trousdale, Sumner county. He served in Virginia and Tennessee, and took part in the battle of Murfreesborough, four days, and numerous other engagements. In the summer of 1863, his health failed and he left the service.

In 1866, he was a delegate from his congressional district, with Gov. William B. Campbell, to the Philadelphia convention, called to organize a national political party with which the South could affiliate. Since then, Judge Tarver has voted the Democratic ticket.

Judge Tarver is a Methodist, as were his parents. He joined the church when twelve years old and has served as trustee, steward and delegate to the annual conference; has been a Sunday-school teacher twenty five years, and is now president of the Wilson county Auxiliary American Bible Society. In 1865, he became a Master Mason, and is also an Odd Fellow. Occasionally, he contributes to the agricultural, political and religious literature of the times, and has now and then taken the place of an absent or sick editor of his town papers, editing them for a month at a time. He has frequently delivered agricultural and literary addresses, mostly the former, as he was raised a farmer and always delighted in agricultural pursuits.

Judge Tarver married in Wilson county, July 28, 1875, Miss Sue White, daughter of Dr. James B. White, a prominent physician and agriculturist of that county, originally from Virginia. Her mother was a Miss Shelton, daughter of James Shelton, of a Virginia family. Mrs. Tarver is a niece of Rev. Dr. William Shelton, of Nashville, and of Daniel Shelton, a prominent lawyer at Jackson, Mississippi. Her aunt, Martha, is the widow of Hon. H. V. Riddle, formerly member of Congress from the Lebanon district. Mrs. Tarver's paternal lineage is traced back to the Marshall, Jefferson and Commodore Baron families of Virginia. Mrs. Tarver graduated in Rev. Dr. C. D. Elliott's Academy at Nashville, and is a lady of high culture, and in all the relations of life is attractive and amiable, with an exceptionally large amount of practical common sense in the management of her affairs.

Judge Tarver comes direct from old American Revolutionary stock. His grandfather, Benjamin Tarver, had five brothers in the patriot army in the war for independence, and he himself, when only sixteen years old, was at the battle of Guilford Court house. Benjamin Tarver settled on Hickory Ridge, Wilson county, Tennessee, in 1808, and died there. His son, Silas Tarver, was Judge Tarver's father.

Silas Tarver went to North Carolina on business when a young man, met there Miss Nancy Harris, whom he married, and there the subject of this sketch, named for both grandfathers, was born, before the family moved to Tennessee. Silas Tarver was a plain farmer and justice of the peace, and a soldier when a boy in the Indian wars under Jackson. He had two brothers, Ben and Edmond, who both lived in Wilson county several years, moved to Texas and there died, leaving families. One of Edmond's children, Benjamin E. Tarver, became a prominent lawyer and politician in Texas. One of Ben's sons, Charles Tarver, became an editor in Texas. Both these cousins of Judge Tarver died in Texas in early life.

A branch of the Tarver family settled at Macon, Georgia, and another in Selma, Alabama, where they became prominent as large property holders. Micajah Tarver, of Tuscumbia, Alabama, went to St. Louis, was a prominent lawyer there, and for several years edited a monthly, devoted to the improvement of the valley of the Mississippi; he died there in 1861.

One of the Misses Tarver, of the Alabama branch of the family, became the wife of Gen. Bee, of Texas.

Of the five brothers of Judge Tarver's grandfather,

Dr Smith [illegible] a successful practice of [illegible] and was [illegible] to [illegible] a comfortable and independent competence, which [illegible] amount of [illegible] Dr Smith's early [illegible] Up to ten [illegible] his time and energies were [illegible] every [illegible] he [illegible] moved [illegible] his expenses [illegible] but to [illegible] economize [illegible] save [illegible] [illegible] But about 1875 in the kindness of his heart he was induced to endorse for friends to [illegible] he lost heavily [illegible] and [illegible] to repeat [illegible] an example which should be followed by all readers who would be admonished for their own [illegible] He has always been a close student, has [illegible] devoted his time to the study and practice of his profession, has ever tried to systematize and store away in convenient form his fund of knowledge, has ever avoided [illegible] lived the life of a pure man, a true citizen and held sacred every trust committed to his care, [illegible] and [illegible] every [illegible] by [illegible] efforts. He has also been a liberal financial supporter of his church and of the charitable institutions of his county.

Personally, he is a very attractive gentleman. He stands five feet ten inches high, has a large round head and a stout round body, and when presenting what is called an [illegible] appearance. And his character and reputation, like his physical make-up, is that of a well rounded man. In manners he is exceedingly affable, and wins friends because he is the ideal family physician.

Perhaps however the following from his friend and medical partner Dr T R Moss will best give an estimate of his character. Speaking of his medical ability, Dr Moss says: "He is a man of extraordinary mind. He is to-day one of the most diligent of students, and judging from the vast fund of knowledge of which he is the possessor it is very plain that he has ever been studious. He is a man of never ceasing and nutrum energy, and in a struggle whether it be to solve a difficult problem or unravel some mysterious subject worthy of investigation or to cure some old chronic case of ankle joint disease which demands wisdom, skill, patience and perseverance, long, long after others would have despaired and quitted the field, he is still to be seen as fresh, and vigorous as when the struggle began contending for victory. He is a firm and faithful friend to the sick, whatsoever be their troubles and fortunate may one consider himself who when stricken with some terrible malady or meets with some fearful injury if he can call to his aid the wise counsel and steady hand of Dr J D Smith. He never deserts or forsakes, but lends the best of his skill and skill during the most dangerous periods, and if it be the will of an all wise Providence that his patient must go then he can console those who need consolation, and advise those who need advice with that Christian spirit which should characterize every practitioner of medicine."

JAMES F. GRANT, M. D.

NASHVILLE.

This [illegible] surgeon whose medical record is among the most brilliant in Tennessee, was born of Scotch parentage at Mulberry village, Lincoln county, Tennessee, in 1836, about three months after his parents arrived there from Scotland. His grandfather James Grant was a native Scotchman and settled in Lincoln county about 1835.

Dr Grant's mother is a native of Scotland and is a most estimable lady of strong sense of positive character and influence, yet withal a [illegible] and [illegible]

Dr Grant left home when only eleven years old and did not attend [illegible] years after which he became [illegible] a [illegible] doctor. He carved out his own career. He was the architect of his own fortune. When he was [illegible] he [illegible] himself to James McCallum, of Petersburg, to drive a two horse wagon as one of [illegible] hands. He [illegible] with Mr McCallum [illegible] and [illegible] to Lincoln county, Mr McCallum [illegible] to Mr J [illegible] Kirkendall to work on his farm, [illegible] at eighty dollars a month. At the time he could neither read nor write. Returning to Tennessee in 1850 for the next three years he attended a private school taught by Prof Barber (formerly from Pennsylvania), at Bethany in Giles county. Under this fine scholar and preceptor he obtained a very good literary and classical education, but he had to work hard on Saturdays, and in the garden, evenings and mornings to pay his board and save up enough to accomplish the ambition of his life—that of becoming a physician and surgeon. Through the kindness of Dr Jesse Mayes, afterwards his father in law, he was [illegible] enabled to go to Philadelphia to obtain his medical education. He spent five years in Philadelphia in perfecting his medical knowledge—two years he was under Dr James M Coursy and Dr D Hayes Agnew as his private preceptors in medicine—one year he spent in the Pennsylvania Marine Hospital and two years he attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating M D from that institution in 1856, under Professors Carson, Gibson, Rogers, Hodge and Leidy.

JAMES F. GRANT, M. D.

circumstances. The natural impulses of his nature are to confer favors and gratify his friends, and the result is that he has had very many security debts to pay. By his profession he has made over one hundred thousand dollars, but being a poor collector, never asking any man for money, even when due, and having a boundless charity and overwhelming hospitality and generosity, he has not accumulated a large property. He is said to be wholly unfitted for any business in the world except medicine. He is actively absorbed in his profession; charitable to the limit; entirely forgetful of self where others are concerned; a firm, true friend; a vigorous hater of his enemies; warm hearted and impulsive; generous to prodigality.

As a physician and surgeon, he stands in the front rank of the medical men of the South.

DR. J. H. HOWELL, M. D.

BROWNSVILLE.

DR. J. H. HOWELL was born in Greensborough, Alabama, October 11, 1824. When about five years of age, his father moved to Haywood county, Tennessee, and there he was brought up on a farm and taught to do all manner of farm work. He went to school in the old field schools, and his teachers were Maj. Thomas Owen and Dr. Elijah Slack. His father was a physician, and through his example and influence, the son was led to choose medicine as his own life-work and profession. In 1841, he entered the Medical University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1844. He then located at Brownsville, met with fine success, built up a large practice, and remained there until the war came on. In 1863, he went to Memphis and engaged in merchandising with Nixon, Wood & Co. Here he remained for six years, and not having been prosperous in his mercantile life, returned to his profession, going back to Brownsville in 1869. From that time on he has been very successful in his calling, and has built up and enjoyed a very extensive and lucrative practice. When Brownsville was desolated by an epidemic of yellow fever in 1878, he was one of the few physicians who remained there and bravely fought it, and was himself taken down with the fever, though he had previously suffered from an attack of that dreadful disease while living in Memphis, in 1873.

Dr. Howell has been a faithful, conscientious worker, and a close student in the field of medicine, since he first adopted it as a profession. He has passionately loved it, not only for the sake of science, but on account of the great good he was thus enabled to do for his suffering fellow mortals. He began life with nothing but his education, yet, by his own individual efforts, had amassed a handsome property when the late civil war began. Much of his means was invested in slave property, which was swept away by the results of that war, and when he resumed practice in 1869, he did so with an unconquerable determination to build himself up, and has been steadily succeeding.

Dr. Howell was raised an old line Whig. When the war came on he was a Union man, and since then has voted with the Republican party. He has, however, taken no active part in politics, and though often solicited, has always refused to become a candidate for any political office.

He was made a Mason at Brownsville, in 1846; has taken all the degrees of the order up to and including Royal Arch Masonry, and has held most of the offices of the subordinate lodge. He is a charter member of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 14, Knights of Pythias, and is now holding the office of Chancellor Commander.

Dr. Howell's father, Dr. William Howell, who was born in 1801, and died in 1844, was a native of East Tennessee. He practiced medicine very successfully at Greensborough, Alabama, for several years, and then moved to Brownsville and engaged in farming, continuing also the practice of his profession, in which he achieved considerable prominence. The Howell family is of English descent.

Dr. Howell's mother was Miss Sarah Jane Bell, daughter of John Bell, a prominent citizen of North Carolina in Revolutionary times. She is a sister of Commodore Henry Bell and of Gen. William Bell. Her mother was Miss Haywood, daughter of Judge John Haywood, one of the Supreme judges of Tennessee.

Dr. Howell was married, in December, 1845, to Miss Virginia L. Scott, daughter of Robert Scott, a native of Virginia, who moved to Haywood county, Tennessee, in 1833, and became a large and successful farmer.

Dr. and Mrs. Howell are both members of the Baptist church. Their only child, a daughter, died of yellow fever in 1878.

JAMES D. RICHARDSON.

MURFREESBOROUGH.

ONE of the ablest, as well as one of the most promising, men of his age in Tennessee, either as lawyer, politician, parliamentarian and statesman, is the brilliant and distinguished gentleman whose name heads this sketch—Mr. James D. Richardson, of Murfreesborough. He was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, March 10, 1843. After attending Central Academy from the age of six to seventeen, he entered Franklin College, near Nashville, under President Tolbert Fanning, and studied there one year.

The civil war broke out and young Richardson, at the age of eighteen, at once volunteered as a private in the Confederate service, joining Mitchell's (afterwards Searcy's) company, Forty-fifth Tennessee regiment of infantry. In this regiment he served as a private till the battle of Shiloh, when he was made adjutant-major of the regiment, and filled that position till the surrender at Bentonville, North Carolina. He served in the campaigns in Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana, taking part in the battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesborough, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and the battles of the Johnson and Sherman campaign, in which he was wounded at Resaca, by a minnie ball, through the left arm, which, for some time, disabled him for service. He wore his arm in a sling up to the surrender. Two of the fingers of his left hand appear noticeably drawn and cannot be straightened, as the result of this wound, but making only a slight disfigurement.

In 1865, he married, before the surrender, and in the same year just after the surrender, read law with Judge Thomas Frazier, was admitted to the bar by judges Frazier and Henry Cooper, in 1866, and commenced practice at Murfreesborough, for twelve years as a partner with Gen. Joseph B. Palmer, and since that time as a partner with his younger brother, John E. Richardson, the firm style being James D. & John E. Richardson.

In politics, Mr. Richardson is a reformed Whig, being a descendant of an old line Whig who never went into any of the "isms." Not being old enough to vote in the days of the Whig party, he has never cast any but a Democratic vote.

In 1870, he was elected to the Legislature from Rutherford county, and on the assembling of that body, was elected speaker of the House, being then about twenty-eight years old, probably the youngest speaker in the history of the State. In 1873, he was elected State senator from the counties of Rutherford and Bedford, and in the senate was a member of the judiciary committee. Like Henry Clay, of Kentucky, he was elected by his people before constitutionally of age. In 1876, he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at St. Louis, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for president. As a political speaker, he has canvassed almost every portion of the State, electrifying the Democracy with his superb oratory, his brilliant eloquence, his graceful mastery of forensic arts, while at every State convention of the party held within the past fifteen years, the towering figure of the "tall cedar of Rutherford" has risen above the storms of party and commanded attention as few other men in the State are able to do.

In 1881, in the nominating convention held at Tullahoma to select a Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fifth congressional district of Tennessee, after a stormy session of several days, the convention enthusiastically united on Maj. Richardson as their standard-bearer, and at the ensuing election he defeated his opponent by a handsome majority, and at the writing of this volume is serving his admiring constituency at Washington.

Mr Richardson became a Mason in October, 1867, in Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 18, at Murfreesborough, and has been in one or another Masonic office ever since. He has taken all the degrees of ancient craft Masonry, Knight Templar, and Scottish Rite, to the thirty-third inclusive, is now the active member for this Rite in Tennessee, and has been Master, High Priest, Illustrious Master and Eminent Commander of the Commandery, and for ten years filled the latter station. In 1873, he was Grand Master of Masons of the State, and in 1883, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of the State, and has delivered various Masonic addresses over the State on invitation. He delivered the address before the Grand Lodge in 1872. His most famous Masonic speech was his eulogy on the life and character of Hon. Robert L. Caruthers, delivered before the Grand Lodge in 1883. He has been, for many years, chairman of the Masonic committee on jurisprudence. He is the author of a handsome volume, entitled "Tennessee Templars," two hundred and fifty pages, illustrated with steel engravings of some nineteen of the most eminent Masons in the State.

Mr. Richardson married in Greene county, Alabama, January 18, 1865, Miss Alabama Pippen, a native of that county, born the daughter of Eldred Pippen, a large cotton planter, originally from North Carolina. He died when the daughter was twelve years old. Her people are mostly planters. Her brother, Eldred D. Pippen, was a member of Fowler's battery from Tuscaloosa, and fell in the battle of Chickamauga. Her brother, Samuel C. Pippen, is a planter and stock dealer in Phillips county, Arkansas. Mrs. Richardson

was elected [illegible] He was a Trustee of Institute at Tuscaloosa and [illegible] of State, Marion, Alabama. By his marriage with Miss Pippey, Mr. Richardson has five children: (1) Annie Lee, November 21, 1865, graduated at Murfreesborough Female Institute; (2) Ida, born May 3, 1867, graduated 1884, at the same college; (3) Willie, born November 6, 1869; (4) John W., born April 27, 1872, died November 19, 1873; (5) James Pope, born January 4, 1875.

Mr. Richardson joined the Christian church while at Franklin College, and is now a deacon in that church. His wife is a member of the same communion, as is also his daughter, Miss Annie. Mr. Richardson is a progressive man in all the habits of thought and would favor a restatement of theological creeds.

Mr. Richardson began business for himself with good inheritance and acquired a fair estate by his marriage, which he has added to by his professional services, having been exceptionally successful, as his practice has always been very large. He has the reputation of being a hard worker with an unusually quick intellect in view beyond the discharge of the duties of his profession. With the very many interests he has had to claim his attention, he has systematic method, but the limit of his attention to any one interest is quickly reached, he then takes care of them and neglects nothing. Politics, Masonry, the law, divide his attentions. The enterprises of his own home have commanded much of his time. He has been president, director and treasurer of the fair association of his county, was director of the Stones River National Bank, and is now a director of the State Deposit, Trust and Banking company of Nashville.

Mr. Richardson is descended of Scotch stock. His grandfather James Richardson, was a native Virginian, who moved, in 1815, to Rutherford county, and settled, lived and died there a farmer. His son, Dr. John W. Richardson, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Charlotte, Virginia, November 23, 1809, graduated in medicine at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, in 1830. He married in 1833 and lived at Old Jefferson, in Rutherford county, till 1841, when he settled where he died, on a farm eight miles from Murfreesborough. He practiced medicine from the time of his graduation till his death, November 19, 1872. In religion, he was a member of the Christian church from about 1835, and his whole life was characterized by religious devotion. He was a trustee of Franklin College, and helped to sustain the educational and benevolent enterprises of his denomination. In politics, he was an old line Whig, and was a member of the lower House of the Tennessee Legislature in 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851 and 1857, and of the State senate in 1853 and 1859. He was a political speaker of great force though not considered an eloquent orator. His manner was impressive, persuasive and convincing, and he was during all his active life, the leader of his party in his county, so great was the public confidence in his wisdom and integrity. He had the reputation of being the best manager in the Whig ranks in the State. He published many pamphlets on political, medical and religious subjects. His last production was an essay on puerperal convulsions, read before the State Medical Society of which he had been president two or more times. He was a very modest man; was several times voted for for speaker when his party was in the minority in the Legislature, and so he was not elected. He was a thoroughly practical man, quiet in his manner, firm in his principles and character, not given to saying things hard of any one, temperate and methodical in his habits, and had among his personal friends who visited him, such men as John Bell, Meredith P. Gentry, James C. Jones, John Marshall, F. K. Zollicoffer, Tolbert Fanning and many others of the most eminent men of the State in [illegible] times. He was kind hearted, affectionate and his children regarded him with a reverence akin to awe. He led a busy life, and notwithstanding losses by the war, left some forty thousand dollars to his children. He was an ardent Union man and never consented to the Confederate movement till the war began, when he told his friends, "We must defend ourselves." He was a man of clearness of purity and simplicity of character. No man was freer from mannish display. There was no affectation about him.

Mr. Richardson's mother, Augusta Mary Starnes, a sister of Hon. E. Starnes, judge of the Supreme court of Georgia, and a cousin of the late Gen. J. W. Starnes of Williamson county, of Confederate cavalry fame, is the daughter of Daniel Starnes, of Georgia, who died in 1817, when she was only two years old. Her paternal ancestry was of Scotch Irish descent. Mr. Richardson's mother is now living with her son at Murfreesborough. Mr. Richardson's only brother, John E. Richardson, born January, 1857, is his law partner. His oldest sister, Susan W., is the widow of Col. John J. Jolly, colonel of the Forty third Alabama regiment, who died in 1882. His sister, Mary, married John B. Barry, a farmer in Rutherford county. His oldest brother, William T. Richardson, was a physician of much prominence, who entered the Confederate army and died in 1862. He was a graduate of Franklin College and of the medical department of the University of Nashville.

During Mr. Richardson's congressional candidacy, in 1884, the Shelbyville *Gazette* contained the following well merited estimate of his character: "Mr. Richardson is no stranger to the people of this congressional district, nor, in fact to the people of this State, as he has been prominently connected with the politics of Tennessee from his early manhood, and has already won for himself a State reputation. When quite a young man, he was triumphantly elected a member of the House of Representatives of our Legislature, by the people of his native county, and although it was his

first experience in public life, he was honored with the position of speaker, being elected over the Hon. Andrew B. Martin, of Wilson, after a spirited contest, which position he filled with signal ability, presiding with such grace, dignity and impartiality as to secure to him high rank among the best parliamentarians of the land. His constituents, being so well satisfied with his course during his first term, promoted him to a seat in the senate of the next General Assembly, electing him by a handsome majority over two of the most popular citizens of his county. During this session, by his close application to business, untiring energy and commanding influence, he soon became one of the leaders of the senate, and did much towards shaping the legislation of that General Assembly. The brief political career of this distinguished gentleman has clearly illustrated two things: That he has natural gifts, as a presiding officer, possessed by but few men, and that as a legislator, he is faithful, honest and capable. So that if the people of this district should confide their interests to his hands in the next Congress of the United States, they can draw assurances from his past faithful services as a public servant, that he will be eminently conscientious in the discharge of his trust."

Judge E. H. East, of Nashville, in speaking of Mr. Richardson, said: "He is a reliable, safe, conscientious lawyer; stands high in his profession; is endowed with unusually attractive powers of personal address and polish of style; is gentle and undemonstrative in his manners, and entirely sincere. His forte before a jury is his sincerity. He is of a kindly, generous nature, dignified and elegant, without the least trace of arrogance or affectation, and without haughtiness of character or manner."

WILLIAM L. NICHOL, M. D.

NASHVILLE

COMPARATIVELY few men rise to eminence on their native heath. The transplanting process is not less successful with the human species than in the lower natural kingdoms, and the young man of lofty ambition, upon attaining his majority, usually concludes that it is better to escape the besetting conditions and occurrences of his youthful period and take his chances in a new field of enterprise. The old saying that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country" applies with peculiar force to the young man who undertakes to rise to professional distinction in the community where the days of his boyhood have been spent. In such case success can spring only from genuine merit. No false veneering, however plausible, can avail to win it.

The subject of this sketch, Dr. William L. Nichol, has achieved his success in the town of his nativity, literally growing up with the city and holding his place in the front rank of its citizens and in the highest grade of his profession. If, like most others, he had committed his share of youthful follies, he boldly faced them and lived them down.

The oldest inhabitant of Nashville at this time, can scarcely remember when the name of Nichol was not closely associated with the success and material prosperity of the city. The grandfather of Dr. Nichol came from Ireland. He settled at King's Salt Works (now Saltville), in southern Virginia, where he married. Subsequently, he became a wholesale merchant in Knoxville, where, for several years, he carried on a successful business. Thence he removed to Nashville, where he soon became a leading commercial man. His business qualifications were of a very high order. They soon attracted the attention of President Andrew Jackson—than whom there was no better judge of men—who appointed him to the presidency of a branch of the United States Bank at Nashville. He continued successful in business until his retirement, and died, leaving a handsome patrimony to his children.

William Nichol, the father of Dr. Nichol, was born at King's Salt Works, Virginia, in the year 1800. He removed, when quite young, with his parents to Knoxville, and thence to Nashville, where he grew to manhood under the excellent business training of his father. He married, in Rutherford county, Miss Julia Lytle (now living in Nashville at the age of seventy-four), daughter of William Lytle, a farmer, originally from North Carolina, where he served in the Revolutionary war as captain. He amassed a large fortune by land speculations in Rutherford and adjoining counties.

William Nichol, at the time of his father's death, was already a well equipped business man, the peer of any in Nashville. Among the incidents of his training, illustrating the strict methods of his father, it is related that, on one occasion, according to the modes of travel in those days, he made a sixteen days' horseback journey to Baltimore to make purchases for the house; but it was discovered, on his return, that he had neglected to purchase a certain article that had been set down in his list. His father started him back to Baltimore the next morning to get it, which he did, thereby acquiring a lesson which made a life impression. He was long a most successful merchant, and was for a time a partner of Harry Hill, the famous New Orleans merchant, with whom it is said he never had any written articles of partnership. He was at one time mayor of Nashville. He served for many years with conspicuous ability as president of the State Bank of Tennessee, and wound

up his [illegible] planter in Davidson county, [illegible] practice in Arkansas. He died [illegible] Nashville, in 1878.

Dr. William L. Nichol was born in Nashville, Tennessee, October 8, 1828. He was educated in the University of Nashville, graduating in 1845, and receiving his literary degree at the hands of President Philip Lindsley. After a three years' course of study he was graduated in medicine in 1849, from the University of Pennsylvania, the immediate charge of Profs. Jackson, Henry Wood, Hodge and Chapman. He was a private pupil of Dr. W. W. Gerhard. After graduation he was, in 1849, elected resident physician of the Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley Almshouses, where he remained about eighteen months and then entered the United States Navy as assistant surgeon. Under orders from the navy department, he joined the Pacific exploring expedition under Commodore Ringgold, and served in that expedition over the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian oceans, visiting China, Japan, Capetown and Australia. In 1856, on account of ill health, he resigned in San Francisco, returned to Nashville and entered upon a course of private practice which he continued till the breaking out of the war, when he entered the Confederate service as surgeon and served through the entire war, first as regimental surgeon, then as brigade surgeon and finally, as surgeon in charge at various hospitals.

The war over, he returned to private practice. In 1868, he was elected to fill the chair of diseases of the chest and clinical medicine in the University of Nashville. In 1870 he was transferred to the chair of materia medica and therapeutics, and, again, in 1874, to the chair of obstetrics. Upon the establishment of the chair of diseases of women and children, he was elected to fill that place which he now holds. From 1869 to 1874 he was in partnership with the celebrated surgeon, Dr. W. T. Briggs (whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume). For several years, between 1866 and 1873, he was editor in chief of the Nashville *Medical and Surgical Journal*, discharging the duties of the position with marked ability and to the great satisfaction of the profession. He is a member of the city and State medical societies.

As to his personal life, Dr. Nichol has been thrice married. He first married in Nashville, 1858, Henrietta, daughter of Sterling R. Cockrill, a planter, now at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Her mother was Ann H. McDonald, daughter of Col. McDonald, of the United States army, a resident of New Orleans. By this marriage, Dr. Nichol has one child, Henry, born April 26, 1859. Mrs. Nichol died in 1859, at the birth of her son. In 1864 Dr. Nichol married Ella, daughter of John Eackler, of Huntsville, Alabama, and by this marriage has a daughter, Bessie, born in Cuthbert, Georgia, 1865, who graduated from Ward's Seminary in 1882. The second Mrs. Nichol died in 1868. His third marriage was with Mrs. Martha DeBow, widow of the late J. D. B. DeBow, the distinguished editor of the once well known periodical, *DeBow's Review*. She is the daughter of the late John Johns, a successful farmer of Davidson county. She is a lady of queenly presence and manners, representing the classic style of female beauty in its loveliest type, yet she is no less conspicuous in society for the uniform display of those refined virtues which are, at once, the guarantees and the ornaments of noble womanhood. She is not only the light of the social circle, but home is always the brighter for her presence. Mrs. Nichol is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. The result of the third marriage is one son, William L., born at Nashville, July 5, 1872.

Dr. Nichol's devotion to his profession has been almost absolute. He chose to dedicate himself to its labors and its duties at a time when it was fashionable for the "sons of rich men," as he then was, to pass through the forms of a collegiate education, to gain a smattering of the classics, and cram their heads with as many excerpts from the poets as their memories would bear, perhaps obtain a professional degree by way of personal ornament, and rely upon the father's exchequer for support. Dr. Nichol might have made himself that style of man and been an elegant gentleman in his day, "for a' that." But there is an activity—a restless energy—in his very nature, that, from boyhood, has rendered a state of "elegant ease" an impossibility in his life. At quite an early day the desire to become a physician became the ruling ambition of his life. He began his professional studies at the age of seventeen, and before he was twenty one he had graduated and entered upon his life duties and business. To the practice of medicine he dedicated his life, and, if the expression be allowable, he has been true to his professional vows. He has always been fully alive to the duties of citizenship, and taken a lively interest in whatever concerned the welfare of the community. He has ever been a man of positive political convictions—first a Whig, then and now a Democrat—but he has never allowed himself to be tempted from the true course of his professional career. Few men have been more successful than he in the practice of medicine—none more prompt and accurate as a diagnostician. In the lecture room he is perfectly at home. His method in the treatment of his subjects is thoroughly and severely analytical, and his own enthusiasm inspires zeal on the part of his classes in their investigations. He is scholarly in his profession, yet he scorns all pedantic show in the lecture room. He is fluent without verbosity, and copious without redundancy. He is apt in illustration, and frequently indulges in appropriate anecdote; yet all mere superfluity is rigidly discarded. To impress his own idea upon his students seems to be his chief ambition and this he usually succeeds in accomplishing. Dr. Nichol is yet comparatively young, and it is safe to say that further professional honors await him.

HON. ANDREW B. MARTIN, LL.D.

LEBANON.

THE life-history of this eminent and very excellent gentleman presents one of the most interesting sketches in this volume, and should be an incentive to the perseverance and ambition of young Tennesseans who may encounter obstacles in the pathway of their fortunes.

Andrew B. Martin was born at Trousdale's Ferry, Smith county, Tennessee, the son of Dr. Matthew Martin, a native of Barren county, Kentucky, who was the son of Edward Martin, of Virginia, of English parentage. Dr. Martin died at the age of forty-nine, leaving three sons, Robert P., Andrew B. and Monroe; and five daughters, Fannie, Susan, Margaret, Lavinia and Rebecca, Andrew B. being the sixth child.

Andrew B. Martin's mother, *nee* Miss Matilda Crow, who died in 1876, was born in 1801, in Ireland, daughter of Jane Crow, *nee* Porter. She was a lady of culture for her times, and was noted for her vigorous mind, practical turn and energy. Her first husband was William Walton, of Smith county, Tennessee, by whom she had four daughters, Sarah, Penelope, Matilda and Mary.

His education was obtained under very embarrassing circumstances. He attended common schools until the death of his father, which occurred in 1849, but shortly after that event, it became necessary for him to take care of himself, and, acting upon this necessity, he left home with thirteen dollars in money, which he had earned by working in a brickyard. Having never been from home before, circumstances directed him to Lebanon, Tennessee, where he was wholly unknown, but where, although only fifteen years of age, his manly manners and his straightforward way of acting, soon secured for him a clerkship in a drug store. This business was distasteful to him, but it was the only thing that was open. He took hold of it, however, with the well defined purpose in his mind to some day become a lawyer. Perhaps the legal atmosphere that surrounds the place stimulated his ambition; perhaps it was destiny that directed him thither. However that may be, it was up-hill work with him for a while, but still the ambitious boy persevered, and he held his position for five years, pursuing at odd intervals a course of study, and thus completing a fair academic education—his studies being directed by the curriculum of Cumberland University, with the students of which institution he was thrown in daily contact. In 1856, without having added anything to his finances, but largely to his experience and knowledge of the ways of the world, he entered the law school of Cumberland University, paying his way as best he could by labor performed at night and on Saturdays, as book-keeper for two or more business houses in Lebanon. At length, after studying in the university two years, he graduated in June, 1858, receiving his diploma from those eminent jurists and legal educators, Judges Abram Caruthers and Nathan Green, sr. and jr. When he had completed his course in the law he had neither money nor books, but had made many friends, and had met with nothing to seriously discourage a brave young fellow in his purpose to conquer success. Shortly after graduation, he became a candidate for attorney general of the Seventh judicial circuit, but was defeated, being second, however, in the race against some twelve or more candidates. The time taken up by his canvass and the excitement at that period, just preceding the war, prevented him from meeting with any marked success in the practice of the law.

On May 20, 1861, he enlisted in Capt. John K. Howard's company (H), which afterwards became a part of Col. Robert Hatton's Seventh Tennessee Confederate infantry regiment. He was elected lieutenant in the company. He remained in the regiment until Col. Hatton became brigadier general, when he was made adjutant-general on Gen. Hatton's staff—a position very pleasing to both gentlemen, as they had been intimate personal friends for many years, Mr. Martin being a special favorite of Gen. Hatton's from boyhood. Mr. Martin served in Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina; participated in the battles of Cheat Mountain and the Romney expeditions in the early part of the war; afterwards at Seven Pines, Murfreesborough, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Resaca, Dalton and Kennesaw Mountain. When the lines of battle were drawn around Atlanta, Mr. Martin was sent on detached service with Wheeler's cavalry, which made a raid in rear of the enemy, passing through the State of Tennessee, Mr. Martin serving on this raid as adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. George G. Dibrell. After this he was transferred to the staff of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and continued with that commander until the close of the war, participating in the last battle at Bentonville, North Carolina, and surrendering at Charlotte, North Carolina, in April, 1865.

After the surrender Mr. Martin returned to his home at Lebanon, and resumed the practice of law, but he was still without funds and had to borrow money to buy clothing to take the place of his Confederate jeans. His determination to succeed as a lawyer was still unshaken. The condition of the country was favorable to litigation, and his gallant record during the war recommended him to the favorable consideration of the people of his county, and, as a consequence, practice began to set in in his direction. He formed a partnership with

Mr. Martin married Miss Realy, daughter of Col. Charles Realy, a prominent lawyer, and for many years a member of Congress from that district. Her mother, whose maiden name was Miss Martha Strong, was a daughter of Dr. Strong of East Tennessee. Mrs. Martin's sister, Miss Mattie Realy, first married Gen. John H. Morgan, the celebrated Confederate cavalry chieftain, and is now the wife of Judge William H. Wallace, of Lebanon, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Martin's brother, Col. Horace Realy, who commanded the Twenty-third Tennessee Confederate infantry regiment, is now a lumber merchant in Florida.

Mrs. Martin graduated from Pegram Institute, Maryland, in 1860, and is distinguished for conservatism of sentiment, high scholarship, sound and vigorous intellect, and for her extensive reading. She is a lady of classical, well-rounded culture. Indeed, few women have read more or read more profitably than she. Her father being a man of wealth and high social position, she had the advantages of Washington society, and came in contact with the most intellectual people of the country, gaining at the same time, not only by her pronounced beauty, but by all the graces that make a beautiful woman attractive. Higher and better than all, she is a Christian woman in all the walks of life, and her husband credits her with having made him a better man and helped him in every way. She has the reputation of being exceptionally well balanced, never saying in jest or earnest things or doing foolish ones. She is a cousin of Gen. William T. Haskell, his mother being her father's sister. Gen. Haskell was one of the most brilliant, eloquent orators Tennessee ever produced.

By his marriage with Miss Realy, Mr. Martin has had six children, the first two of whom, Alice and Ella Love, died in infancy. The surviving children are Mary Martha, Virginia and Helen.

In politics Mr. Martin was originally a Whig, but since the war has been in full accord with the Democratic party. In 1871, he was elected to the Legislature from Wilson county, and served as chairman of the judiciary committee of the House, in which capacity he made a reputation over the State. He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Baltimore, in 1872, and at St. Louis, in 1876, casting his vote in the former for Horace Greeley (under instructions), and in the latter for Gen. Hancock. In 1880, he was Democratic elector for the State at large on the Hancock ticket and canvassed the State, adding greatly to his reputation as an effective speaker.

In July, 1878, he was elected professor of law in Cumberland University, a position he has filled ever since. In 1883, he was elected by the literary societies of Lincoln University, Illinois, to deliver the commencement address. It was on this occasion that the trustees and faculty of that university conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

Mr. Martin became a Master Mason in 1861, has taken all the Chapter, Council and Commandery degrees, has served as Master, King, High Priest, Eminent Commander, Generalissimo and Prelate, and in 1870 delivered the address at the meeting of the Grand Lodge in Nashville.

Mr. Martin and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of which he is a ruling elder. In 1883, he was a delegate to the general assembly of the church at Nashville.

Thus honors have clustered thick about the brow of this man, who started out in life a poor and friendless boy. But his record only shows that determination and purpose, backed by a good character and standing in society, and the use of honorable means, are almost sure to achieve victory. He has never drifted nor lived aimlessly, but has had a purpose which he has sedulously followed, and after all, it is strong will power, guided by conscience, that works out an honorable destiny.

BENJAMIN W. USSERY, M.D.

THIS gentleman is a native of Montgomery county, Tennessee, and was born July 21, 1829. He grew to [illegible] and received his literary [illegible] in the school of Prof. John T. Richardson, and [illegible] at the Masonic College, now the Southwestern Presbyterian University, at Clarksville. Before graduating he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. A. D. [illegible], Clarksville, and from there went to Philadelphia, [illegible] the office of the celebrated Dr. William [illegible], Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania. After spending two years at that institution, he graduated in April, 1853, receiving his diploma and the degree of M.D. from Profs. William D. Horner, William Gibson, George B. Woods, Joseph Carson, Hugh L. Hodge, Robert E. Rogers and Samuel Jackson. The intervals between sessions were spent at the Pennsylvania and Wills Hospitals. He returned to Montgomery county July, 1853, and for the five following years practiced medicine with pronounced success, his practice being both large and lucrative.

In 1859-60 he spent the greater part of his time in traveling over the country—from Canada to Mexico, including twenty-six States and Territories of the Union, his object being to gratify his love of observation.

In October, 1861, he went into the Confederate army as surgeon of the Forty second Tennessee regiment, under Col. William A Quarles, and in this regiment served till it was captured at Fort Donelson, in February, 1862. When the troops were about to be surrendered Col. Quarles informed him that the officers would not be allowed to go with the men. Dr. Ussery instantly replied: "With your permission, then, I will not go to prison." Making his escape, he proceeded to Murfreesborough, joined the army under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, and was by him assigned to duty as surgeon of Col. Stanton's Fourteenth Mississippi regiment of Zollicoffer's brigade, and was, by seniority of his commission, brigade surgeon until after the battle of Shiloh, when, at his own request, he was detached to rejoin the Forty-second Tennessee, which had just been exchanged and was then at Jackson, Mississippi. Arriving there, he was ordered to report to Gen. Bragg at Chattanooga, where he was appointed by Gen. Polk as assistant medical inspecter of his corps. He served in this capacity seven months, after which, his health being broken down by dysentery, he was transferred to hospital service at Lagrange, Georgia, by order of Adjutant Gen. Cooper, Confederate States Army, and remained there eleven months as a member of the reserve surgical corps and in charge of a hospital of three hundred beds. He was then ordered to Atlanta and participated in the surgical duties of the battles of July 23 and 28, 1864. Returning to his post at Lagrange, he remained three months in charge of the sick and wounded who could not be moved after the battle of Atlanta. At the end of this time he was ordered to West Point, Mississippi, with his hospital, and there remained three months in comparative idleness. After Gen. Hood retreated from Tennessee, he removed his hospital to Enterprise, Mississippi, where he remained in charge till the surrender, having done service at the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Stones River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and Atlanta. At Fort Donelson he was shot through the clothing and also stunned by the bursting of a shell in such close proximity to him that it produced severe bleeding at the nose.

The war over, Dr. Ussery returned to Montgomery county, completely broken down in fortune, but resumed practice and has been practicing till this time, a good deal of the time, however, trading successfully in tobacco and land. He is now in partnership with J. Edwards, dealing in leaf tobacco, at Clarksville.

Dr. Ussery spent four years of the best part of his life preparing for his profession, studying nothing else. He next went to what he considered the best school as a private student under one of the oldest and most widely known professors in the United States, his ambition being to give himself, by this means, a professional standing, subscribing wholly, cordially and practically to the code of ethics of the American Medical Association, which has been his uniform guide in his relations with the profession. Adding to this first class training his methodical habits of study, and by means of his honesty and fair dealing, he has made a name among the standard physicians of his country. He is a member of the Montgomery County Medical Society, and was formerly a member of the Tennessee Medical Association.

Politically, Dr. Ussery was an old line Whig until the revolution and breaking up of parties by the war, which threw him into the Democratic party, with which he has acted and voted since that time. While taking no active part in politics, he has felt a sufficiently warm interest to vote intelligently.

He is a director in the Grange Warehouse Association, at Clarksville, a position he has held since 1877, when the association was organized, and when he was the purchaser of the building which they now occupy. This association has been eminently successful, and its sales of tobacco, which were eleven thousand hogsheads in 1878, now average some seven thousand hogsheads per annum.

He was made a Mason in Clarksville Lodge, No. 89, in 1854, and has taken all of the Chapter degrees. He has been a member of the Methodist church since his sixteenth year; was at one time class-leader, is now steward, and has been twice elected a lay delegate to annual conferences of his church, serving once in 1873. His parents were zealous Methodists, and all of their children and grandchildren, who have lived to adult years, have joined that church. No member of the family has ever been known to be drunk or to have sworn an oath. Family pride, based on such a record as this, is at once pleasing and honorable.

Dr. Ussery's father, John W. Ussery, a native of Lunenburg county, Virginia, born in 1798, immigrated to Tennessee in 1816, purchased a farm in Montgomery county, where he lived until his death, in April, 1879, at the age of eighty one. He married, in 1822, a lady who had been raised in Virginia with him, boy and girl together, and who had come to Tennessee in the same wagon train. He was a very successful trader in land, and was punctiliously honest in all his dealings. His characteristics were promptness and decision. His father, William Ussery, of English blood, died in Lunenburg county, Virginia, in middle age.

Dr. Ussery's mother, *nee* Miss Rebecca Neblett, was a daughter of William Neblett, who died in Franklin county, Virginia. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, as was also his son, John L. Neblett. Her mother was a Miss Love, of Irish stock. The Neblett family is one of the most numerous in Montgomery county, and were among its early settlers. They are still numerous in Virginia, and are largely and creditably represented in

Louisiana and Texas. Dr. Ussery's mother, eighty-two years of age, is now living with her son. A Methodist, the strictest of the strict, tolerating nothing mean, dishonorable or prevaricating in her children, she is still as zealous as ever for her church and all its institutions, giving freely to all its charitable enterprises. Dr. Ussery was the fourth of seven children, and is now the youngest living. His brothers, William and John R. Ussery, are successful farmers in Montgomery county.

William Ussery married his cousin, Miss Ann Elizabeth Neblett, daughter of Dr Josiah Neblett, a prominent physician of Montgomery county, and has ten children, Josiah Neblett, Ethelbert, Lucy (now wife of Alexander Lyle), Sterling, Wilmur, Lewis, Katharine V., Mary, Benjamin and William.

John R. Ussery married Miss America Smith, of Montgomery county, also has ten children, Ida (now wife of John R. Steele, Esq.), George, William, Elizabeth, Maud, Robert, Edwin, Eloise, Frank and Norman.

Dr. Ussery's sister, Sarah Ussery, married Rev. James M. Smith, a Methodist minister and a magistrate of Montgomery county. They have eight children, Eugenia, John, William, Dean, Benjamin, Fannie, Rebecca, Jane and Mary. Another sister, Mary Ussery, died the wife of P. H. Keesee, leaving three children, two of whom survive, Charles C. and Virginia Lee.

Dr. Ussery himself has never married.

JABEZ P. DAKE, A. M., M. D.

NASHVILLE.

DR DAKE was born at Johnstown, New York, April 22, 1827. His father, Dr. Jabez Dake, was born at Saratoga, New York, and his paternal grandfather at Bennington, Vermont, where he took part in the famous battle with the British. His mother was born at Smithfield, Rhode Island, as also were her ancestry for several generations.

The paternal stock was English, first located at Hopkinton, Rhode Island, about 1680; and the maternal was Welsh, first entering Rhode Island with the colony of Roger Williams. His father emigrated to what was called "the West," locating in the fertile valley of the Genesee, about the year 1830.

Of relatives there was quite a large settlement in the town of Portage, and village of Nunda, Livingston county, as there had been for two generations before at Greenfield, Saratoga county. His mother's maiden name was Sophia Bowen; and the Bowens, like the Dakes, were numerous and well known in Saratoga county. The Dakes and Bowens of Chicago, Pittsburg and Michigan sprang from the Saratoga stock.

The subject of this sketch inherited from his father the sturdy enterprise of the English, and from his mother the untiring industry and perseverance of the Welsh. He also, if such a thing be possible, inherited the gift of healing from his father, who was regarded as almost a natural healer, so great was his success, with limited educational advantages. His eldest brother, David M., and the next, Chauncy M., were physicians, the former graduating at Castleton, Vermont, and the latter at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His fourth brother, William H., was also a graduate in medicine, but followed dentistry, when that art was new, as a specialty. David M. Dake, M. D., was well known as a most successful physician and surgeon at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, near which city he now resides in retirement, with an accumulated competency. Chauncy M. Dake, M.D., was one of the earliest practitioners of homœopathy in this country, having settled at Geneseo, New York, when there were hardly a dozen physicians of that faith west of New York city. He died at Rochester, New York, a few years ago.

Beside these brothers Dr. Dake had one other, Abram B., who died at Nunda, while yet a young man. He had three sisters, the eldest married to James McClellan, the second to Lyman Hoppins, both having several children, mostly residing in Michigan. The parents have passed away, Mrs. Hoppins leaving a son, Chauncy I. Hoppins, M.D., at present a successful physician at Geneseo, Illinois.

Dr. Dake's youngest sister was married to James D. Crank, a prominent merchant for many years, at Geneseo, New York. She died several years ago, at Cincinnati, Ohio, leaving six children. Mr. Crank is now residing at Pasadena, California, where he is interested in orange groves and vineyards. His eldest son, Hon. J. F. Crank, member of the California Legislature, is one of the leading capitalists of the Los Angeles region. His second son, Charles D. Crank, M.D., is practicing medicine at Cincinnati, and holds a professorship in the Pulte Medical College, of that city. His youngest son is, also, a physician, located at Los Angeles, California.

It may be mentioned that Dr. D. M Dake's only son is an eminent physician at Belleville, Illinois, and his son in-law, F. W. Skiles, M.D., till the time of his recent retirement, was in a large and lucrative practice in the city of Brooklyn, New York. The only son and child of Dr. C. M. Dake, is at present a well-known practitioner of the healing art in New York city.

It is a noteworthy fact that every member of this

numerous family of medical men has adopted the views of Hahnemann, including the father of the subject of this sketch, as well as his sons, hereinafter to be mentioned. And it must be said that Dr. Dake's mother was one of the earliest and most active advocates of temperance, urging its claims persistently when social custom and fashion were all in favor of the free use of intoxicants. She favored moral reforms and denounced shams, and urged independence and vigor of action in all good measures, evincing the spirit of her Roger Williams, Quaker-Baptist ancestry. While her husband was a mild mannered and good man, distinguished among his friends as a great peace-maker and benefactor, she was independent of thought, resolute of purpose and uncompromising in her efforts for what she deemed best. If her sons and her grandsons have shown little regard for the orthodox and the authoritative, the germ of it all must be traced to her as the parent and exemplar.

As a boy, Dr. Dake applied himself diligently to study for several years in the Nunda Academy, and then at Madison University, Hamilton, New York, spending his last, or senior, year of literary study at Union College, Schenectady, then under the presidency of the great Dr. Eliphalet Nott. From this college he graduated as a Bachelor of Arts, in July, 1849. Up to the time of his graduation, at the age of twenty-two, he had been constantly in school, except for one year, 1845-6, which he spent in Tennessee, as principal at the Bethany Institute, about twenty miles east of Memphis. While in Tennessee his father died, occasioning his speedy return for the settlement of the estate and care of his mother. Finding his patrimony only sufficient to start him in some modest business, or to put him through the balance of his college course, he determined to use it for the latter, much against the urgings of his family. Being the youngest and only child left unmarried, his mother would have kept him with her at home, but yielded to his earnest purpose to finish his education.

On his way to Hamilton, having allowed the stage-coach to go on while he stopped to call on an old friend, five miles short of that place, he was walking the distance alone, when, on gaining an eminence, he caught a first view of the old university buildings, three miles away, across the valley, and halted suddenly to take in the scene. After an earnest survey and the recollection of the doubts expressed at home as to his physical ability to continue so long at study, he said aloud, "There I will go through or lose my life in the attempt." With that resolution he went down the road and across the beautiful valley to the battle ground of college hopes and fears. One year his mother took a house and remained with him at Hamilton.

Though obedient to college rules, a time came when he refused to yield to a requirement of the faculty which he and nine-tenths of the students considered an imposition. Seeing a determination to enforce the obnoxious measure, and not desiring to put himself in open rebellion, he asked for and received an honorable dismission to Union College. When the storm broke, and a hundred and fifty young men were suspended for insubordination, he was peacefully pursuing his studies at Schenectady. The independent way of thinking and high resolves, gained by inheritance, were greatly fostered by the teaching and example of Dr. Nott. At that time no American college was turning out larger classes of better and more courageous thinkers, destined to make an impression on the world, than was old Union. Dr. Dake stoutly maintains that no college president and no college system, in America or elsewhere, have been, or ever will be, superior to those of Union in her halcyon days, from 1820 to 1860. The list of her graduates during that period has names that adorn almost every useful walk in American life.

In regard to occupation, the subject of our sketch had not fully determined. At the age of sixteen his mind led toward the law, and he began to read Blackstone in the office of an eminent lawyer; but, coming often upon lengthy Latin quotations, that he could not readily read, he concluded, after a few months, to return to school. Before he had reached the end of his college course, his mind had received strong religious bias, and he felt that he ought to preach. But dyspepsia and throat affection, and a tendency, not unnatural, to the profession of his father and elder brothers, finally decided him to study medicine; and, after leaving Schenectady, he went to Pittsburg and entered the office of Dr. Gustavus Reichhelm, an educated Prussian, the first to bear homœopathy west of the Alleghanies (1837). He took a course at Geneva and another at Philadelphia, graduating from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1851. His thesis, or graduating essay, on "Medicinal Forces," was afterwards published in the *American Journal of Homœopathy*, and also in some foreign journals.

Returning to Pittsburg, he succeeded his brother in practice, and the following year became associated with his medical preceptor, Dr. Reichhelm. The latter removed to Philadelphia in 1853, leaving him a large clientele.

The ungenerous attacks upon the new school of medical practice in the city papers, found in the sucessor of Dr. Reichhelm a ready disputant. Files of the leading daily papers of Pittsburg, from 1849, show controversial articles from his pen that led his opponents to recognize in him a literary as well as medical scholar of no ordinary rank. He was solicited to become an associate editor of the Philadelphia *Journal of Homœopathy*, and, afteward of the *North American Quarterly Journal*, of New York. Both of these have articles showing his ability as a writer.

In 1855, he was called to occupy the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in his *alma mater*, the first

fully or amply homœopathic college in the world. For two winters he left his practice with his junior associate, Dr. J. C. Burgher, and delivered a course of lectures in Philadelphia. Finding his health impaired by the double work in 1857, he resigned the chair and its agreeable duties at the college, and devoted himself entirely to the work at Pittsburg.

At the meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the national society of the new school, in Chicago, in 1857, he was elected to the presidency of that body. The following year he delivered the annual address before the same, in the city of Brooklyn. In the year 1855, while general secretary of the institute, by an earnest appeal, he succeeded in rallying the profession so as to increase the attendance largely at the following meetings in Washington, Chicago and other cities. In that same year he was one of the orators in Philadelphia, at the great celebration of the centennial birthday of Hahnemann. But notwithstanding all these public duties, he was constantly building up a large business at home. In 1859, he wrote a small work on "Acute Diseases," for domestic use chiefly, which has appeared in several enlarged editions since.

Much work finally took effect upon his health, and in 1863 he was forced to retire to his farm, at Salem, Ohio. Leaving the choicest medical clientele, up to that time, ever gathered at Pittsburg, he turned his mind and worn down physical energies to the cultivation of fine fruits, especially the grape. Succeeding in that, as in medicine, he was soon at the head of the Grape Growers' Association in Ohio. During his administration Mr. Charles Downing, Mr. Barry and other distinguished pomologists, were brought to the south shores of Lake Erie to see the wonderful display of grapes. But the declining health of his wife and the need of a milder climate, led him to think again of Tennessee. In the spring of 1869, he removed to Nashville and opened a medical office among strangers. It was not long, however, till the reputation made at Pittsburg followed him here. One of his earliest clients said to him one day, "Doctor, you haven't sent me any bill for your services don't you need some money?"—to which he replied, No, sir, I brought some money along." He came to Nashville, not as a mendicant, nor as a novice in what he proposed to do. Business came more rapidly than he expected, not through any tricks or adroit advertising, but because he had earned it by study and close attention to business for many years. It was soon discovered that he was not a horse trader nor a saloon loafer, nor a society seeker, and that he was a physician. Nor was his pen idle. He soon issued a revised and enlarged edition of his work on "Acute Diseases," a pamphlet on the "Remedies We Use," a larger one on "Therapeutics in Outline," this latter being a display of the leading principles and methods of therapeutics, especially showing the true position and relationships of the law *similia similibus curantur*. He has written many other pamphlets on medical and sanitary topics, besides numerous papers for the national society and for medical journals. As chairman of the bureau of materia medica in that society, he conducted important investigations for several years, touching drug attenuation and materia medica improvement. On the latter subject he submitted an important paper at the World's Convention, in Philadelphia, in 1876, and on the latter, one at the World's Convention, in London, in 1881. By his efforts in this country, and those of Dr. Richard Hughes, in England, a large Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesy is being published, of which Dr. Hughes is editor for Great Britain, and Dr. Dake for America, each being designated for that position by his respective national society.

But, not alone in medicine has the Doctor been interested and at work. At an annual meeting of the managers and friends of the Nashville Woman's Mission Home, the late Rev. Dr. Baird moved the appointment of Dr. Dake as chairman of the advisory board, in order, as he said, to secure the building of a hospital, an addition greatly needed by that institution. Very soon thereafter the new chairman had each manager supplied with a small subscription book, bearing his own name and that of his wife for a liberal sum each, and by the time the architect had his plans and specifications made, money enough was subscribed on the little books to warrant the giving out of the contracts for the building; and in less than a year the hospital addition was ready for use.

And, in 1883, the Doctor, always fond of paintings and other products of the fine arts, believing that the time had come in Nashville for fostering the interests of art, called a meeting of all the artists in the vicinity, and of the friends of art, for the organization of a society. The result was the Nashville Art Association, an institution made up of the best people in the community, already grown beyond the question of success, with him at its head as president.

Dr. Dake has for years contended against legislative enactments for the regulation of the practice of medicine by boards of censors, and has written much on the subject. He objects to the drawing of a line, or basing a license to practice, on the possession of a diploma, since, as he contends, the most dangerous medical impostors and quacks have diplomas. He advocates a law requiring each practitioner to write his personal history on a register, kept for the purpose and open to public inspection, in the office of the county clerk, under oath, telling what he has done to qualify himself for practice and to merit the confidence of the sick. His motto is, "Light for the people and freedom for the physician." Though possessed of as many and as good diplomas as any medical man in the State, he says: "Let every man stand on his practical merits, not on the small gatherings of his school boy days."

In the spring of 1875, Dr. Dake broke down, from

over-work, and went to Europe, traveling through the British islands, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and France. His active brain found work of a most agreeable and refreshing character in those old countries, with cathedrals, palaces and collections of art. He returned, fully restored, late in the following autumn, and resumed his accustomed work. The following winter he was called to the chair of principles and practice in the old college at Philadelphia, and went there, lecturing through the winter to a large class. At the close of the course, he resigned the chair, being convinced that his wife's health would not allow her to reside so far north in winter, and he not willing to go there alone.

In the summer of 1881, he again went abroad, more for medical purposes, to attend the World's Convention in London, and to visit the hospitals of the old world. He traveled much in England, visiting the great seats of learning and the best hospitals there and in Holland, North Germany, Denmark and Sweden. He traveled, also, in Norway, Finland and Russia, as far as St. Petersburg. He was especially inquiring into the "Swedish movement cure," and the "massage" treatment. In London he visited Dr. Roth, the great translator and writer on those subjects, and Dr. Metzger in Amsterdam, who was treating more patients by those methods than any other physician in Europe.

Dr. Dake has no military record nor political history, having devoted his whole mind and energies to the healing of the sick. He has never sought office and is thoroughly independent in the use of his vote.

He has been a Royal Arch Mason for twenty-five years, though now for several years not an active or affiliated one. On arrival in Nashville he refrained from visiting the order, determined that no one should accuse him of making use of such introductions to gain business.

Going back, we find he was married, April 3, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Church, daughter of Dr. William Church, a prominent physician at Pittsburg, who died in the year 1829. Her paternal grandfather was also a physician. Her father's brother, Samuel Church, was a leading iron manufacturer and merchant at Pittsburg, a bosom friend of Alexander Campbell, and a great promoter of his Baptist reform. Her brother, William Irwin Church, was also a physician, having studied, and afterwards become a partner, with her husband, Dr. Dake. He died at Pittsburg, in 1862. Though early left an orphan, and inheriting a delicate constitution, Mrs. Dake received a good education in her girlhood. Possessed of a natural fondness for literary work, she has written many lines of great merit, chiefly known, however, to friends in affliction, words of comfort and consolation. With a strong religious bias and inspiration, she has always been devoted to her church, and the interests of the poor and the distressed. Since her children have grown up, so as to engross less of her attention, she has been a manager in the board of the Woman's Mission Home and of the Protestant Orphan Asylum at Nashville. A more devoted wife and mother and faithful dispenser of charity, all without ostentation, cannot be found.

By his marriage with Miss Church, Dr. Dake has five children, all sons, born at Pittsburg, except the youngest: (1). William Church, the eldest, was born at Pittsburg, January 28, 1852. His literary education was received at Ypsilanti, Michigan, and at Nashville, where he graduated from the high school. He studied medicine in his father's office, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Nashville. He also attended lectures at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and the clinics at Bellevue Hospital. Since 1872, he has been associated with his father in practice. Besides an excellent reputation as a successful practitioner, he has won some fame as a medical writer. His work on diphtheria, founded on a large experience in treating that disease, stands high as an authority in Europe as well as in this country. In 1873 he married Miss Myra Wiggin, daughter of Richard Wiggin, a well known railroad superintendent at Pittsburg. She lived only three months after her marriage. He married a sister of his first wife, Miss Addie Wiggin, in 1878, and by her has had two children, Richard W. and Bessie C. (2). Walter M. was born January 16, 1855, and received his literary education at Nashville; studied medicine in his father's office; attended lectures at the University of Tennessee, at the Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, and at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, taking the diploma of the last named in the spring of 1877. Having a strong love for literary pursuits, he hesitated some time before falling into line with his ancestry in the profession of medicine. After graduation, he located for a short while at Jackson, Tennessee, where he was doing well when called to Nashville to aid his father and elder brother, with whom he has since been associated. He married Miss Fanny G. Ward, eldest daughter of S. M. Ward, a planter, at Jefferson, Texas. In regard to these brothers, it may be remarked, that it seldom happens that such harmony and success are seen to attend two brothers associated in professional life. Each has a strong and enthusiastic following, and is widely known in Tennessee. (3). Jabez P., jr., was born September 15, 1857, and educated chiefly at Nashville, graduating from the Fogg high school, attending lectures at the medical department of the University of Tennessee and the University of Michigan, and taking his medical degree from the latter, in 1879. He located at New Albany, Indiana, but was prevented remaining there long by failure of his health. Giving up practice, he visited the Hot Springs, Arkansas, and other health resorts. So far as able, he now assists his father and brothers in their practice at Nashville. (4). Charles, was born July 13, 1860, and received his literary education at Nashville, and in the Southwestern Baptist

[illegible] Tennessee [illegible]. He [illegible] the University of Tennessee [illegible] 1881. [illegible] the Southern [illegible] Kentucky [illegible] 1888. [illegible] he holds the [illegible] Ohio, September 10, 1861. He was educated at Nashville [illegible] and Western [illegible] College, Louisville, Kentucky. After [illegible] of his father and brothers, he [illegible] their example, and is now [illegible] in the medical department of the University of Tennessee.

Dr. Duke [illegible] of his fathers, [illegible] the Baptist church when he was eleven [illegible]. He now considers his early [illegible] during the [illegible] with the Baptist [illegible] upon all subjects. He [illegible] himself upon [illegible] to medicine, he submits [illegible] and considers [illegible] truth and to the [illegible] than in temporal [illegible]. His wife at the time of marriage was a member of the Disciples or Christian church, but [illegible] membership with the Baptist church soon after.

Dr. Duke [illegible] professional [illegible] which [illegible] he has acquired a competency. Professional [illegible] thanks should invest only in the [illegible] which is [illegible] but little personal [illegible] than some [illegible]. If there is any special secret in [illegible] *apply thyself wholly conversed*, [illegible] student life and then in professional life. His efforts have done much to forward the interests of the new school of medicine, especially in the South. As a member of the yellow fever commission in 1878, he endeavored to show by statistical gatherings the superior efficacy of the homœopathic treatment in that dreaded disease. His medical writings are recognized in Europe as well as America as among the most finished. No American physician of the new school is more favorably known in England.

Besides holding membership in the national society of his school and his State and local medical societies, he has been made an honorary member of numerous other associations of physicians, among which may be mentioned the Homœopathic Medical Society of Mexico, the State Societies of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States, the Western Academy of Homœopathy, and an active member of the American Public Health Association. Dr. Duke has recently returned from his third visit to Europe, having been obliged to go there with his son, Dr. J. P. Duke, jr., in the interest of health for both. In this last travel abroad his attention was given to matters of art, as well as to the cyclopedia being published in London, under the editorship of Dr. Hughes and himself. He is yet at work, with the prospect of years of usefulness.

WILLIAM T. ARRINGTON, D.D.S.

MEMPHIS.

WILLIAM T. ARRINGTON, of Memphis, now [illegible] the most [illegible] dental surgeons in the South, was born at Dresden, Weakley county, Tennessee, November 11, 1830 [illegible] to that [illegible] at Dresden. After this he was [illegible] which [illegible] profession [illegible] Kentucky [illegible] North Carolina, and [illegible] under the [illegible] of his brother, Dr. B. F. Arrington, and also took up the study of dentistry. Subsequently he gave up medicine altogether and devoted himself to dentistry, following the example and advice of his brother. In the fall of 1854 he entered the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, and graduated there in 1856 in a class with Dr. J. Foster Flagg, of Philadelphia.

After leaving college he located at Trenton, Tennessee, building up a large practice, and remained there until the breaking out of the war. When hostilities began he went to Union City, Tennessee, where the Confederate troops were assembled, and became connected with the quartermaster's department, serving in that capacity until the evacuation of that place in 1862. His health again failing, he resigned and returned to his old home at Dresden, where he engaged in farming until the

W. T. Arrington

spring of 1864. He then went to Hickman, Kentucky, and engaged in commercial enterprises until the close of the war. After the war he went to Memphis and again resumed the practice of his profession, since which time he has remained there, enjoying a very large and lucrative practice. During all his changes of residence and business he has been uniformly successful and prosperous.

In 1867, he was called to Cincinnati to fill a chair in the Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery, but remained there only during one course, when he resigned.

In 1869, together with Dr. William H. Morgan, of Nashville, and other prominent dentists, he organized the Southern Dental Association, and was elected its first president, at Atlanta, in August of that year. In connection with Dr. Morgan, he was also one of the organizers of the Tennessee Dental Association, in 1867, and was its first secretary and afterwards its president. He is also a member of the National Dental Association.

In recent years, Dr. Arrington has become largely connected with mining interests, and is secretary and treasurer of the Indus Mining company, of New Mexico, and also secretary and treasurer of several large enterprises in old and New Mexico.

Dr. Arrington was raised an old line Whig, but, like most men at the South, abided the wishes of his State and went with her when she left the Union. Since the war he has been a Democrat. He has, however, always avoided politics, shrinking from public life and refusing to hold any political office, preferring to devote himself to his profession. He became an Odd Fellow in 1879, and is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Royal Asylum, and the Knights of Honor. He passed through all the chairs of three of these in the year in which he was initiated. He and his wife are both members of the Protestant Episcopal church.

In 1876, he was elected a member of the public school board of Memphis, and, being re-elected from time to time, served until January, 1882, when he resigned. He was an earnest advocate of equal rights and equal compensation for male and female teachers.

Dr. Arrington's father was James H. Arrington, a gentleman of Scotch-English descent, born in North Carolina, January 4, 1801. He was a planter, and in 1826, moved to Tennessee, settled at Paris, and engaged largely in that occupation. He died in 1862, leaving one daughter and five sons, three of whom are now living: (1). Dr. B. F. Arrington, a dentist, and now resident of Goldsborough, North Carolina. (2). Dr. John Arrington, also a dentist, at Jackson, Tennessee. (3). Dr. William T. Arrington, subject of this sketch.

Another son, J. J. Arrington, went to California during the "gold fever," and subsequently took an active part in politics, serving in the State senate of California for several terms. He was the first brigadier-general commissioned in California, and at the beginning of the war started south to join Breckinridge's army, was detained in St. Louis by the Federal authorities, and while there met with an accident which resulted in his death.

Dr. Arrington's mother's maiden name was Mary Sprouille. She was the daughter of Dr. Sprouille, of Dublin, Ireland, who was educated in that city, came to America, settled in North Carolina, on Albemarle Sound, and there achieved success and distinction as a medical practitioner. Mrs. Arrington was the sister of Gen. Samuel Sprouille and Col. Ben. Sprouille, of North Carolina. Her mother was Miss Mary W. Blount, a member of the Blount family, of North Carolina, from which Gov. Blount, of Tennessee, was descended.

On January 18, 1859, Dr. Arrington was married to Miss Emma C. Levy, daughter of Archibald Levy, then a merchant at Trenton, Tennessee, formerly of Georgia. Mrs. Arrington's mother was Miss Overall, a member of the well-known Rutherford county family of that name. Her grandfather was Louis Levy, a merchant at St. Mary's, Georgia; and her grandmother was Miss Ann Patterson, daughter of Col. John Patterson, of Philadelphia, one of the old Revolutionary patriots. Mrs. Arrington's grandmother was remarkable for her Christian and womanly virtues. She died in Philadelphia at a very advanced age. At the time of her death there were living of her descendants thirteen children, fifty-three grandchildren, and thirty-six great-grandchildren—in all one hundred and two direct descendants.

By his marriage with Miss Levy, Dr. Arrington has two children: (1). William T. Arrington, born in 1868, (2). Guy Arrington, born in 1874.

Dr. Arrington has always loved his profession and faithfully devoted the best years of his life to it, strictly adhering to the policy of having no partner, and saying but little of his successes or failures. While socially inclined, he has never formed many confidential friendships, but has confided in his wife for counsel and assistance. He has always conducted his business on the principle of never putting off till to-morrow what can be done to-day; has studiously avoided all lawsuits or controversies of any sort, believing in the settlement of disagreements by milder means. He has always been temperate in his habits, and has but few troubles, studying always to avoid them. He is fond of scientific investigation, which he follows as a labor of love. Courteous to all men, respecting rich and poor alike, he never makes discriminations under any circumstances. A member of the medical profession in Memphis says of him: "He stands at the head of his profession, and is a gentleman of the highest tone—of veracity, integrity and morality."

He has a fine store of general information, and is perfectly at home upon a great variety of subjects. In disposition genial, and inclined toward social conversation, he is also scrupulously particular about treating all men, high and low, with the utmost courtesy, which

DEERING J. ROBERTS, M.D.

NASHVILLE.

practice of his profession at Palestine, Lewis county, Tennessee, remaining only until the spring of 1861, when, at the solicitation of his father, then residing in Kentucky, he removed to that State, locating at Breeding, Adair county, Kentucky.

During the winter of 1867, January 29th, he married Rachel Lavinia, eldest daughter of Robert M. [illegible]. In January of the year following he removed to Hendersonville, Sumner county, Tennessee, where he soon acquired a large and lucrative practice, enjoying the confidence of all the leading citizens of that community.

In the spring of 1877 he was tendered, unsolicited, and accepted the chair of physiology and clinical medicine in the Nashville Medical College, now the medical department of the University of Tennessee. The following winter session he was transferred to the chair of theory and practice of medicine in that institution, which he has since held with credit to himself, his associates and the college.

In 1879, together with his associates and colleagues, Prof. Duncan Eve and the late Profs. George S. Blackie and T. Chalmers Dow, he set on foot a literary venture devoted to medicine and surgery, bearing the title of *The Southern Practitioner*. The death of two of his honored and honorable collaborers left him and Dr. Eve to carry out the undertaking. Under his direction as managing editor since 1882 it has far exceeded its former wonderful success, and is now recognized as one of the standard medical journals of the land, with a circulation larger than any publication of like character south of the Ohio river.

In 1876 he was elected to membership in the Tennessee State Medical Society. In 1877 he read a paper on diphtheria at the annual meeting of this organization, which attracted more than ordinary comment as a paper of original thought. He also read at the same meeting an eloquent biographical memorial of his former beloved teacher in surgery, the late Prof. Paul F. Eve. He has taken an active part in every meeting since, was a member of the committee of publication one year, and chairman of the same committee in a subsequent year. He was elected treasurer of the Society in 1887. He became a member of the American Medical Association [illegible] in 1881 [illegible] He was [illegible] Medical College [illegible] Medical Society. [illegible] Nashville [illegible]

He was a delegate to the [illegible] in 1878 [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] William B. Bate [illegible] governor of the State [illegible] State Medical Society [illegible] United States [illegible] the State.

Dr. Roberts was made a member of Hendersonville Lodge No. 359, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1876, was elected Senior Deacon in 1877, and Worshipful Master in 1878, and represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge in 1879 [illegible] He [illegible] Chapter, Royal Arch Masons [illegible] in 1877, and of Nashville Council No. 1, Royal and Select Masters. He is also the representative of the Grand Lodge of Missouri near the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.

Dr. Roberts was received into [illegible] the Presbyterian church at Hendersonville in 1870, and was [illegible] of the church [illegible]

Dr. Roberts has [illegible] John Hart, Rachel Lavinia [illegible] Joseph E. [illegible] died at the age of [illegible] Robert.

Dr. Roberts has had [illegible]

HON. JOHN C. FERRISS.

NASHVILLE.

JOHN C. FERRISS was born May 21, 1827, in the county of Rutherford, Tennessee. He was the third of twelve children. His parents were of the highest respectability, [illegible]. Their circumstances were not such, however, as to enable them to afford to any of their children more than a limited English education.

In 1853 John C. Ferriss removed with his parents to [illegible] West Tennessee, [illegible]

became to Nashville. Here he succeeded in obtaining a situation in the office of the *Tennessee Baptist*, published by Graves, Marks & Co., where he remained long enough to acquire a pretty fair knowledge of the printing business. He then became publisher of the old Rutherford *Telegraph*, for Northcott & Ott, proprietors. In 1859, he went to Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and became publisher of the *Jefferson Independent*, a Democratic organ. For some years his heart had been set on the profession of law, and at odd times he had been availing himself of the opportunities afforded to read such elementary works as he could get hold of. In the fall of 1859, having made sufficient accumulation to justify him in the enterprise, he entered the law department of Cumberland University as a student. He had made sufficient advancement in his private study to render his collegiate course a brief one, so that, on the 27th of June, 1860, he was graduated from the university with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. On the 7th of September following he began the practice of law at Nashville.

The civil war between the States soon afterward began, and among the earliest volunteers, Ferriss enlisted as a private in company C, Second Tennessee infantry, William B. Bate, colonel. Ferriss was promoted to a captaincy for gallant conduct on the battlefield of Murfreesborough, or Stones River, as it is called by the Union army. For his gallantry on this occasion, his name was placed on the "Roll of Honor" by the Confederate war department. After the war, penniless, he resumed the practice of his profession, and with great zeal and industry followed it a period of six years, when he was elected the first public administrator of Davidson county. This office he filled for half the term, to the satisfaction of the public, when in a hotly contested campaign, with highly popular and worthy competitors, he was elected to the office of county judge, in 1872. In 1878 he was re-elected judge, and holds the office until September, 1886.

By a life of rectitude and strict morality, Judge Ferriss has established a high character for integrity and as a just and righteous judge. In the discharge of the duties of his station, following the dictates of duty and of a benevolent heart, he has gone out into the city and the country, and gathered in the neglected orphans, and provided for them homes, and in instances numberless, had them adopted into reputable families. In this, he has established for himself a monument more enduring than marble. Had he discharged no other of the various functions of his office (all of which he has discharged with efficiency, ability and great fidelity), this one duty, performed so well, would crown him with laurels. Scattered through Tennessee, here and there, are bright eyed orphan girls and youths, who owe to this great hearted man the first ray of sunshine that ever brightened the threshold of their existence.

Judge Ferriss is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. In politics, he is conservative and liberal, a true Democrat.

He married, while a soldier in the Confederate army, Miss M. L. Nolen, of Triune, an excellent lady, of remarkable culture and intelligence. By this marriage they have nine children, all of them liberally endowed with pluck, energy and good promise.

If it be true that those are great whose lives benefit their fellow-men (and who shall gainsay it?), then is John C. Ferriss' title to greatness already well established. Better than warrior's wreath or monarch's crown will be such a title, when the grand final adjustment of human accounts shall come to be made.

HON. WILLIAM R. MOORE.

MEMPHIS.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Huntsville, Alabama, March 28, 1830, the son of Robert C. Moore, who died the same year, at the age of twenty-four, leaving two children, William R. Moore and Martha J. Moore, the latter of whom married Alney H. McLean, of Middleton, Rutherford county, Tennessee, and died there in 1883. Her husband still resides at Middleton, on a farm which has been in his family for more than a hundred years.

Mr. Moore's grandfather was Charles Moore, a native of Virginia, born near Charlottesville. Mr. Moore is a man of pure southern blood, never having had a relative born north of the Ohio river. His family on both sides came from the fair Virginia towns—Charlottesville, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, and the country around them. Very few surviving relatives of his family name are now living. The family has been made up chiefly of farmers for the last one hundred and fifty years, who have never had much to do with public life, being content to live as quiet, unostentatious agricultural people; well to do, but not wealthy; land and slave owners, belonging to the self-sustaining class, never pretentious, but modest and retiring men of business, who paid their debts, kept their pledges, and retained plenty of this world's goods about them. A principle which has pervaded the whole family, has been a great pride of integrity, and a firm adherence to their word.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully &c,
your obt. sert,
[illegible]

Mr. Moore's mother, yet living, was Miss Mary F. Lingow, daughter of Archibald Lingow, descendant of another old Virginia family. Her mother was Miss Martha Cleveland, daughter of Jeremiah Cleveland, descendant of Col. Ben Cleveland, a Revolutionary soldier, who bore a conspicuous part in the battle of King's Mountain. The characteristics of Mr. Moore's family on his mother's side, have been much the same as those of his paternal ancestry. They have always been a peaceful, strifeless people, never mixing with troubles, personal or political, and peculiarly free from military or official ambition. The family on both sides have been religionists—members of the Presbyterian and other Protestant churches, and always consistent in their faith.

After the death of his father, which occurred when William was six months old, Mr. Moore's mother moved to Tennessee and settled at Beech Grove, then in Bedford (now Coffee) county, and lived there, a widow, seven years, at the expiration of which time she married John M Watkins, near Fosterville, Tennessee, where she has since lived in the same house for the past fifty years.

Mr. Moore was brought up on a farm, receiving only partially the advantages of the common schools, and in the log school houses of his day laid the foundation upon which he built his self-taught education. In early boyhood he had a strong desire to go out in the world and make his own way, and at fifteen his mother finally consented for him to go. Fortunately, he found employment in the store of Mr. William R. McFadden, merchant and postmaster at Beech Grove, Coffee county; fortunately, because Mr. McFadden was one of the kindest and most fatherly of men, of fine business capacity and integrity, whose personal character was a fine model for the ambitious young business man. His salary, for the first year was only twenty-five dollars, but being quick, active and willing to work, he soon learned to manage the store and to keep the post-office. When he had been there about a year, he was sent by Mr. McFadden with a four-horse team to haul goods from Nashville to Beech Grove, and for the first time in his life saw a city. After this he was dissatisfied with his life in a country store, and desired to go to Nashville for business. His employer consented to his leaving, proffering him letters of introduction to merchants in Nashville, which he declined, holding that a boy who could not get a situation himself, did not deserve one, and never once doubting his ability to succeed, a feeling which he has carried through life. Having saved enough money to pay his way, in 1817, he traveled by stage to Nashville, and arrived there knowing no one, and with no clearly defined purpose beyond seeking employment and connecting himself with some big house. With this view he visited the principal business firms. The first man who noticed him was Maj. R. C. McNairy, then a leading retail dry goods merchant, who consented to employ him if he would bring a letter of recommendation from his last employer. He wrote for the letter and secured the position at a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars for the first year. His strong point was his willingness to work, which soon gained for him the favor of his employer. He would rise before the other clerks were up, sweep the store, and go out among the marketers drumming for custom. At the end of the year, Maj. McNairy, unsolicited, raised his salary to three hundred dollars, which stimulated him to greater exertion, and the next year he received five hundred dollars. He remained with this firm three years. He was fond of reading, and invested his spare money in books, and in this profitable manner, spent most of his evenings' leisure time. Having no one to direct him, he read promiscuously, thereby acquiring a fund of miscellaneous information, which proved of great benefit to him in later years.

In the meantime, gaining experience in business, he became reflective, and began to cast about for a permanent pursuit for himself. Noting that many of the rich men of Nashville were wholesale dry goods merchants, he resolved on that branch, and accordingly applied to Eakin & Co., then the largest house of the kind in Nashville, for a situation, which he obtained, as a salesman, and remained with them six years, with a salary beginning with six hundred dollars per year, which was gradually increased to two thousand dollars. It was here that his views of business began to widen. Twice a year, during this period, he was sent out by his employers as a drummer through Middle Tennessee. Often regretting his own meager opportunity for an education, when only twenty-one years of age he gave to Rev. W. D. Chadick, of the Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, five hundred dollars from his earnings, to aid in the endowment of a professorship in that school, hoping that thereby some young man like himself might be benefitted.

Conceiving a desire to go into business for himself, in yet a wider field, he made up his mind in a single night to go to New York. Having learned the value of letters of introduction, he procured these from the Nashville merchants to several New York firms, and on presenting them was offered a situation by each house. Informing himself of their respective characteristics, he found one firm, S. B. Chittenden & Co., a reputed anti-slavery house, which had no southern trade. To this house he offered his services, hoping to build up a custom from the South which would show for itself, the firm agreeing to give him five thousand dollars for the first two years, and a partnership thereafter, on condition that he realized his expectations. He remained in New York but one day, when he returned to canvass the southern States in the interest of this house. Succeeding beyond his expectations, at the end of two years he received his five thousand dollars and the partnership in the firm for three years, but after he

had been about two years before Mr Joseph H Shepherd of the firm of Shepherd, McCreery & Co. of Charleston, South Carolina, but originally of Nashville who told him he had sold out at Charleston and was going to Memphis, and wanted him to go with him, which, after much persuasion, Mr Moore reluctantly consented to do. Mr Chittenden consented to his withdrawal from the firm, paying him sixteen thousand dollars for his interest.

The firm of Shepherd & Moore was established at Memphis, in December, 1859, and had a very prosperous year in 1860, but the war coming on in 1861 proved very disastrously to him, they lost everything by their credits among country merchants. The partners also differed in their political views. Mr Shepherd was almost religiously wedded to secession, while Mr Moore who was a natural born Union man, was as religiously inclined the other way. After the sequestration act was passed by the Southern Confederacy, Mr Shepherd gave to the Confederate authorities, under Mr Moore's protest, an inventory of the firms northern debts but after the Federal occupation of Memphis June 6 1862, Mr Moore went to New York to see his creditors, convincing his intention to pay dollar for dollar but they would give him additional time. His proposition was accepted, and the debts afterward paid, one hundred cents to the dollar, and his credit in New York established on a firm basis, and business continued. Soon after this Mr Shepherd died, and the firm of William R Moore & Co was established, and has continued successful to this date, paying its liabilities dollar for dollar, with interest through all the vicissitudes of war, panics and epidemics during the last twenty six years.

Mr Moore was raised a Henry Clay Whig and an American policy man as opposed to the doctrines of Calhoun, always strongly opposing the Democrats. He believes that while States have rights, the Counties have rights, the Negroes the only sovereignty are that the Unions are sovereign in its three co-equal parts and must be placed first in any controversy. His principles are broad, taking in all who believe in and stand by the Union. In 1860, he voted the Whig ticket, for president, headed by Bell and Everett [illegible] electoral ticket. The Union the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, and when the party went out of existence he joined the Republicans voting for Lincoln. He was a strong conservative [illegible] but [illegible] because his tastes were [illegible] offices. He has never owned a weapon, is [illegible] Strictly [illegible] his own thinking and [illegible] Since the beginning of the war he has written a great deal for his fellow citizens, and has sent out to the world whose tastes [illegible] that time. He has never desired the [illegible] offices he has held having been [illegible] without his solicitation.

The following extract from a letter written by Mr Moore to the Memphis Argus, in 1861, will show his position at that time: "By love of country, I do not mean an attachment to some particular spot, because we may happen to have lived upon it, as for instance, Maine or Mississippi, but an abiding love of the whole country."

In May, 1865 he introduced, in a mass meeting in Memphis, a set of resolutions, accepting the results of the war. During the war, he was made military alderman in Memphis.

In 1868 he was a candidate for the Legislature on the platform of "reduced taxes, Porter and suffrage," and was the fourth man on the list, but as there were three to be elected, and the third man had not taken the "iron clad oath," Mr Moore was, by law, entitled to the seat, but desiring to take no advantage of an informality, he went to Nashville, was sworn in and then resigned, and compelled Gov Brownlow to order another election, which, contrary to his wishes, he did.

In 1880, he was nominated for the Forty seventh Congress he knowing nothing of the nomination till it was published in the newspapers. He accepted with reluctance, and was elected over Hon. Casey Young, the most popular Democrat in West Tennessee. He was renominated in 1882, but declined to run. While in Congress, he was prominently mentioned in connection with a place in President Arthur's cabinet, and a letter signed by a large number of the business men of Memphis and elsewhere, irrespective of party, was sent to the president, requesting his appointment. He took part in the discussions in Congress, and made speeches on all the great questions and issues which were before that body. His speeches, especially upon "Chinese Immigration," "Civil Service Reform," "Contested Election case of Lynch vs Chalmers," "American Shipping," "Common Schools," "Improvement of the Mississippi River," etc., are marked by that broad and forceful vigor which is the chief characteristic of his nature.

Mr Moore, though fond of the society of ladies showed for a long time little inclination to marry, but finally did marry February 11, 1878, Miss Lottie Haywood Blood who was born in Hamilton, Canada, daughter of George H Blood, a native of Massachusetts, late engaged in the manufacture of cotton seed oil at Memphis. Her mother was Miss Margaret Thompson, formerly of Edinburgh, Scotland. Mrs Moore was educated at the State Female College at Memphis, and afterward under private tutors. She is distinguished for her personal beauty, her wit and grace, and art in dress, and during her husband's stay at the national capital, took rank in Washington society as one of its fairest ornaments, restoring, in a measure, the pristine glory of ante bellum days. They have no children.

Mr Moore was raised in the Presbyterian faith, but adheres to no sect, because he finds none broad enough. His declaration is the Golden Rule: "Do unto others

as you would have others do to you." His creed is best expressed in the couplet:

"For modes of faith, let graceless zealots fight,
His can't be wrong, whose life is in the right."

Believing that every man should worship according to the dictates of his conscience, he entertains no prejudice, on account of religion, for Protestant, Jew or Catholic, and desires, after his death, no better epitaph than the six monosyllables, "He did the best he could."

He belongs to no society or secret organization, holding the same views in regard to them as he does toward churches—not through prejudice, but because he does not desire to bind himself by any oath or obligation. His preference has always been for a business under his personal control, so he has kept out of public corporations and companies. He was at one time a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and took a prominent part in organizing and carrying it through, during its days just after the war. He is a quiet, earnest, capable business man, of unimpeachable integrity, of great force of character and striking individuality. He has, under all circumstances, maintained his financial and commercial standing. He is also a man of decided opinions and of outspoken convictions, frequently arraying himself in opposition to current public sentiment, but never flinching from what he believes to be right. His patriotism takes in his whole country, and his religion all mankind.

COL. EDWARD W. MUNFORD.

M. MINNIVILLE.

THE Munford family sprang from English Welsh blood. Thomas Bowling Munford, grandfather of Col. Edward W. Munford, was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses from Amelia county. He left four sons, William, Richard, Thomas and James, who settled in Hart and Green counties, Kentucky. Richard Munford built the town of Munfordville; was a farmer, a merchant, and several times a member of the Kentucky Legislature. James Munford settled in Green county, Kentucky.

William Munford, father of Col. Edward W. Munford, was born in Amelia county, Virginia, went to Kentucky when a young man, was one of the early settlers, and died at Lebanon, Tennessee, in 1811, at the age of sixty-six. He was a very successful farmer; a man who lived in his affections, greatly beloved by his family and friends, and was the peace maker of his neighborhood. Col. Munford says of his father, that he, Albert Sidney Johnston, and William B. Munford, of Clarksville, Tennessee, were morally the three purest men he ever met, combining all the sterner virtues with amiability and sweetness of character; true manhood, without double dealing or chicanery, and without a particle of deceit in their natures or transactions.

William Munford, a cousin of Col. Munford's father, was a finished scholar, author of a very celebrated literal translation of *Homer's Iliad*, which gave him a European reputation; author of other able literary productions, and was associated with Henning as reporter of the decisions of the Supreme court of Virginia (see Munford's Reports, and Munford & Henning's Reports), a library of themselves. George Wythe Munford, son of William Munford, just mentioned, was, for many years, librarian and secretary of the State of Virginia, and was distinguished as a polished scholar and fine orator; a man of intellect and culture, universally respected as one of the first gentlemen of Virginia, pure in principle and refined in manners and tastes.

Col. Munford's mother, *nee* Miss Lettice Ball, was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, daughter of Thomas Ball, originally from Virginia, but who early started out for himself, went to Kentucky, took up the carpenter's trade, at which he worked at Lexington, became a prominent farmer and owner of a large tannery. He married a Miss Reid, of a family distinguished in the legal profession in the early history of Kentucky, and through his maternal grandmother, Col. Munford is connected with the Marshalls, Reids and Greens of that State. Col. Munford's maternal grandfather, Thomas Ball, was a man of decided force and integrity of character, very eccentric, a great humorist; universally respected, and possessed of a contempt for worldly honors. Col. Munford's mother died at her home on the farm, in Lincoln county, Kentucky, when he was only five years old. She was a most loveable woman, very devout, and her daily habit was to take her children with her into a room and pray for them. When on her death bed, she pointed to heaven, and said to her husband, "meet me with the children there." She left eight children, one having died previously: (1). Matilda Munford, who died the widow of Maj. Mooney, a United States officer in the Mexican war. Her first husband was Joseph N. Hudson. She was phenomenally gifted, brilliant with pen and tongue, of resplendent beauty, and had a magnetism that drew people around her and made her the center of attraction. Her son, Samuel, was a soldier in the Mexican war, was prostrated with sickness in the city of Mexico, and the mother made her way to that city, nursed him to health and brought him home, which for those times was the act of a heroine. (2).

Mary Jane Munford, married Albert G. Ward, in Davidson county, Tennessee near the Hermitage. (3) Thomas J. Munford, married three times. Though weighing but one hundred and forty five pounds, he was a remarkably athletic man, of almost superhuman activity and strength. He was a fine classical scholar, was a member of the Tennessee senate from Wilson county, was for a long time clerk and master of the chancery court at Clarksville, Tennessee, and died on his plantation in Kentucky. (4) William B. Munford, represented Montgomery county in the Tennessee Legislature. He was a very conscientious man, a good man through and through, like a pure diamond, without fleck or flaw. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church, a praying, devout member without affectation, with a fine, manly, open face, with implicit faith in the Bible and tranquil confidence in the Christian religion. He literally walked with his God, and when he died those who knew him said, "We shall never again see a man so pure, so grand so splendidly symmetrical." (5) Sarah Watkins Munford, who became the wife of Tennessee's famous Whig orator, governor and United States senator, James C. Jones. This lady was famous for her fine humor, her fund of anecdotes, her charming manner of relating family histories, and her power of entertaining company by her brilliant conversational powers, and yet was withal a superb business woman. (6) Robert Munford, died early in life. (7) Kitty Ann Munford, wife of Dr. Miles McCorkle, who formerly represented Wilson county in the Legislature, a very prominent physician, distinguished in his profession. (8) Richard Munford, died early in life. (9) Edward W. Munford, subject of this sketch.

Edward W. Munford was born in Lincoln (now Boyle) county, Kentucky, near Danville, October 16, 1820. Edward was placed in the primary department of Center College, Danville, at eight years old, and among his fellow students were John C. Breckinridge and Beriah Magoffin, the latter, afterward governor of Kentucky. Edward soon became irregular, got ahead of his classes in some studies, was advanced to higher classes, believed everything he heard or read with blind credulity, believed even Ovid's stories, made himself a master of the Latin, and left college without graduating, but with letters from his professors to his father very highly creditable to the young student. With all his college learning he had never been taught the multiplication table, English grammar or geography, the college curriculum of that day being exceedingly defective as to the rudiments. About 1835, his father came on a visit to Lebanon, to his children, Mrs. James C. Jones, Thomas J. Munford and Mrs. Kitty McCorkle, and Edward accompanied him, and the latter was entered at Cumberland Academy under Rev. Thomas Anderson, afterward president of Cumberland University, to perfect his English studies, Euclid and the natural sciences. On suggestion of his brother, William B. Munford, he clerked in his store some three months, but his inclination being toward the law, he read under Judge Robert L. Caruthers one year, made a journey to Kentucky to visit the grave of his mother and see the old home, when he next joined his brother, William B. Munford, at Clarksville, where he studied law under George C. Boyd, at the same time that James E. Bailey was a law student under Boyd. He obtained license to practice in 1840 (before his majority), from Judge Mortimer N. Martin, and in 1841, from Judge William B. Turley. He practiced at Clarksville till 1850, "receiving employment," he says, "far beyond his merits," he and James E. Bailey being on one side or the other of most of the important cases in the courts there, and usually on opposite sides.

In 1846, he unwisely endorsed notes and bills to the amount of some sixty thousand dollars. Out of this impulsive venture he came out with the clothes on his back, his law library, and a large amount of very valuable experience. While thus involved, he told his bride elect that if money was essential to her happiness she must discard him. She nobly replied, she would marry a *man* and not his estate. In 1849 they married. She was Miss Amelia A., daughter of Paul J. Watkins, of Alabama.

In December, 1850, Col. Munford moved to Memphis and practiced law there till 1858, with the exception of 1853-54, which he spent on his plantation in Lawrence county, Alabama, for the sake of his health. In 1855, his wife died, leaving him two children, one having died before and one soon after the mother's death. The sole surviving child, Paul Edward Munford, lived to be nearly twenty one years old, and died in 1873, having made a most enviable business reputation. In 1858, Col. Munford closed business in Memphis, having made a satisfactory fortune, with the intention of taking his son, Paul Edward, to Europe to be educated orally, particularly in the French and German, but the war coming on soon after, he gave up the trip.

Very soon after the breaking out of the war, he was offered the command of a regiment, but declined it, saying to the men: "I do not feel competent to lead you—I might get you killed, and will not accept the trust." Afterward he accepted the position of major on the staff of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, joined that command in October 1861, at Bowling Green, and served with him till he was killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. "The greatest man the South had fell that day," said Col. Munford, "and Shiloh was the only battle I was ever in where true military genius was displayed by the commander." He served in the campaigns in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and with the Army of Tennessee generally; was in the battles of July 22 and 28, 1864, at Atlanta, and in many minor engagements, not necessary to mention in this sketch. In 1861, he was appointed by President Davis judge of the military court of the department of which Gen.

Dick Taylor was chief, and in that capacity served till the close of the war.

After the war, he became a director in the Carolina Life Insurance company, at Memphis, of which Jefferson Davis was president. His physical health being too feeble to justify regular practice of the law, he moved to McMinnville, in 1872, as president of the Tennessee Company. In 1877, he moved back to Memphis, and in 1880, back again to McMinnville, on account of failing health, and there settled for life, and is now so stout and robust as to not appear a day over fifty years old.

In 1867, Col. Munford married at Memphis, Mrs. Mary E. Gardner, widow of William Ross Gardner, a lieutenant in the United States Navy, a meritorious officer, who had served through the war with Mexico with considerable distinction. Mrs. Munford is the daughter of John Kerr, an old merchant of Augusta, Georgia, who removed to Memphis and died there. Her mother was Miss Catharine Burke, of Augusta. Mrs. Munford is descended from Gov. Elbert, of Georgia, an old Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Munford was educated at Augusta; is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and is beloved for her unswerving loyalty to truth. She is a woman of much intellectual culture and fine social character, with a face fascinating by its sweetness and innocence of expression. He never lost a sweetheart in the wife, nor she a lover in the husband, and their lives are beautifully domestic and happy.

Col. Munford was a Whig up to Know Nothing times, when he began voting "striped tickets." Since the war he has been a Democrat there being no other alternative for a true southerner. He has been occasionally appointed special judge to hold court when the presiding judge was sick, but with these exceptions and his military commissions, he has never held office. He is a Master Mason. In religion, he believes in God as a Heavenly Father, but is non sectarian. Nature gave him energy; a fine constitution, a cheerful, social disposition; a manly, generous, keen ambition to attain excellence, in harmony with an unsullied honor, which he would not exchange for profit, position or power. He would never besmirch a spotless citizenship by demagogism. He won his success by honest, hard work, and by a life of truth and candor, and a scorn of hypocrisy and pretense. He is a man elastic in his organization, a brilliant conversationalist, an eloquent orator, with a boundless command of language, which, together with his sympathetic, friendly manners, make him a boon companion and a man much sought after as a friend.

HON. AUGUSTUS H. PETTIBONE.

GREENVILLE.

THE ancestry of Augustus H. Pettibone is English Puritan, Scotch (clan Grant), and French Huguenot. He is the sixth in descent from John Pettibone, a Huguenot Frenchman, who was admitted a freeman in the colony of Connecticut, in 1658, and from whom all the American family of the name have sprung.

On his mother's side, he is the seventh in descent from John Alden, the clerk of the Mayflower, immortalized in Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish." He is also a descendant of Capt. Matthew Grant, who was the first American ancestor of Gen. U. S. Grant, through his (Capt. Matthew Grant's) daughter, Priscilla Grant.

Augustus H. Pettibone's grandfather, Elijah Pettibone, a native of Norfolk, Connecticut, born in 1748, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, from Bunker Hill to the surrender of Burgoyne, and drew a pension till he died, in 1848. His thirteenth child and youngest son was Augustus N. Pettibone, father of the subject of this sketch: born January 29, 1802, at Norfolk, Connecticut; was a clothier and cloth dresser; moved in 1822, to Ohio; built the first cloth dressing and carding mill in northern Ohio, at Newburg, now a part of Cleveland; was sheriff of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and held several other county offices though his business was a manufacturer of cloth. He died in 1849, in Greene county, Wisconsin, where he had removed in 1846. He was an old line Whig, and was noted as a self taught elocutionist and a fine reader.

Maj. Pettibone's mother, *nee* Nancy L. Hathoway, was born near Burlington, Vermont, in 1803, daughter of Zephaniah Hathoway, a native of Taunton, Massachusetts, who afterwards became a pioneer in the woods of Ohio, and died an extensive farmer in that State. He married Miss Silence Alden, descendant of John Alden before mentioned. Maj. Pettibone's mother was a woman of decided force of character, as were all her sisters—Sally, wife of George Comstock, Demaris, wife of Samuel Barney, and Hartie, wife of William Barney—two sisters who married two brothers. Mrs. Pettibone was a member of the Christian Baptist church, and died in 1842, leaving three children: (1). Julia, now wife of Reuben Parkinson, Bedford, Ohio. (2). Augustus Herman, subject of this sketch. (3). Lorette H., now wife of William Green, Waukesha, Wisconsin.

Maj. Augustus H. Pettibone, was born at Bedford, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, January 21, 1835. He attended Hiram College and Ex President James A. Garfield

was [illegible] Garfield. Mr. Pettibone [illegible] the [illegible]. When Mr. Pettibone was at Hiram [illegible] "Bone and Rhapsodist" [illegible] Pettibone's [illegible] and Mrs. Garfield is Mrs. Blaine [illegible].

He is a graduate of the University of Michigan, [illegible] years there, during which time he took a [illegible] course [illegible] Andrew D. White [illegible] and in 1857 studied law [illegible] Hon. Jonathan E. Arnold, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, then the great lawyer of the Northwest. He was admitted to the bar at Jefferson, Wisconsin, January, 1860, by Judge Harlow Orton [illegible] Wisconsin, and [illegible] the [illegible].

In 1861, he entered the Federal army as a private in company B, [illegible] Wisconsin Infantry, [illegible] Wisconsin [illegible] Vicksburg [illegible] the rest of the war [illegible] Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Alabama; participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, siege of Vicksburg, operations on the Atchafalaya [illegible] Brownsville, Texas, siege of Fort Morgan [illegible] Pensacola [illegible] Spanish Fort [illegible] Mobile. He was mustered out at New Orleans, June, 1865. He was [illegible] months [illegible].

The war over, he settled at Greeneville, Tennessee, [illegible].

In politics, Mr. Pettibone was a Whig and is now a Republican. In 1867–8, he was an alderman of Greeneville; was presidential elector for the First congressional district of Tennessee on the Grant and Colfax ticket, in 1868; was elected Attorney-general for the First judicial circuit of Tennessee in 1869–70; was assistant United States District Attorney for the Eastern district of Tennessee from 1871 to 1880; was elector for the State at large on the Hayes and Wheeler ticket in 1876; was a candidate for Congress in 1878 but was defeated by Hon. Robert L. Taylor; was elected to Congress in 1880, re-elected in 1882 and again in 1884, his majorities increasing at every election.

In Congress he was [illegible] one of the most laborious committees of the house. [illegible] Gen. Bragg [illegible] Ben Perley Poore [illegible] Dudley [illegible] Haskell [illegible].

[illegible] in the Forty-seventh Congress. Mr. Pettibone led the fight in having Chalmers, of Mississippi, put out, and in the Forty-eighth Congress led the fight in [illegible]. He gave his best efforts for educational interests, working for the Blair bill, for internal improvements (river and harbor), and for a protective tariff. [illegible] his [illegible] with the same [illegible] for his constituents.

In 1860, Mr. Pettibone became a Mason at Palmyra, and is now a member of Greeneville Royal Arch Chapter; is an Odd Fellow, member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, and a member of the Christian church, which he joined in 1853. He frequently delivers lectures and addresses to colleges, on commencement occasions, on various literary topics. As a lawyer, either as prosecutor or defender, he has had twenty-seven murder cases.

Mr. Pettibone is five feet eleven inches high, weighs one hundred and fifty-five pounds, is very active, lithe, quick-spoken, and his leading characteristic is patent—pluck and energy, or rather personal courage, intellectual, moral and physical. Naturally he is brave, and by culture a courageous man. He has been a hard student all his life. He knows what a dollar is worth; never makes a debt he does not intend to pay; in business matters is prompt and faithful to the last letter; is against repudiation in every possible form—individual, municipal, or State. Began life without a dollar, and is now, financially, among the solid men of East Tennessee, the result of industry, economy and business [illegible].

Mr. Pettibone married first at Twinsburg, Ohio, September 10, 1863, Miss Sarah Young, daughter of Hezekiah Young, a farmer. She died in 1867.

He next married, at Rogersville, Tennessee, July 16, 18[illegible], Miss Mary Speck, daughter of Thos. J. Speck, a merchant tailor, once associated with ex-President Andrew Johnson. Her mother, Mary Russell, was a daughter of ——— Russell, a soldier with Gen. Jackson in the war of 1812. Mrs. Pettibone graduated from Rogersville Female College, in 1859, is a highly educated and elegant lady, and it is believed no human being has ever spoken an evil word of her, because she speaks evil of no one. Her expression is that of goodness, grace and gracefulness and sprightliness. By this marriage Mr. Pettibone has one child, Herman, born at Greeneville, October 2, 1875, and under his father's direction is an exceptionally gifted reader for a youth, is [illegible] student of Shakespeare, Tennyson, Macaulay, Bancroft and kindred authors—a talent which he seems to have inherited from his grandfather Pettibone.

Mr. Pettibone has been a delegate to all the Republican State conventions in Tennessee, from 1870 to 1885. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, and espoused the cause of Mr. Blaine, who has long been his warm personal friend.

JOHN R. BUIST, M. D.

NASHVILLE

THE Buist family name is French, and was originally De Buest; but the ancestors of the subject of this biographical sketch moved to Scotland, in the time of Mary, Queen of Scots, where the "De" was dropped and the name became Buist.

Dr. John R. Buist was born in Charleston, South Carolina, February 13, 1831, and graduated in literature from the South Carolina College, at Columbia, in the year 1854. After studying medicine two years at the Charleston Medical College, under Profs. Geddings, Dickson, Frost and Moultrie, he entered the medical department of the University of New York, whence he graduated M.D., in March, 1857, under Profs. Paine, Metcalf, Draper and Mott. He served as interne fifteen months, 1857–8, in Bellevue Hospital, New York. He next attended medical lectures in the University of Edinburg, Scotland, during the winter of 1858–9. In the latter year he went to Paris, France, and was a student under the celebrated Trousseau, Nelaton, and other distinguished professors. In January, 1860, he settled at Nashville, Tennessee, and began practice. In May, 1861, the war having broken out, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the First Tennessee regiment, Confederate States army, but was promoted surgeon, May, 1862, and assigned to the Fourteenth Tennessee regiment, Col. Forbes, of Clarksville, commanding, and in a few months was again promoted, this time to brigade surgeon, and transferred to Gen. George Maney's Tennessee brigade, under Gen. Bragg, with which he continued until the close of the war.

During the time of his connection with Maney's brigade, Dr. Buist was chief surgical operator in Gen. Frank Cheatham's division. He was present at the battles of Shiloh, the seven days' battles around Richmond, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Perryville, Johnson's retreat from Dalton, and at the battle of Franklin, in all of which he had the very arduous duties of a surgeon to perform. Several of Dr. Buist's more difficult surgical operations in the army, together with his views as to the proper treatment of wounded soldiers, both *in transitu* and in hospitals, are recorded in the "Surgical History of the War," by Surgeon-Gen. Woodward, of the United States army.

Dr. Buist was left in charge of the Confederate wounded at Perryville, Kentucky, after Gen. Bragg's retreat, in October, 1862, and remained with them until February, 1863. After the battle of Nashville, in December, 1864, he was taken prisoner at Franklin, while in charge of the wounded of Gen. Hood's army, and was detained a prisoner at Nashville, Louisville and Fort Delaware, in all three months. He rejoined the army in North Carolina, and surrendered at Greensborough, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

After the surrender he went to Richmond, in June, 1865, and in the senate chamber took the oath of allegiance to the United States. Returning to Nashville, he formed a partnership and practiced medicine one year with Dr. R. C. Foster, son of Hon. Ephraim H. Foster, formerly United States senator from Tennessee. Dr. Foster retiring, he next formed a partnership with Dr. John H. Callender, which continued until Dr. Callender was elected superintendent of the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane, in 1869. Since that date, Dr. Buist has practiced alone, giving his undivided attention to private practice, except when engaged in the sanitary affairs of the city of Nashville, he being a member of the city board of health from its foundation, in 1871, to June, 1880. He was at times both secretary and president of the board. He was active in the discharge of his duties through the cholera epidemics of 1866 and 1873, and a member of the board of health during the exciting times of the threatened yellow fever epidemics of 1878–79.

He was also professor of oral surgery for three successive sessions, from 1879 to 1883, in the dental department of Vanderbilt University, but retired in the spring of 1883, on account of the arduous duties of his increasing private practice.

Dr. Buist is a member of the Edinborough, Scotland, Medical College Society; the State Medical Society of Tennessee, and the City Medical Society of Nashville. In personal appearance Dr. Buist is of medium height and weight, is compactly built, has light gray eyes, and the mild, benevolent face of the typical physician. He is modest and quiet in demeanor, but a gentleman of culture, rare social attainments and of great popularity.

Dr. Buist married in Nashville, July 3, 1876, Miss Laura Woodfolk, a great beauty and a reigning belle. She is the daughter of Gen. W. W. Woodfolk, of a leading North Carolina family. Her grandfather, Maj. William Woodfolk, of Jackson county, Tennessee, was a pioneer of that section, and a large planter and influential man. Gen. Woodfolk, her father, was a member of the Legislature from Jackson county; served on Gov. Carroll's staff; was a man of fine ability and large fortune, being one of the richest men in Tennessee when the war broke out. Mrs. Buist's mother, *nee* Ellen Horton, was a daughter of Joseph W. Horton, a sheriff, county court clerk and otherwise prominent in the early history of Davidson county. Mrs. Buist was educated at the famous old Nashville Female Academy, under Rev. Dr. C. D. Elliott. By this marriage Dr. Buist has one child, a son, William Edward Buist, born December 27, 1871. Dr. Buist and wife are both members of the Presbyterian church.

Born and raised in South Carolina, Dr. Buist has

tion of all causes except felonies and ejectments. He was then elected clerk of that court, and filled that office until the abolishment of the court, under the operation of the constitution of 1834.

The public career of George W. Jones may be said to have commenced with the adoption of the constitution of 1834, in the State of Tennessee, its ratification by the people taking place in March, 1835, and his election to the house of representatives of the General Assembly in August of that year. The cardinal features of that instrument, as contrasted with that of 1796, were distinctively democratic, in that it framed a government more immediately responsible to the people through popular elections. This was in entire accord with the ruling principle of Mr. Jones' political faith, viz., that the people are fully capable of self government, and are the rightful source of all political power, and that the honest mistakes of which they may occasionally be guilty are more tolerable and of less harm to the cause of good government than the view which assumes the people to be ignorant, and would permit them but a remote and indirect control over their laws and the functionaries appointed to administer them. He was a firm believer in the doctrine that everybody is wiser than anybody. The chief duty of the Legislature of 1835 was to organize the State government under the new constitution, and harmonize its laws with the principles therein set forth. Mr. Jones participated actively in that work.

His service was acceptable to his constituency, and in 1837, he was returned to the popular branch of the General Assembly. One of the important measures of that year was the project for the establishment of the Bank of Tennessee, and it was zealously opposed by Mr. Jones, though ineffectually. He had been an opponent of the Bank of the United States, and was antagonistic to governmental banking institutions on principle, and as promotive of favoritism and corruption, and, despite of the fiscal advantages claimed for them, prone to become political agencies and of detriment to the public good.

In August, 1839, Mr. Jones was sent to the State senate from the district of Lincoln and Giles. In the meantime, the Bank of Tennessee had been organized, its capital being the State school fund, the Federal surplus revenue deposited under the act of Congress of 1836 with the State, and the proceeds of two and a half million of State bonds issued for the purpose. The report of its president to the Legislature showed that one million of these bonds were still held by the bank, and Mr. Jones promptly introduced a bill directing their return to the secretary of State, and that they should be cancelled by the governor of the State. At this session, he opposed a recommendation of the message of Gov. Polk, that bonds of the State should be payable in sterling money, and in the city of London, and contributed to the defeat of the proposition in the General Assembly.

Among the most signal of his acts while serving in the State Legislature, was his earnest support of a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, and there is none which he recalled with a fonder satisfaction than the part he bore in obliterating from the statute book that odious heritage from the days when the personal liberty of free citizens was sordidly set in the scales of dollars and cents, and mistake and misfortune were made as infamous as crime.

In 1840, while a candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, a vacancy occurred in the office of county court clerk of Lincoln county, and the county court, in August of that year, elected Mr. Jones to fill the unexpired term, to March, 1842, when he was elected by the people for a full term of four years. This office he resigned, however, at the July term of the court, in 1843, and at the State election in the month following was elected the representative of his Congressional district in the house of representatives of the United States, and took his seat in the December following, as a member of the Twenty eighth Congress.

This Congress witnessed the advent on the theater of national affairs of quite a number of men who were destined to attain distinction and exert a wide influence in subsequent years, among them Andrew Johnson, Stephen A. Douglas, Robert Toombs and Alexander H. Stephens. Of the subject of this sketch it may be said, that while not rivaling these and others of his Congressional contemporaries in brilliancy of attainments and oratorical gifts, no man preceding him in the popular branch of Congress, or then or since entering it, surpassed him in efficient usefulness as a legislator, and none of those named, and but one or two in the history of the government, ever, for so long a term of service in that body, and so implicitly, held the confidence of an immediate constituency and that of the country at large. He was continued in membership by successive elections for sixteen years, or until 1859, in the most of the elections the opposition being nominal and his majorities always overwhelming. It is doubtful if there is another instance in the history of Congress—unless it be that of John Quincy Adams and his constituency—in which the relationship between the representative and the represented was more thorough and cordial. The most important national question, during the first Congress of his service, was the annexation of Texas, of which he was a staunch advocate, and gave support, both to the resolution of the house of representatives on the subject, and the alternative bill from the senate, for a commission to negotiate the matter, when the two propositions were conjoined. In the Twenty ninth Congress—the first of the Polk administration—he advocated, by speech and vote, the act declaring a state of war with Mexico, and in that and the succeeding Congress, ardently supported all measures for its vigorous prosecution. He voted for the act organizing the territory of Oregon, in which the Missouri compromise line was

consistent and outspoken opponent of every species of legislation that fostered the wealth of the few and facilitated the growth of private fortunes out of the common wealth of the republic. He opposed the creation of useless and unnecessary offices and the increase of salaries beyond the limit of just and adequate compensation. In regard to all forms of government expenditure he was economic but never narrow-minded or niggard. He held that the burden of taxation should fall as lightly as possible on every man's purse that he might be enabled under just and equal laws to develop the enterprise and industry of which he might be capable, and elevate himself as best he might in fortune and social rank. He was a strict constructionist of constitutional grants and limitations of power and did not believe that the "general welfare" clause of the constitution conferred sovereign power on Congress to do anything and everything whether prohibited or permitted expressedly or impliedly, with the public purse or the public lands. He opposed a bank of the United States and held that gold and silver only were money and that paper of any kind claiming to be such should be representative of and convertible into it on demand. He did not favor institutions like the United States Naval and Military Academies.

He opposed service pensions for soldiers, and civil pensions of all sorts. He opposed a large standing army and a large naval establishment and especially the creating of public debts, State or national, and believed firmly in John Randolph's philosopher's stone—"pay as you go"—as the better rule for States as well as individuals. While he advocated the policy of taking as little from the public wealth as was possible for governmental use, he scrutinized with scrupulous care every channel through which it was sought to disburse it, and his name as a public servant was synonymous with faithful and vigilant guardianship of the public treasury. And this he did without fear, favor, affectation or offensiveness.

After the election of Mr. Lincoln, in November, 1860, Mr. Jones, having supported Mr. Douglas for the presidency, continued to counsel a prudent and conservative course to the people of the southern States. When the conflict of arms was precipitated in 1861, he deemed it the wise alternative to espouse the southern side, on the ground that unanimity of the southern people would tend to temper the character of the strife and probably shorten it. In November, 1861, he was elected to the house of representatives of the Confederate States, and assumed his seat in February, 1862. At the end of this service in 1864, he had lost his fortune, and his home being within the lines of the Union military forces, he accepted the hospitality of a friend in North Carolina, where he remained until the cessation of hostilities. Repairing shortly thereafter to the seat of government he was cordially received by his friend and former colleague, Andrew Johnson, the president,

[illegible] of public [illegible]

[illegible]

In 1871 he was appointed by Governor John C. Brown a trustee of the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane; was reappointed by Gov. James D. Porter in 1877 and by Gov. A. S. Marks in 1879, and occupied that position at the time of his death, [illegible]

In 1878, at the [illegible] friends of the late ex-President Andrew Johnson, he [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the late John C. [illegible] of [illegible] character of Mr. Jones [illegible]

[illegible] And [illegible] of a [illegible]

[illegible] in the [illegible] days of [illegible] Nathaniel Mason of North Carolina. Simple [illegible] to all modest [illegible] well informed [illegible] subjects requiring an opinion, of sterling good sense, of comprehensive knowledge of men, of unbending integrity, and of elevated devotion to the cause of popular government, the useful and blameless records of both of them signally illustrate the truth, that the best type of public officials is not always found in association with brilliant intellectual gifts and acquirements, but rather in lucid judgment, honest conviction and unostentatious courage.

JAMES RODGERS, M. D.

KNOXVILLE

DR. RODGERS [illegible] from Scotch Irish [illegible] was a Pennsylvanian. [illegible] James Rodgers was [illegible] Rockbridge county, Virginia [illegible] Washington county, East Tennessee [illegible] in the first settlement of the country [illegible] Rhoda Alexander, daughter of Francis Alexander [illegible] of the [illegible] settlers of Washington county [illegible] of Virginia. He moved to Knox county [illegible] the year 1800 [illegible] farming [illegible] time a blacksmith. He [illegible] of 1812, [illegible] 1836 [illegible] five years, a stanch old Presbyterian [illegible] Whig. The grandmother died [illegible] six [illegible] one of whom [illegible] Rodgers was [illegible] Knoxville since [illegible] Brownlow. Two [illegible] Alexander Rodgers, were physicians [illegible] Knox county, the latter in Mississippi. He [illegible] daughters Lavinia and Lucinda [illegible] Knox county.

Dr. [illegible] Thomas Rodgers was born in 1791 in [illegible] Washington county in early life, and from [illegible] Knoxville [illegible] years old (1812) [illegible] Knox county [illegible] on the blacksmithing [illegible] at Knoxville [illegible] 1840. He then [illegible] within two miles of Knoxville and [illegible] farmer [illegible] December 22, 1870. He [illegible] office of magistrate [illegible] or twenty years. [illegible] Hugh L. White and Henry Clay [illegible] he remained a Whig [illegible] his life. He [illegible] Presbyterian church [illegible] life was [illegible] October 24, 1829, and was an [illegible] Second Presbyterian church at Knoxville [illegible] He was a very [illegible] and nobody else.

Dr. Rodgers [illegible] Annie Patton was born in Knox [illegible] Robert Patton [illegible] 1820 [illegible] Mary, [illegible] Mr. Bryant moved to Middle Tennessee [illegible] 2. James subject of this sketch [illegible] Elizabeth, married James Randles, from Sevier county, moved to Texas and died, leaving several children.

Dr. James Rodgers was born in Knoxville, July 2, 1818, and has lived in that town ever since. He was raised to work until he entered Knoxville College, in which he studied some three or four years under President Joseph Estabrook. Leaving college, he clerked in a drug store six years, during which time he studied medicine under Dr. James Morrow. He took lectures in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1842-43, under Dr. Ben Dudley, and has been practicing medicine ever since. In 1870, the faculty of the University of Nashville conferred the degree of M. D. upon him, on account of his age and experience. The names attached to his diploma are a sufficient guarantee of the merit of its recipient, to wit: Professors W. T. Briggs, T. L. Madden, Paul F. Eve, W. L. Nichol, Van S. Lindsley, John H. Callender, W. K. Bowling, C. K. Winston and J. Berrien Lindsley.

Both professionally and financially, Dr. Rodgers has been a success. He began life on nothing, and after paying fifteen thousand dollars security money, is now in independent circumstances. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies, of the American Medical Association, and of the National Board of Health, and has been president of the East Tennessee Medical Society, and of the Knox county Medical Society. It is nobler mention to say that he stood by his people through every epidemic that has visited the town of cholera in 1854, and of small pox during the war.

In politics, Dr. Rodgers was first a Whig, but has been a Republican ever since the disintegration of the Whig party. He was postmaster at Knoxville four years under appointment from President Grant, in 1869. He was appointed by Gov. Brownlow State director of the Knoxville and Kentucky railroad, and served three years. He was examining surgeon of the United States pension department from 1870 to 1883. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and has held all the offices in the Inde-

pendent Order of Odd Fellows, including that of Grand Master of the State. In religion, he is a Presbyterian, was ordained elder June 16, 1872, is clerk of the session; has frequently been delegate to the synods, and was delegate to the General Assembly at its session in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1880. Dr. Rodgers married at Knoxville, in November, 1843, Miss Rosanna McMullin, who was born in that town, July 20, 1820, daughter of Daniel McMullin, a native Irishman. Her mother was a McCaughan, also a native of Ireland, where she married her husband. She died young, leaving three children: (1). Rosanna, wife of Dr. Rodgers. (2). Thomas, a merchant at Waco, Texas. (3). Isabella, who died at Knoxville, wife of David Solomon, leaving three children, William, a printer; James, now in Kansas City, Missouri, and Fannie, unmarried.

Mrs. Rodgers was educated at Knoxville, is a Presbyterian, and is notably domestic in her ways and habits. By his marriage with Miss McMullin, Dr. Rodgers has ten children: (1). Isabella, wife of M. C. Wilcox, who came to Knoxville from Ohio in the Federal army. They are now living at Mt. Airy, Georgia. (2). Thomas, a druggist at Knoxville; married Miss Lucie White and has six children, James, Margaret, Charles, Cowan, Flora and Don. (3). James, in mercantile life in St. Louis; married Miss Lillian Brunner, in Knoxville, and has two children, George and Ruth. (4). Samuel, graduated in medicine in Vanderbilt University, Nashville, now practicing at Mt. Airy, Georgia. (5). Charles, in the drug business, at Knoxville. (6). Wallace, farming in Knox county, married Miss Jewie Jackson, has three children, Lizzie Rose and Jewie. (7). Anna, wife of E. G. Oats. (8). Hugh, died in infancy. (9). Hugh (second), in mercantile business at Knoxville. (10). Lillie, a young lady now at home.

Since 1832, Dr. Rodgers has lived a Christian life, with Presbyterian strictness, trained his children in the ways of godliness, and has lived to see them all, from the oldest to the youngest, baptized into the Presbyterian church, thus achieving the greatest success a father can accomplish. He never took a chew of tobacco, was never intoxicated, does not know one playing card from another, never had a fight, and having the universal esteem and confidence of his city, where he has lived sixty six years, and of which he is a representative physician, he is presented to the distinguished company whose biographies fill this volume as a standard Tennessee man.

J. J. HARRISON, M.D.

LOUDON.

THE Harrison family is of Scotch-Irish stock, the ancestors of this branch coming to America from "Auld Scotia's flinty glebe." Dr. Harrison's grandfather, John Harrison, moved from Virginia to East Tennessee, at an early day in the settlement of that section. He married Miss Susan Jackson, in Roane county, and by her had only one child, James F. Harrison (father of the subject of this sketch), who was born near Loudon, in 1809; raised on a farm; read medicine under Dr. Tom Anderson; attended one course of lectures in Washington City; graduated at Lexington, Kentucky, and located at Loudon, where he had an extensive practice until his death, in 1861. He was a very positive, determined man, and upright in all his dealings and transactions in life; was an elder in the Presbyterian church; born and raised a Whig; sympathized with the southern cause, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Dr. Harrison's mother, *nee* Miss Sarah D. Merrick, was born in New Orleans; was educated in Roane county; was a member of the Presbyterian church, and noted for her overflowing hospitality, and a charity limited only by her means and opportunities for doing good. She died from the effect of injuries received in being thrown from a buggy at Red Clay, Georgia in 1859, at the age of forty six, and left three sons and two daughters: (1). John Henry Harrison, who became a captain in the Confederate army, and was killed at the battle of Piedmont. (2). Josiah J. Harrison, subject of this sketch. (3). James M. Harrison, died at Huntsville, Alabama, of heart disease. (4). Rachel Susannah Harrison, widow successively of Dr. R. W. Adams and George W. Mayo. (5). Sarah Adaline Harrison, now wife of John B. McGhee, of Monroe county, Tennessee, nephew of C. M. McGhee, of Knoxville.

Dr. Harrison was born in Roane (now Loudon) county, Tennessee, February 13, 1834, and there grew up, working on his father's farm, and going to school in the winter months. He commenced the study of medicine when eighteen years of age, under his father at Loudon; attended the medical department of the University of Nashville two sessions, and graduated in the winter of 1853-4 under Profs W. K. Bowling, A. H. Buchanan, Paul F. Eve, C. K. Winston, J. Berrien Lindsley, John M. Watson, and Robert M. Porter. In 1854 he located at Loudon, associated in practice with his father, and in 1858 returned and took another course in the University of Nashville. He has had a successful practice ever since, including an extensive surgical practice. He was a contract surgeon in the

[illegible] during the war, but he [illegible] that time was exempted from [illegible] duty.

Dr. Harrison [illegible] Mason at London in 1855 [illegible] Chapter, Council and Commandery degrees and has been Master of his lodge eighteen years. He has passed all the chairs of Odd Fellowship, has served as Director of the Knights of Honor, is an active member of the Presbyterian church, and has served as [illegible] Sabbath-school superintendent. While living in Monroe county he was a Democratic [illegible] and was frequently a delegate to county, district and State conventions of the Democracy.

Dr. Harrison first married in Loudon county, in 1856, Miss Lucy M. Wright, daughter of R. H. Wright, of a Virginia family. Her mother was a Miss Pepper, also of Virginia. Mrs. Harrison died in 1866, at Huntsville, Alabama, and was buried there. Dr. Harrison had removed [illegible] to that place. Miss Lucy M. Harrison was born in Loudon county, June 22, 1834, and graduated at Shelby College, Kentucky, in 1853.

Dr. Harrison's second marriage, which occurred at Loudon, in 1870, was with Miss Mary B. McCray, daughter of Capt. Thomas H. McCray, a native of Maryland, but a resident of Tennessee. When the war broke out Mrs. Harrison's father, who was then living in Texas, raised a regiment for the Confederate army, and afterwards became a brigadier-general. Her mother, nee Miss Angeline Galbreth, was a daughter of Rev. John T. Galbreth, a Methodist preacher. Mrs. Harrison is the eldest of two children. Her sister, Alice McCray, is now the wife of John Cole, a farmer in Monroe county, Tennessee. Mrs. Harrison was educated in Bishop Payne's school in Georgia, and is a Presbyterian. Her governing characteristic is to make home home-like and comfortable and to raise her children correctly. She has won the reputation of being a kind and devoted stepmother, showing no partiality as between her stepdaughter and her own children. She has borne Dr. Harrison seven children, all born in Loudon: Frank Rhea, Henry M., Fannie V., Joe L., Thomas H., Emmett M., and John McGhee.

Dr. Harrison has made a success in life by self-reliance and self-exertion. His father had accumulated some property, consisting of lands and negroes, most of which was swept away by the war, or went to pay security debts. This left his children to begin life where he began it—on about nothing. Dr. Harrison, therefore, has made what he now possesses by faithful and constant attention to his profession, to which he has exclusively devoted his time, his talents and his influence.

ANSON NELSON.

NASHVILLE.

THIS [illegible] appears in this volume of Prominent Tennesseans without a title. Nature has [illegible] Mr. Nelson with as little of the [illegible] as she has endowed any man in the State. She evidently did not intend that he should be known as Anson Nelson, the Honest. Not that he is more honest than many honest men, but because his universal and conspicuous integrity and faithfulness in the many important private and public trusts he has held has caused him to be universally recognized as a conspicuous, rare, faithful and successful man in both principle and [illegible] and has given him the unlimited confidence of the people of Tennessee, and especially of the city of Nashville, who would readily [illegible] that Anson Nelson of Nashville was a man worthy the title of "Nelson the Honest." Nelson is the beloved citizen of the Athens of the South, and would not be called Anson Nelson the Honest.

He was tax-collector of the city of Nashville from 1850 to 1852; for two years and city treasurer of Nashville from 1860 to 1861; of Nashville, 1866 to [illegible] twenty-two years of public service and in that capacity handled and disbursed more than fifteen millions of dollars, keeping his signature to [illegible] or checks more than two hundred thousand times, and no paper bearing his personal or official signature has ever been protested or thrown out of bank or unpaid when duly presented. In all this immense business with officials and private individuals it is said no complaint has been heard, either on account of delay or incorrectness of settlement. For this great—indeed, fearful responsibility, he had to give bond in the sum of from fifty thousand to seventy-five thousand dollars, while receiving a salary of only from one thousand five hundred dollars to two thousand dollars per annum.

In his manners Mr. Nelson is modest and deferential, with no apparent confidence; but when duty or honor [illegible] he is self-assertive and unflinchingly faithful over the many things entrusted to him. The net results of his life clearly show that he is not honest from policy, but because he loves to do right for right's sake.

After serving a time in the service of the public, in 1883, Mr. Nelson determined to retire from office, a step he had long contemplated, and in the following address "To the People of Nashville," returned to them, with hands [illegible] and unsullied name, the trust they had

Anson Nelson

imposed upon him: "It has become generally known that I am not a candidate for re-election to the office of city treasurer, or an applicant for any official position. The new reform movement, just starting, gives me an excellent opportunity to step aside and pursue another calling, after two or three months of necessary rest. This fact was known to the present members of the city council several days ago, and is not a new or sudden decision. More than a year ago I made up my mind to retire from office, and two or three times I was on the point of resigning, but was prevailed upon to postpone the matter, when, finally, I concluded to fill out my term. My decision not again to run for the office was known to a few friends many months ago, and has nothing whatever to do with the recent election or its results.

"And now it is proper for me to say to the good people of this city that I feel, as I have felt for years past, the profoundest gratitude to them for long continued favors, and for their unwavering and unabated friendship. For fourteen years past I have held the office of city treasurer, without a break or interruption. Before the war I was tax-collector for over eight years, which makes more than twenty-two years of municipal service. This is unusual, almost without precedent, and I am doubly thankful for these home honors, and for such continued manifestations of public confidence. I was voted for by members of the city council, year after year, with a unanimity that was almost surprising. Democrats and Whigs, Republicans and anti-Republicans, temperance men and anti-temperance men, white men and colored, and men of all shades of opinion in politics and religion, have cheerfully and uniformly supported me, believing it to be their duty to their constituents. I never had an opponent for either office, except upon a single occasion, and then the opposition was very slight.

"My accounts have been examined annually by competent committees, and passed upon as correct. For the last year this has not been done, but soon will be. No blunder or mistake has ever been made, so far as I know or believe, save two or three clerical errors, of minor importance, which were easily corrected. My books have been accurately kept, and they are simple and easily understood. The business of the city treasurer is to receive money and pay out the same according to law, and, until about two years ago, to report monthly to the city council, in detail, all receipts and expenditures. This was done every month until the office of city auditor was created, when it was made his duty to so report. He has done so ever since. Numbers of men, as part of the finance committee, have gone over my books, and, I am proud to say, have always found them to be correct. The city, however, had a regular book-keeper in its employ until the creation of the office of city auditor, who now performs the duty.

"I have handled, on an average, about half a million of dollars annually. I have been under bond for about fifty thousand dollars all the time, and was fortunate enough always to obtain good names, without applying to those that I thought would ask in return pecuniary favors of me or the city. The labors of my office, as every one knows, are responsible and arduous, and I trust my successor will be better remunerated for his work than I have been. My salary has been comparatively small.

"It is unnecessary for me to say that I wish the new form of government complete success. The system I believe to be a good one, and it ought to succeed. I greatly desire the prosperity of all the people of this good and growing city, and with grateful thanks to all, I am, respectfully, ANSON NELSON."

This determination on Mr. Nelson's part met with universal regret—the people felt they had sustained an almost irreparable loss, while the press, of all shades of political complexion, bore willing testimony to his unblemished record. The *American*, in it editorial columns, said: "There are few, if any, who will read the card of Anson Nelson, Esq., published in to day's *American*, without regretting his announced intention to retire from the management of the city's financial affairs. If there is one man in Nashville, who, above all others, is respected by every class of the community for his sterling honesty, faithful service in the public interest, and high Christian character, that man is Mr. Nelson. As stated in his card, his intention has not been hastily formed. It was certainly not based upon the idea that he would not be retained by the new city council. On the contrary, there is ample authority for stating that, had he been disposed to hold the office longer, he would have been unanimously re-elected. Capable, honest and experienced public servants like him are but too rarely found in these days, and it is a matter of regret that the reform government is not to have the benefit of his skill and sagacity as a financial officer."

The Nashville morning *World*, of the same date, contained the following: "Mr. Anson Nelson, after serving the city in the capacity of treasurer for fourteen years, makes the announcement that he will no longer be a candidate for any office. He says it is no sudden notion, but that he intended, and would have retired long ago, had not his friends urged him to continue. Six months ago he again fully concluded to retire, the duties of the office confining him so closely, and had gone so far as to draw up his resignation, but again his friends urged him to continue, on the ground that it would be very difficult to get a man who would be willing to give a fifty thousand dollar bond for that length of time. He says he has now fully determined to no longer seek official position. For fourteen years he has been the choice of the people, through the board of aldermen, and is the only city official, with the exception of Capt. Stockell, who has been honored success-

ively for so long a period, now in office. Before the war, Mr. Nelson served as revenue collector over eight years, and never had any opposition for either treasurer or collector, except on one occasion. As treasurer, Mr. Nelson has handled over half a million dollars a year, making about fifteen millions during the fourteen years in office. His bond has been variously fixed at from thirty thousand dollars to seventy five thousand dollars, which he has never had any trouble in making. The bond at the present time is fifty thousand dollars. His accounts have been passed on annually by an auditing committee, with the exception of the past year, which will be done in a few days. In retiring from the office he desires to tender his profound gratitude to all the members of all councils during the time he has served, and to the citizens of Nashville, for the continued confidence and honor shown him."

The evening *Banner* said: "The announcement that Mr. Anson Nelson has determined to retire from the service of the city, is received with regret as deep as it is universal. For fourteen years he has faithfully discharged the duties of treasurer, receiving and disbursing millions of dollars, and during that long period not one word of criticism of his official action has been uttered. His close attention to business and his affability toward all with whom he has come in contact, won for him the hearty commendation and the good will of his fellow officials, the conductors of the government and the general public. Wearied with years of constant toil, Mr. Nelson will shortly give up his position and take a rest, to which he is justly entitled, and which his friends hope will be full of enjoyment. It is his intention to resume work in another sphere several months hence, and we cordially join the citizens of this city in wishing him the greatest success."

The *Artisan* contained the following tribute, which but reflects the love and sentiments of thousands of his fellow citizens: "As a rule the resignation of a public official (a very rare occurrence) is no loss to the public service, but occasionally there is a very marked exception. One of these is the resignation of Anson Nelson, as city treasurer. His experience and knowledge of that office would have been of very great value to the new government, and his example as an honest and upright financier, of inestimable worth. For twenty-two consecutive years he has served this city, eight as collector, and fourteen as treasurer, and but for his refusal, would have continued to do so as long as his life was spared to us. Except once, his election from time to time has been unanimous, and that time the opposition was but trifling; his unblemished integrity, genuine truth and uprightness, and eminent fitness, were such that no one ever ventured to suggest a change, and after all these years of service and handling of public funds, he retires from office without the slightest taint on his character, or a breath of suspicion attached to him, and without a dollar that the strictest or most suspicious could intimate was not justly or righteously his own. Of what immense value in these times of speculation and shortage is such a record; such a financial career and such a record is worth as an example, and a beacon to the young business men, more than a thousand sermons or essays on honesty and integrity. We trust we may long continue to meet him and his good wife—one of the very few mated, and not merely matched, couples in this world—in our daily walk, and that for many, very many years, they may together reap the happiness of a well spent life, and well earned comforts, and that far distant may be the time when either will be called to mourn for the other, or to vainly long for

> 'The touch of a vanished hand
> And the sound of a voice that is still.'"

Mr. Nelson was born in Washington county, Tennessee, November 19, 1821, and spent the first seven years of his life in the "Hiawassee Purchase," now McMinn county, and at Maryville, and his next twelve years at Knoxville. When only ten years old he entered the office of Maj. F. S. Heiskell's Knoxville *Register* to learn the printer's business. Among the boys employed at that time in the same establishment were others who afterwards became prominent men: Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer, Midshipman Harrell, William Fields (editor of *Fields' Scrap Book*) and William Clayton, of Alabama.

Having completed his apprenticeship and become a full fledged journeyman printer at Knoxville, Mr. Nelson went to Nashville, in 1840, and soon after took charge of the Nashville *Whig* as foreman. In 1849, he bought the *Daily Gazette* and established a job office in connection with it, publishing by contract the *Presbyterian Record* and the *Western Boatman*. He purchased the *Tennessee Organ* and edited that paper in the interest of temperance, as advocated by the Sons of Temperance, of which order he was elected Grand Treasurer, and subsequently filled all the higher offices of that organization. But the general public had need of his energetic and reliable services, and, as before stated, from 1853 to 1862, he was, by successive elections, revenue collector of the city of Nashville. From 1864 to 1869, he engaged in the real estate business. When Hon. John M. Bass became receiver of the corporation of Nashville, which had just been rescued from a plundering band of irresponsibles who drifted to Nashville during the war, Mr. Nelson was appointed to take charge of the city tax-books. In October, 1869, he was elected treasurer of the city by the new council, and held the office continuously until November 16, 1883.

In 1855, he was elected recording secretary of the Tennessee Historical Society, and has held that office ever since. In 1880, the society had his portrait painted and hung in the library room of the State capitol, in appreciation of his services as their secretary for twenty five years.

At the organization of the Mt. Olivet Cemetery com-

pany, in 1855—the principal burying ground of the city—he was elected a director of the company and is still a director. He was instrumental in building the South Nashville street railroad, in 1865—the first street railway in Nashville—and was president of the company the first year of its existence. He was a director in the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad company for three years, under the administration of Hon. M. Burns, its president, and was one of the executive committee for the term of his directorship. He was a director of the Second National Bank of Nashville, in 1865-6. He was one of the board of managers of the city's Centennial Exposition, in 1880, and prepared and had read by W. K. McAllister, jr., esq., a sketch of the history of Nashville for its first one hundred years. That sketch, with the author's *addenda*, was deposited in the corner-stone of Wesley Hall, at Vanderbilt University, in 1881. A Statistical View of Nashville, a magazine article by Mr. Nelson, was deposited in the corner-stone of the State Capitol, in 1845. He is vice-president of Goodman's business college, Nashville, and for thirty years, has been one of the business advisers of Mrs. ex-President James K. Polk.

For forty two years Mr. Nelson has been a member of the Baptist church, for twenty-seven years one of its deacons, and was for four years its Sunday-school superintendent—during the war.

In 1847, he became a Master Mason, and has taken all the degrees up to and including Knighthood. For many years he has been treasurer of Phœnix Lodge, No. 131, Nashville, and has served as Warden in the lodge, and as King in the chapter. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum.

He was an old line Whig until that party ceased to exist, but since the war, has co-operated with the Democrats. He was a delegate, in 1857, from Davidson county, to the State convention that nominated Gen. Robert Hatton for governor.

Mr. Nelson first married, in Knoxville, February 18, 1840, Miss Eliza Ann Grady, a native of Hawkins county, Tennessee, daughter of John Grady, a farmer, of a Virginia family. She was a handsome woman, of intelligence and strong convictions, and a member of the Baptist church. She died at Nashville, February 1, 1866, leaving one son, Henry, born in Nashville, November 20, 1841; educated at the Nashville high school; was at one time auditor of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, and previously a clerk for the Adams Express company; married Miss Henrietta Cheney, daughter of H. J. Cheney, and maternal granddaughter of Col. Samuel D. Morgan, the noted wholesale merchant of Nashville. He died December 12, 1879.

Mr. Nelson's next marriage, which occurred August 6, 1868, was with the lovely Miss Fannie Dickinson Howell, eldest daughter of Rev. Robert Boyte C. Howell, D. D., the famous pastor of the First Baptist church, of Nashville. She was born December 29, 1838; educated at Nashville and Richmond, Virginia, and is a spirited lady, graceful in person and manner, and noted for being a fluent and elegant writer, having contributed articles, occasionally, both prose and poetry, to the newspapers and magazines. She reads French and German, understands music thoroughly, and is a very devoted member of the Baptist church. In the ladies' weekly devotional meetings of that church, she is a leader, and has been for several years past. In the Sunday-school she is also a teacher, having a class of some fifteen young men—clerks and students in the normal and dental and other schools of the city, they attending that class on account of her intellectual vigor and high culture. Withal, she is a thoroughly domestic woman.

Dr. Howell, her father, was born in Wayne county, North Carolina, March 10, 1801; died at Nashville, April 5, 1867, and was followed to the grave by an immense concourse of his fellow citizens, who respected, loved and venerated him. He was one of the most remarkable ministers of his times. In his pulpit, whether praying or preaching, he was a magnificent man, of varied and profound learning, and of deep and undoubted piety. In his style of oratory, he was a man to whom one had to listen with his eyes. No man of his day in Tennessee did so much to increase the numbers of the Baptist denomination, to make it respectable, or to elevate the standard of ministerial education. An evidence of Dr. Howell's personal popularity is found in the fact that he performed the marriage ceremony for five hundred and forty-six couples. He was, for forty years, a distinguished divine in Virginia and Tennessee, and was the most celebrated Baptist preacher in the South. He was also the author of a number of valuable works. One of his published volumes, "Terms of Communion," went through several editions in the United States and four in Great Britain. Besides a number of pamphlet addresses on various occasions, he was the author of "The Deaconship," "The Cross," "The Covenants," "The Way of Salvation," "Evils of Infant Baptism," and "The Early Baptists of Virginia," standard denominational works. One of his unpublished works, "The Christology of the Pentateuch," may yet be given to the public.

Mrs. Nelson's oldest brother, Alfred T. Howell, is now a lawyer near Granberry, Hood county, Texas. Her brother, Hon. Morton B. Howell, a lawyer at Nashville, was formerly clerk and master in chancery, and mayor of Nashville in 1874, and is a gentleman of much culture and fine literary attainments. Her brother, Robert H. Howell, for a long time a leading publisher, is now secretary of the Oman & Stewart Stone company. Her brother, Joseph T. Howell, is cashier of the Fourth National Bank, Nashville. Her sister, Jennie Howell, is now wife of Rev. Dr. D. W. Gwin, pastor of the First Baptist church, Atlanta, Georgia. Her sister, Anna Howell, is now wife of Dr.

Frank H. Howell, physician in charge of the Nashville Medical Hospital. His sister, Sarah Howell, is now wife of Andrew J. Grigsby, business manager of the Nashville Agricultural Journal. Prof. C. H. Toy, of Harvard College, is a cousin to Mrs. Nelson.

Mr. Nelson's paternal ancestry is of English extraction. His grandfather, Berryman Nelson, was, however, born in Virginia, was a farmer and a private soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Nelson's father, Daniel Nelson, was a native of Virginia, married in North Carolina, moved to Jefferson county, East Tennessee, and there followed his occupation as a millwright and farmer. He died in 1856, at the age of fifty-five. He was a Baptist and a Whig. He had an extreme fondness for the science of mineralogy, and went one trip with the celebrated Dr. Gerard Troost, State geologist, on his exploring tour through East Tennessee, in order to qualify himself in that direction, and was of much service to Dr. Troost, on account of his knowledge of the country and its minerals. He left but little property, as Dr. Troost humorously remarked, he had a good deal of brains, born poor, and his kept his inheritance.

Mr. Nelson's mother was Miss Dorcas Howard Ellis, who was born in Bedford county, North Carolina, daughter of Jonathan Ellis, of a well-to-do, prosperous family. Among her relatives was Hon. Vespasian Ellis, formerly United States consul to Venezuela, and Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina. She died in Iowa, at the age of sixty-two. She was well educated herself, and the son owes his first love of learning to her, though she found within him an ambition for knowledge, and for being good, from earliest childhood.

Rev. William A. Nelson, D. D., of Raleigh, North Carolina, is a brother of Mr. Anson Nelson. His brother, Rev. Daniel B. Nelson, is a retired minister in Henderson county, North Carolina. His brother, Mr. John Howard Nelson, is a farmer at Farmerville, Union parish, Louisiana. Another brother, H. H. Nelson, of Richland, Iowa, is one of the three supervisors of Keokuk county, Iowa, and still another brother, Samuel E. Nelson, is a farmer at Delta, Keokuk county, Iowa. Of his sisters, Eliza Nelson died the wife of Mr. Stone, at Bloomington, Illinois, leaving two children; and Mary Nelson died in Iowa, wife of Mr. Stone, leaving four children.

In personal appearance, Mr. Nelson may be described as of medium height, erect figure, compactly built, and weighing about one hundred and forty-five pounds. A study of his portrait shows a projecting brow, keenness of perception, and a forehead corrugated with the lines of earnest thought. His expression is that of intentness, as if following Solomon's advice, "Let thine eyes look right on, and thine eyelids straight before thee." One would at once proclaim him a man of fixed purpose and dignity of character. Financially, he has been a good success for a man who seems never to have "made haste to be rich," or even to covet a large estate. When he first entered public office he adopted for his motto, "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches," and this has greatly influenced his life, and, in turn, the influence of such a man must and will survive him for generations.

HON. D. W. C. SENTER.

Governor of Tennessee.

EX-GOV. DEWITT CLINTON SENTER was born in Rhea county, Tennessee, March 23, 1832, the son of Hon. William P. Senter, who was a slaveholder, and in his youth looked upon slavery as a necessary evil. When DeWitt grew up to manhood, at the age of twenty-one, he began to take an active interest in politics, and was elected to the Legislature from Rhea county, going to the Knoxville session. He attended Strawberry Plains College for two months, in 1851-2. He commenced reading law in 1852, under the instruction of Hon. T. W. Peyton, but only read for a short time, when he was elected to the Legislature, which he represented in the Thirty-second General Assembly. He served but only that one term, by reason of the change in the Legislature, in 1853.

He was a strong Union man, as were many of the citizens of Rhea county, the Liberty Valley mountaineers, and in the storm of 1861 was arrested by the Confederates, and imprisoned and made the grand southern tour, as a political prisoner, for about six months. Returning home and remaining about twelve months, he went into Kentucky, and remained there until quiet was partially restored in East Tennessee, by Federal occupation.

After the reorganization of the State government in 1865, he was elected to the State senate from the counties of Grainger, Anderson, Union, Claiborne and Campbell. In 1866-67, he was re-elected from the same counties, and when that body was organized, he was elected speaker of the senate. During this session, Gov. Brownlow being elected to the United States senate, Speaker Senter filled out his unexpired gubernatorial term of eighteen months as governor of Tennessee.

In 1869, he was elected governor by the people by the overwhelming majority of seventy thousand votes, defeating Gen. William B. Stokes. This campaign was one

of the most notable in the annals of Tennessee politics. The difference between Gov. Senter and his competitor was on the franchise law, Gov. Senter taking position for the repeal of the law, upon the ground that every man who pays taxes ought to be entitled to vote. On this issue, he made a bold brilliant campaign completely routing his opponent, gaining one of the most signal victories in State politics, and wresting the State government from the hands of men who had hitherto administered its affairs with oppression and bitterness. After his election he induced the Legislature to call the State constitutional convention of 1870 which repealed the franchise law which he had previously favored, prior to the reorganization of the State government in the hands of loyal men. His party fealty was challenged by many Republicans in the State, but experience has vindicated the wisdom of changing policies with a change of the spirit and circumstances of the people and times.

Since the completion of his gubernatorial term Gov. Senter has been engaged in farming, having served in the house of representatives six years, in the senate four years, and three and a half years as governor.

Prior to the war Gov. Senter was a Whig born bred and early instructed in the principles advocated by Henry Clay. He afterward became a Republican and has never cast a Democratic vote on principle and was never defeated before the public for any office to which he aspired. In 1861 he was district presidential elector on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket, and in 1868 was an elector for the State at large on the Grant and Colfax ticket. His political record has been so satisfactory to his own feelings that he has retired from politics without a remorseful reflection upon himself or a reproach from his fellow citizens, whom he served so ably and faithfully.

Though raised by strict and pious Methodist parents, Gov. Senter has never attached himself to any church, a motto of his life being that if he once undertook anything he would go through with it. Never having felt the change called conversion he deemed it would be unwise, if not hypocritical, to join a church and assume the responsibilities of a Christian character without first having had an experience of that change that would enable him well and truly to meet its obligations.

A striking trait in Gov. Senter's character is his confidence in the ability and inclination of the American people to rectify wrongs or oppressions whenever they feel them and to know when they are well off. In other words, he believes in the stability of the American republic.

Gov. Senter is a Master Mason, but belongs to no other secret society. He is in comfortable financial circumstances and seems to enjoy very much the healthy and independent life of a prosperous and prudent East Tennessee farmer. In 1865-66 he was president of the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston railroad.

Gov. Senter married in Grainger county, Tennessee, September 1, 1859, Miss Harriet T. Senter, a distant relative daughter of Gen. P. M. Senter county and circuit court clerk of Grainger county. For about twenty years a soldier in the army that moved the Cherokees from Florida in 1837, a lieutenant in the Mexican war and now practicing law at Rutledge, Grainger county. Miss Senter's mother, nee Miss Adeline E. McCraw, is the daughter of Gabriel McCraw, whose name is signed to more surveys and locations of lands than that of any man ever in East Tennessee. He was for many years sheriff of Hawkins county. Miss Senter was educated at the Female College at Rogersville and is an industrious home woman, remarkable for her household economies, not addicted to extravagant living, fine dressing nor fashionable life. While strictly speaking, not a literary woman she is well posted on the topics of the day. She prides herself more on making a greater quantity and nicer butter than any woman in the country.

The grandfather of Gov. Senter was Tandy Senter, a native of Virginia who lived to be one hundred and nine years old and died near Kingston, Roane county, Tennessee, in 1866. He was in the war of 1812, was a life long farmer and noted for raising fine horses. He married Miss Susan Lyon of a Virginia family. He left twelve children by two marriages, six by each marriage.

Gov. Senter's father, Hon. William T. Senter, was born in Grainger county, married in Hawkins county, was first a merchant, then a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and later in life in 1833 was a member of the State convention that revised the constitution of Tennessee. He was next district elector on the Harrison and Tyler ticket, in 1840, was the nominee of the Whig party for Congress against Abraham McClellan, but was defeated. In 1842 he was elected to Congress from the Second congressional district (then including Grainger county), served in 1843-44 and died in 1847, aged about forty-seven years. He was noted as being the most popular local preacher in East Tennessee and had the power of carrying an audience, not alone by his brilliant eloquence, but by his [illegible] integrity, high moral character and his even temperament which kept him from quarreling with his neighbors about religion or politics.

Gov. Senter's mother, whose maiden name was Nancy White, was born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, daughter of Rev. George White, a Virginian and a Methodist minister of the itinerant service. He was a strict family disciplinarian and would keep any time in the middle of his sermon to rebuke any disorder he saw in church. He was a godly man of the old school, revered by young people as well as feared and beloved by all. He married Miss Sarah Snodgrass, a daughter of Col. David Snodgrass of Sullivan county, Tennessee, who was a colonel in the Revolutionary war and for

and Corinth. In November, 1863, he was captured in Wilson county and sent to Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, commanding at Nashville; gave his parole, and a bond not to engage further in hostilities, was released and remained within the Federal lines. He resumed his law practice, both at Lebanon and Nashville.

In 1870, he became a Democratic candidate for Congress from the Hermitage district, embracing Davidson, Wilson, Williamson, Robertson, Cheatham and Trousdale counties, canvassed the district against Hon. William O'Neill Perkins, Gen. Tom Benton Smith, Col. James J. Turner, Col. Joseph Mottley and the Hon. Bailie Peyton. He received the nomination in the convention at Nashville, and was opposed in the election before the people by the Hon. Bailie Peyton, an eminent politician, and the Hon. William F. Prosser (Republican), then sitting member for the district. He was elected, beating Prosser by nearly six thousand, and Peyton by over three thousand votes. He took his seat as a member of the Forty-second Congress, March 4, 1871. The right of the whole Tennessee delegation to be seated was disputed, and an especial contest of Gol laday's seat was made by Prosser. Col. Golladay delivered an effective written argument in behalf of the Tennessee delegation before the committee on elections, which was ordered to be printed. The report of the committee was unanimous in favor of seating the whole Tennessee delegation; Congress adopted it without a dissenting vote, and the contest by Prosser was dropped. He was a member of the committee on patents, and of the committee on mileage. He delivered speeches against the famous "kuklux" and "civil rights" bills, both of which measures have since been pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme court of the United States. In common with Hons. Daniel W. Vorhees, James A. Garfield, S. S. Cox, Samuel J. Randall, and the great majority of the eminent Republican and Democratic members of the Forty-second Congress, he voted for what was known as the "salary grab bill," and has always possessed the sturdy manhood to defend his action and maintain his integrity in this matter. He introduced and secured the passage of the bill for the purchase of the property for the construction of the custom-house at Nashville. He secured appropriation for the first time in congressional history for the improvement of Cumberland river, securing as much as two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars in his one term, making the river a familiar in the river and harbor bills since passed, for further appropriations. He also introduced a bill for the dedication of all the public lands belonging to the United States for educational purposes, and for an equal distribution of the lands or their proceeds for this use among the respective States, according to population, and asking for an account from all the States that had received such grants from Congress.

In 1872, a year made famous by what is known as the Johnson Cheatham canvass, he was the nominee of the Democratic party in the Nashville district for Congress, but was defeated by Horace H. Harrison (Republican), a defeat brought about by dissensions produced in the Democratic ranks by reason of Mr. Johnson's candidacy.

He was, in 1874, a candidate for nomination before the Democratic convention, which met at Hartsville, and came within a few votes of being nominated. The convention could not agree on any of the aspirants before it, and took up Hon. S. M. Fite, of Carthage, who had not been a candidate, and who, having been elected, died before taking his seat. Strangely enough, Col. John W. Head, of Gallatin, who was elected to fill the vacancy, also died before taking his seat, when Hon. H. Y. Riddle, of Lebanon, was elected, took his seat, and sometime after committed suicide, during a temporary mental aberration.

In 1878, at the instance of many friends, Col. Golladay made an independent canvass for Congress, in the Fourth district, against Hon. Benton McMillin, who had been nominated, without having been a candidate, over the heads of all aspirants, including Col. James J. Turner, Col. John P. Murray and R. C. Sanders. Col. Golladay refused to go into convention, claiming that the Democratic majority was so large that no convention was needed. In this race he was defeated, receiving, however, a very handsome vote, and carrying Wilson county triumphantly.

Col. Golladay was, for many years, a trustee of Cumberland University, his old *alma mater*, which position he resigned in 1881, on removing to Nashville. Since 1878, he has not been an aspirant for any public honors.

Whatever success Col. Golladay has attained, is due to his education and the practice of integrity and industry in his profession, coupled with his powers of public speaking, at the bar and on the hustings. There are few better debaters in Tennessee, and still fewer who can win the hearts of an audience and carry them along *en rapport* with his fervid, burning, fiery eloquence.

He was brought up in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of which his parents were members, but is strongly attached to the doctrines and ritual of the Episcopal church. He is a Mason of the Royal Arch degree; has passed all the chairs in Odd Fellowship; is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, having attained the degree of Chief; also of the Knights of Pythias; but is not a frequent attendant at the meetings of any of the societies mentioned, his occupation in life being such that he has but little time to keep up his associations with these excellent orders.

Col. Golladay's father was born near Staunton, Virginia, and, when about four years of age, was bound out, being an orphan, to a kinsman, a farmer. At the age of seventeen he ran away and went to Maryland, and became clerk in a dry goods store in Hagerstown.

THOMAS E. MOORE, M.D.

ter of Richard Fletcher, a native of Brunswick county, Virginia, and one of the early settlers in Alabama. She died in 1832, at the age of forty, having borne twelve children, nine of whom survived her: (1) James Moore; (2) Maria Moore, who died the wife of John Malone; (3) Dr. John R. Moore, now a large farmer near Greensborough, Alabama; (4) Leonidas Moore; (5) Dr. Thomas E. Moore, subject of this sketch; (6) Martha Moore, who died the wife of John M. Moore; (7) Matthew Moore; (8) Robert Moore; (9) Albert Moore.

Thomas E. Moore was raised at Huntsville, and educated in the schools and academies there. At eighteen he began the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. John R. Moore, of Greensborough, Alabama, and after reading with him two years, went to the Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1838, graduating there in the spring of 1842, under Profs. Dudley, Bush, Mitchell, N. R. Smith, Cross and Peter. Returning to Alabama, in June 1842, he soon afterward removed to Bolivar, Tennessee, and permanently located, where he has practiced ever since, now forty-four years. His practice has been extensive and lucrative from the first. Before the war he invested his surplus income in land and negroes. Since the war, also, he has been a financial success, and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the legitimate medical fraternity is not protected in Tennessee, the country abounding in so-called physicians, almost totally incompetent, but patronized out of the comity of the neighborhoods where they live. Whether the Legislature or the medical colleges are responsible for this grievous state of affairs, and are to be held accountable because the medical profession is so poorly represented, or rather so badly misrepresented, it matters not, yet it is as certain as that health and life are preferable to sickness and death, that no man without an honestly earned diploma should be allowed to practice medicine, and that the standard of qualification for a diploma should be measured by the most advanced medical science. The skill, experience and learning of Dr. Moore have been widely appreciated, both profes-

sional and financial [illegible] the State, and he [illegible] which [illegible] ators.

Dr. Moore [illegible] Bolivar [illegible] in the profession. He [illegible] women and children. [illegible] tion to business [illegible] never dissipation [illegible] been Democratic [illegible] him, but he has never [illegible] tests, confining himself [illegible] He is an Odd Fellow and [illegible] Mason [illegible] though not a communicant.

Dr. Moore has been twice married. He first married, in Bolivar, in 1848, Miss Elizabeth J[illegible], daughter of Lee and Martha [illegible] Johnson. His wife died in 1849, leaving one child, a daughter, Alice, [illegible] Mr. M. B. Hardaway, a planter, in [illegible] county, Mississippi, who has six children: Laura, Alice, [illegible] Laura, [illegible] and Morgan.

Dr. Moore next married, in Marshall county, Mississippi, March 20, 1855, Miss Susan Morgan, daughter of Maj. J. H. Morgan, a planter. Her mother was Miss Lucie Jeffries, originally from North Carolina. The second wife died December 25, 1879, at the age of forty years, leaving one child, a son, Thomas Morgan Moore, born March 5, 1856, educated at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, now a druggist and farmer at Bolivar.

Dr. Moore is a man of noble physical proportions, stands six feet two and a half inches in height, and weighs two hundred and twenty-five pounds. His features are strongly marked, and the impression he makes is that of a man of force, while his promptness of speaking and the clear, confident tones of his voice indicate a man who has strong faith in his own methods and convictions. He is a man of [illegible] conservative in all things, [illegible] with much of the milk of human kindness in his nature.

DAVID JOBE GIBSON, M.D.

JONESBORO.

THE subject of this sketch was born on his grandfather's farm, near what is now Johnson City, Washington county, Tennessee, April 17, 1822, and grew to ten years of age in that immediate vicinity. His father then located near Jonesborough, and in that town Dr. Gibson has had his home ever since, with the exception of some three years, which he spent at Asheville, North Carolina.

In his boyhood he worked upon the farm, but went to school most of the time, [illegible] from the age of sixteen to become a physician. [illegible] other [illegible] the right channel and should [illegible] children [illegible] preparation for the special [illegible] which nature seems to have destined them. The [illegible]

a farmer, who moved to Washington county, Tennessee when the daughter was a child located at the place now known as Johnson City, which is situated on what was his farm. He was a very quiet man and possessed of considerable property. Dr. Gibson's mother held to the Baptist faith. She was self-sacrificing and kind hearted, especially to the distressed, at most excellent practical sense and ruled her household by kindness. Dr. Gibson, with some pride, states that his mother never struck him a lick, and that he always obeyed her. One of the few instances parallel to this is in the history of Bishop Kavanaugh, of whom his biographer relates that he never disobeyed his mother. "All honor and blessing is the promise to sons who thus honor father and mother." She died at the age of eighty four, the mother of but one child, the subject of this sketch.

Beginning life without inheritance, he is now in comfortable circumstances, owns a drug store and considerable real estate in Jonesborough. It is not so much owing to want of personal pride or energy that some young men become failures, but from ignorance of the science of success, the law of thrift. Dr. Gibson thought [illegible] of observation, and [illegible] his [illegible]

HON. CHARLES BRYSON SIMONTON.

THE following biographical sketch of Hon. Charles Bryson Simonton, one of the most distinguished and promising of the younger generation of Tennessee lawyers and statesmen, furnishes another striking example of what a Tennessee boy can do to rise superior to his circumstances, and by force of that genius and merit which ever assert themselves, compel public recognition of an inherited manhood. It is always a pleasant task to extol merit, but it is confidently so when the subject is as modest as praiseworthy, and when the record will prove as interesting and instructive as it is true to life.

Charles Bryson Simonton is of Scotch-Irish parentage, and was born near Portersville, Tipton county, Tennessee, September 8, 1838. His paternal grandfather, John Simonton, came over from Ireland about 1757, when but fourteen years of age, an orphan, and with his three sisters settled in York district, South Carolina, afterward removing to Fairfield district, on Little river, in the same State, where, after a successful career as planter, he died, leaving four sons and four daughters. He married Martha Strong, sister of Christopher Strong, of Dickson county, Tennessee, who was a very successful farmer, and by whom he accumulated a large property, and made many benevolent bequests at his death. He is the ancestor of many highly respected families in Middle and West Tennessee, see Arkansas and Mississippi, bearing the name of Strong, Dickson and Bowen.

A large family of sons and daughters was reared at the Fairfield home, and many of their descendants today are citizens of South Carolina, many of whom could be mentioned the Brices, Wilsons and Douglasses, names that have figured in useful and honorable pursuits, many of them as ornaments of the learned professions. Of the latter the writer [illegible] State only a [illegible] share of the [illegible] of his people that Col. Charles H. Simonton, the well known lawyer and distinguished politician, [illegible] son of Charles Simonton, and of Charles B. Simonton, subject of this sketch. Two of the sisters married Brices, gentlemen of wealth and [illegible] their children occupy positions of influence as [illegible] lawyers and physicians [illegible]

Charles B. Simonton's father, William Simonton, [illegible] fourth son of John Simonton, was a native of South Carolina, born in 1790. He [illegible] Miss Keziah Bryson, who was [illegible] the same State. They removed to what was then the wilderness of West Tennessee, locating in Tipton [illegible] in the year 1828-29. With his brother Robert Simonton he [illegible] and soon after entered [illegible] of the county. The [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible]

HON. THOMAS C. MUSE

Courteously yours Benj. S. Haller

State should remain in the Union. The convention was voted down. Mr. M[illegible] advocated [illegible]. His father being a Whig and an uncompromising Union man, he inherited those principles, and was a Union man during the war, and on that account was arrested in 1862 by the Confederate authorities and held a prisoner at New Orleans until Gen. Butler took the city and released him. He then took a sailing vessel, and after twenty-eight days landed at Boston, went to New York, and thence via Louisville home, which he reached July, 1862, finding the country in possession of the Federals. When the Confederates regained possession he was again arrested in 1863, but the citizens of Lexington, Henderson county, interfered and procured his release at the instance of his wife, who claimed that in reciprocity she was entitled to her husband's release, she having favored several distressed Confederates. She went further and assured the Confederates that if her husband was taken off she would have Lexington burned, not including her own home, which argument prevailed. On his release he took his wife and child to Paducah, where he remained two years, until about the close of the war.

In 1865 he was elected from the Twenty-first senatorial district, Henderson, Decatur, Humphreys, Perry, and Benton counties, to the State senate, in which he voted for universal suffrage and against the issuance of State bonds under Brownlow's administration for the purpose of rebuilding and re-equipping the railroads of the State that had been neglected and worn out during the war. In 1867 he was appointed by Gov. Brownlow chancellor of the division composed of Haywood, Dyer, Gibson and Madison counties. In 1868 he was elected to the same position, and held it till the change of the constitution in 1870, when he was defeated by Hon. James Fentress, of Bolivar. In 1868 he was elector for the Eighth congressional district, and voted for Grant and Colfax. The same year he was chairman of the Republican executive committee of that district. In 1876 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Cincinnati, and in 1880 to the national Republican convention at Chicago. In 1880 he was a candidate for the United States senate, but was defeated by Hon. H. E. Jackson, and returned [illegible]

Judge M[illegible] [illegible]

CAPT. BENJAMIN F. HALLER.

MEMPHIS.

BENJAMIN F. HALLER was born in Marion, Smyth county, Virginia, March 1, 1845. He remained at home until he reached his majority, attending school the greater portion of the time, acquiring the elements of a good education. [illegible]

[illegible] Wilmington, North Carolina [illegible] Wilmington [illegible]

[illegible] Memphis, Tennessee, where there [illegible] with only a few hundred dollars on hand [illegible] Bishop Otey and other [illegible] Mr. Haller's character, responsible [illegible] energy and one of the largest merchants [illegible] the city which [illegible] the state in until May 15, 1861, when he went into the Confederate army [illegible] the "Shelby Grays," which afterward became [illegible] Fourth Tennessee infantry regiment [illegible] C. P. Nichol and remained with that command [illegible] August, when he was commissioned by commissioners [illegible] to raise a company to [illegible] which [illegible] gladly [illegible] to receive [illegible] Company [illegible] Company A, the Thirty-third regiment Tennessee infantry, Col. R. P. [illegible], commanding. With this command he served [illegible] along the border in Shelby, where the company was detached and [illegible] scouting, which [illegible] fairly [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Lower Farmington, [illegible] the evacuation of that place was [illegible] Corinth is said there Capt. Haller was [illegible] by Gen. Dick Taylor, provost marshal of the first military district, extending from Corinth to Meridian, Mississippi, and remained there [illegible] of 1864, when the company was assigned to duty with Gen. Forrest and with him remained till May 15, 1865, when the forces were surrendered at Gainesville, Alabama.

Capt. Haller returned to Memphis, June 25, 1865, and entered business in the cotton trade, but after several [illegible] changes in February, 1870, he engaged [illegible] cotton commission business, in which he has continued [illegible] since and is at present secretary and treasurer of [illegible] company of that [illegible]. After twenty-six years in Memphis, during four years in the army, he has risen from a stranger with less than a thousand dollars [illegible] commercial, social and financial position [illegible] by his own industry, by taking [illegible] of what he makes by staying in one place and [illegible] success. In 1867 he lost some twelve thousand dollars by the operation of the bankrupt law, but to-day he has the happiness of saying [illegible]

Politically, Capt. Haller is a Democrat, but he has never been [illegible] with any [illegible] that has [illegible] very serious demands [illegible] His family [illegible] were [illegible] Whigs, and his grandfather was [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the Democrats. He is a stockholder [illegible] companies, but [illegible] more [illegible] religious [illegible] Presbyterian, as is [illegible] his wife.

Capt. Haller was made a Mason in Columbus, Mississippi, in [illegible], and there [illegible] the year 1867 [illegible] Worshipful Master [illegible] Memphis. He [illegible] Phoenix Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and the Council. For [illegible] Knights Templar, three times [illegible] Past Grand High Priest of the State of Tennessee, Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Tennessee, Grand Prelate of the Order of High Priesthood of Tennessee, Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Tennessee, a 32d Mason of the Scottish Rite, he has had the honorary title conferred on him of Knight Commander [illegible] to receive the 33d with the rank of Inspector General, and is General Grand Principal Sojourner of the General Grand Chapter of the United States, General Grand Recorder of the General Grand Council of the United States, represents the Grand Commandery of Maine near the jurisdiction of Tennessee, and also represents the Grand Council of Maryland in the Grand Chapter, and the Grand Lodge of Texas, and is a member of the standing committee on Appeals and Grievances in the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Tennessee.

Capt. Haller married, in Memphis, October 10, 1868, Miss Clemmie Fisher, daughter of Maj. G. W. Fisher, who represented Shelby and Fayette counties in the State senate two or three terms before the war. He was originally from Pennsylvania, and was a wealthy planter. Her mother is now living in Memphis at the age of sixty-eight. Mrs. Haller's brother, John H. Fisher, a cotton factor at Memphis, married Miss Bertie Matthews, and has four children, Carl, Henry, Florence and George. Mrs. Haller's sister, Elizabeth Fisher, died in 1883, wife of J. C. Johnson, leaving seven children, Ida, Carrie, Edwin, Lily, Anna, William and Cyrus. This sister left a reputation almost national for her liberality to the poor and for being an effective worker in benevolent enterprises. She was vice president of the Women's National Christian Association at the time of her death. Mrs. Haller's sister, Barbara Fisher, is now the widow of John R. Garrison, and has one child living, John R. Her sister, Georgia Fisher, is the wife of B. W. Capps, of Memphis.

By his marriage with Miss Fisher, Capt. Haller has one child living, a son, Frank Elmo Haller, born July 11, 1869, now being educated at Memphis.

Capt. Haller's father, Dr. George W. Haller, was born in Wytheville, Virginia, in 1800. After taking his literary degrees, he graduated in medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, became distinguished as a physician and surgeon in Virginia, married at Liberty, Bedford county, Virginia, settled at Marion, Virginia, in 1836, and died in 1860, while on a visit to his son, Booker Calland Haller, in Texas. He left nine children, Richard J., Mary, Booker Calland, James F., George W., Jane F. (wife of Robert H. Woodson), Benjamin F. and Sallie (wife of this sketch). Sallie A. (wife of L. G. Frost, and Sarah Jane (wife of Mrs. Williams, of North Carolina). Of these, Booker Calland Haller, was wounded and died in the war, in Gen. E. Kirby Smith's command. George W. Haller, was killed in battle, in Gen. Walker's expedition to Central America.

in 1857, Mary Haller, died in 1856 at Tazewell Court house, Virginia, wife of Dr. J. B. Doak leaving four children, Nannie, William, Reese and Rachel. Four of the brothers served in the Confederate army, two with Stonewall Jackson, Richard J. and James F. Haller, the former a major.

Capt. Haller's mother, *nee* Miss Ann Fullerton Webb Johnson, was the daughter of Richard Johnson of Liberty, Virginia, and grand daughter of Maj. James of the Revolutionary army who died in February 1827, and maternal grand daughter of Maj. White, also of the Revolutionary army, from Virginia. Her brother, James F. Johnson, was a prominent lawyer and politician at Liberty, Virginia, and represented his district in the Virginia Legislature a number of terms. She was related to the Edmondson of Halifax county, to the Stones of Danville and the Moorman of Pittsylvania, all of English descent and among the early settlers of the Old Dominion. Of Capt Haller's paternal uncles, five were physicians in Virginia.

The character of Capt Haller may be readily inferred from the fact that he has never yet tasted one drop of beer or ardent spirits of any kind and that statement should be accepted as a factor in his success. It is not the province of a biographer to make prediction but the editor feels safe in saying that a man who went through four years service in the army without drinking can not be induced to become intemperate hereafter.

REV. JOHN BUNYAN SHEARER, M. A., D. D.

CLARKSVILLE.

THIS eminent theologian, educator and scholar, now professor of biblical instruction in the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tennessee, author of "Bible Course Syllabus, a Formulated Course of Study in the English Bible," etc., properly takes rank among the foremost Christian educators of the South.

John Bunyan Shearer was born in Appomattox county, Virginia, July 19, 1832, and received his primary education in Union Academy, in that county. He was taught by Henry F. Bocock (brother of Hon. Thomas F. Bocock, the distinguished congressman), on the principle of learning one thing at a time. For example, he was taught Latin, exclusively, from ten to thirteen, until pages of Latin classics were read with almost the ease of English; then Greek, direct, from thirteen to fifteen; then mathematics from fifteen to seventeen, when he entered the junior class of Hampden Sidney College, graduating, with distinction, June, 1851, under the presidency of the distinguished Rev. Lewis W. Green, D.D., and Profs. Charles S. Venable and Charles Martin.

He next entered the University of Virginia, prosecuting the academic course and taking the master's degree, in 1851, under Profs. McGuffey, Gessner Harrison, Courtenay, and other distinguished educators associated with them. After this he spent one year, 1851-5, as principal of Kemper's boarding school for boys at Gordonsville, Virginia, which position he left to study theology at Union Theological Seminary, Virginia. He remained there three years, from 1855 to 1858, graduating the latter year, and was ordained to the gospel ministry in December, 1858. From 1858 to 1862, he was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. While a student at the Theological Seminary, he preached two years at Bethlehem and Concord churches, in Prince Edward county, Virginia, during which time the membership of those churches was more than doubled. From 1862 to 1870 he was pastor of Spring Hill church, Halifax county, Virginia, and at the same time principal and proprietor of the Cluster Springs boarding school for boys.

Dr. Shearer came to Tennessee in 1870, and located at Clarksville, as president of Stewart College which position he held nine years, from 1870 to 1879, and until that institution was reorganized as the Southwestern Presbyterian University, being connected with the institution altogether some fifteen years. He was for three years, 1879-80-81, professor of history and English literature in that institution, but has taught biblical science during the whole period of his connection with the school, 1870 to 1885, at present filling the chair of biblical instruction.

Stewart College owes its origin to the Masons of Tennessee, who founded it about 1850. They erected buildings and conducted a school for five years. Failing to meet with satisfactory success, they transferred the institution to certain gentlemen of Clarksville, who paid the debts of the college, and in turn transferred it to the Presbyterian synod of Nashville. The college was named in honor of Prof. William M. Stewart, who was its leading patron and benefactor, and who served the institution, gratuitously, as president, and then as professor of natural science. The college was achieving a reasonable success when it was broken up by the war. Its libraries and cabinets and other appliances were destroyed and the buildings dismantled during the varying struggles of internecine strife. No effort was made to resuscitate the institution until the arrival of Dr. Shearer in 1870.

of the Abrahamic covenant, through the Mosaic economy, and through the later superadded synagogue system, into Christianity, this last being a continuation of the organic life of the church, set up in the family of Abraham, and now become universal.

Teaching seems to have been a sort of second nature with Dr. Shearer from very early life. He was employed, when sixteen years old, as assistant in the academy where he was educated; and at the University of Virginia he was employed two years of his course by the professors to teach their sons and daughters, besides having private classes among his fellow-students during the whole of the three years he remained there. This work was wholly unsolicited on his part, but most welcome, on account of the necessity of relieving his father from the burden of a protracted attendance at school. This private teaching was kept up to the end of his theological course so successfully that by this means, and by preaching and colporteur work, he earned and spent two thousand five hundred dollars on his education, losing only one year from actual attendance at school.

In boyhood he had no bad habits—never using profane language nor contracting any of the usual youthful vices. He was consecrated from birth to the gospel ministry by a devotedly pious mother, but never made up his mind to preach until his twentieth year. He joined the church at the age of ten. From fifteen to nineteen he had a varied religious experience, in which he encountered all the difficulties, doubts and battles of his life.

Since coming to Tennessee, Dr. Shearer has not had a regular pastorate, though, in 1871–72, he had charge of the Presbyterian church at Clarksville. While he never misses an opportunity to preach a sermon, and in fact preaches nearly every Sunday, most of his work is missionary work.

Dr. Shearer is descended from Whig ancestry, but since the disastrous results of secession, has advocated Democratic doctrines and politics. He, however, draws his views of republican government largely from the model divinely given in the Hebrew commonwealth, and in which, he holds, is to be found all the safe guards of civil and social liberty, in perfect adjustment; that apart from the theocratic features of the Hebrew commonwealth, there is found the earliest and highest form of a confederated republic of sovereign States (the twelve tribes), with perfected constitution; and, that the exact adjustments of their executive, judicial and legislative bodies have been unequalled by any republic of mere human origin. A proper understanding of these things, he insists, furnishes a safe-guard against the Jacobite on the one hand and a licentious democracy on the other; and, besides, in that commonwealth was found the only perfect adjustment of civil and ecclesiastical law, which secured liberty of worship on the one hand and freedom from priestcraft on the other.

Dr. Shearer married, in Prince Edward county, Virginia, September 5, 1851, Miss Lizzie Gessner, who was born at Munster, Westphalia, Germany, November 19, 1832, the daughter of Johan Gessner, who emigrated to Texas, where he died in 1839. Her mother was Katrina Blumenthal, with no blood kindred living. The same is true of Mrs. Shearer. A lady of indomitable energy and perseverance, her husband ascribes to Mrs. Shearer no small part of his success in life, and he is frequently guided by her judicious counsel, and aided by her strong womanly help. She shares absolutely in every project he undertakes, and prosecutes it as her own. They have no children, but their house has been filled with the children of others during almost the entire period of their married life. The sick, the suffering and the poor bless her in every community in which she has ever lived.

The family name, Shearer, is Irish, but it came through William the Conquer to England, and the Irish ancestors of the family in America are descended from members of Cromwell's famous Ironsides, whom he settled in Ireland. Wherever those descendants are found, either in this country or abroad, are found many of the best characteristics of that devoted band. No one who bears the name has ever been known to disgrace it by drunkenness or any other form of vicious indulgence.

The grandfather of Dr. Shearer, James Shearer, a soldier of the war of 1812, died in Appomattox county, Virginia, in 1872, aged ninety-six years. He was born in Pennsylvania, and married Miss Elizabeth Akers, daughter of Peter Akers, whose grandson, Rev. Dr. Peter Akers, now ninety-four years old, but with eye undimmed and force unabated, is the great apostle of Methodism and president of a college in the northwest.

Both of Dr. Shearer's grandmothers were sisters of the same family, and out of a family of eleven, who all lived to be over eighty years old.

Dr. Shearer's father, now living in Appomattox county, Virginia, at the age of seventy-seven, and in full vigorous health, is one among few men who has devoted his life wholly to the raising of his family and the service of his church and community, without ever seeking or accepting civil office, or ever engaging in any enterprise for the increase of his fortune. He has always been considered free for any service that was needed by his fellow men.

Dr. Shearer's mother, *nee* Miss Ruth Akers Webber, who died in Appomattox county, Virginia, at the age of thirty seven, was the daughter of John Webber. She was the mother of seven children, six of whom, John B. (subject of this sketch), Elizabeth M., Richard B., James W., Mary R. and Henry C., survived her. Of these, Elizabeth M. Shearer died the wife of W. A. LeGrand, leaving three children, John A., Richard B. and Lillie R., who married Eldridge P. Carson, and has one child, Lizzie Gessner. Richard B. Shearer was a Confederate soldier, and was killed at Monocacy,

1843. With a few dollars which he had scraped together, and a few more which had been generously sent him by an older brother, Rev. William H. Brockway, then chaplain in the United States army, and stationed at Fort Brady, at the outlet of Lake Superior, he started for that place, more than a thousand miles distant, nearly all by water, except seventy miles, from Malone to Ogdensburg. This distance he made, mostly on foot, in the space of two days, his little blue 7x9 trunk having preceded him by stage, at a cost of fifty cents. Toward the close of this trip, a pleasant incident occurred. When about eight or ten miles from Ogdensburg, he was overtaken by the mail stage, a four horse Concord coach, the grandest and most rapid style of inland travel in all that region in those days. The driver, who knew him well, halted the stage and invited him to mount the box with him, and he so rode into town, much refreshed by the ride and thankful for the kindness. For this act of kindness to him, tired, foot sore, and almost discouraged, as he was, the name of Irwin Heath, the stage driver, has ever been held in grateful remembrance, but from the time that he boarded the old steamer Ontario, the same night, and took an affectionate farewell of his friend, they have never met.

He took a deck passage for Detroit. The voyage, which lasted a week, was attended with hard fare, sea sickness, and almost starvation toward the latter part. There were then only a few old-fashioned steamers on the lake, and the "deck passengers" had to sleep on deck and take their meals at the second table, for twenty-five cents each. When he reached Detroit he was out of money and had been without food for thirty-six hours. A rascally restaurant-keeper had passed a counterfeit dollar upon him, which left him without means to procure anything to eat during the latter part of the trip. Though he had a draft for twenty dollars, which his brother had sent him, on a house in Detroit, yet, with the timidity of a country boy, he was afraid to show it to the captain, thinking he would be put down as a humbug. In Detroit he put up at the old City Hotel, on Woodbridge street, and went to bed supperless. Rising early next morning, he found the firm on which he had the draft—John Owen & Co., druggists—on Jefferson avenue, had his draft cashed, and felt that he was in possession of untold wealth. He remained in the city a few days, and was very kindly treated by his brother's friends, Mr. Owen, his partner, Mr. Henchman, and the Rev. Mr. Fitch. He then embarked on a sailing vessel for Mackinaw, and arriving there safe, coasted with French Canadian voyagers to Fort Brady, being several days on the way, camping out at night, and coming near being wrecked in a storm.

At Fort Brady he remained for two or three years, doing all sorts of work, not hesitating to seize any opportunity that presented itself. He was employed in clerking at the military post, exploring, and working in the copper mines and generally roughing it. All of that country was then strictly Indian lands, but the year after he went there the Indian title was extinguished, and then people began to flock thither, from every nation and every clime, to the copper mines, which had just been discovered, and have since proven by far the richest in the world. Mr. Brockway was in the midst of all this movement from its very inception, and experienced all the incidents of camp life—all of which he saw and a part of which he was. He was a friend of Dr. Houghton, State geologist of Michigan, by whom the copper mines were brought into notice, and was one of the first to go into the enterprise. He attended to transportation, exploration, keeping the accounts of the company, and a great variety of other work connected with the business in its every department. While there he fell in with John Hays, of Pittsburg, who was representing the Pittsburg and Boston Mining company. Mr. Hays took a great fancy to him, and one day made the, to him, very startling proposition that he should come to Pittsburg the next year to be his partner in the drug business. This offer, which was made on account of his known honesty and integrity, was accepted.

He went down to Detroit and went into the house of John Owen & Co. (who had cashed his draft when he first came to Detroit), as a clerk, and remained from fall till spring. With only such experience as he had gained here, he went to Pittsburg and became the partner of Mr. Hays, in the firm of Hays & Brockway. His capital was only two hundred dollars and his experience. Mr. Hays' capital was five thousand dollars, but they were equal partners. This was the move which first brought him out of the position of a working man and introduced him to mercantile life. At Pittsburg he remained for several years in a flourishing business.

After awhile, at the request of Mr. Hays, Dr. C. J. Hussey, and other wealthy gentlemen, who controlled the Pittsburg and Boston Mining company, Mr. Brockway was sent back to the Lake Superior copper regions to attend to the transportation of a mass of copper which had just been taken out of the company's mine. This piece of copper, weighing about four tons, was the largest mass of native copper that had been mined in the world up to that time. In the face of many obstacles he got it shipped to Fort Brady and thence to Detroit, and finally got it safely to New York. Here his partner, Mr. Hays, took charge of it, shipped it on the old steamer Sarah Sands, one of the first stern-wheelers which crossed the ocean, carried it to London, where it was put in the British museum, and there remains to the present day. An article written by Mr. Brockway on this mass of copper, and giving some outlines of the mines, was published in the London *Times*, and this, with the arrival of the copper, produced more excitement in England than anything of a similar nature that has ever happened. A year or two after this Mr.

[illegible]

Napoleon Hill

jewelry store, but when he was about to resign on account of ill health, brought on by hard work in such quarters, the stockholders and directors built the present handsome bank building, at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars, it being one among the finest in the State, and was designed by Mr. Brockway and erected under his personal direction. Mr. Brockway is now the owner of a controlling interest in this bank, besides having other property, altogether making up a comfortable estate.

A natural born Union man, Mr. Brockway has usually voted the Republican ticket, but has taken no active part in politics. He was a delegate from Michigan to the great conservative Republican convention which met at Philadelphia, in 1866, with a view to organizing a new party out of the better elements of the two old ones, and healing the breach between North and South. He was one of a committee sent by this convention to Washington to wait upon President Andrew Johnson, who tendered them a reception at the White House.

Mr. Brockway was first married at Malone, New York, in December, 1851, to Miss Juliet Meigs, daughter of Guy Meigs, of the firm of Meigs & Wead, old and prominent lumber and dry-goods merchants. The only child living, by this marriage, William Guy Brockway, is now a banker in Gadsden, Alabama; was born at Cleveland, in 1858.

Mr. Brockway was married a second time, at Detroit, in October, 1868, to Miss Nellie Scott, daughter of Capt. James P. Scott, of the United States army, who died in the service, after the war. To this union have been born three children: (1). Frank Thatcher Brockway, born in 1873; died in infancy. (2). Alonzo W. Brockway, jr., born in 1875. (3). Violette Mary Brockway, born in 1877. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brockway are members of the Methodist church, and he has been an official member for many years.

In his business principles, the views of Mr. Brockway have corresponded with his actions. Beginning life with no money, and without the advantages of a liberal education, his success has been the result of honest, hard work. He is a man for honest labor, in any field in which a man can be useful; has a morbid horror of idleness, would take to sawing wood to prevent being out of employment. Added to this, he has a firm self-reliance. He has never *waited* for a position, or sat under a shade tree and cut off coupons whenever there was a cord of wood to be sawed. He believes that life is too short to be wasted in trifling. He can find no excuse for a lack of faithfulness to any trust reposed, and feels that integrity and a faithful discharge of duty, are the greatest essentials of success.

During his forty years of an active business life, in which industry and faithful devotion to his business have been Mr. Brockway's chief characteristics, it is not saying too much to add, that during all this time only a small portion of it has been spent elsewhere than in the midst of a loving family, surrounded by the comforts of a model *home*, with a well selected library of standard works, where the most of his leisure hours are spent in perusing their contents, and where his hand and his purse are, and ever have been, open to every legitimate business enterprise, to every call of religion, or any benevolent object, local or otherwise. In connection with this last, and showing the estimation in which he is held, we add, that Mr. Brockway was recently appointed and commissioned by Governor Bate, as one of the three commissioners for the building of the West Tennessee State Hospital for the Insane, a position of much responsibility, for which he is peculiarly fitted, by reason of considerable experience in the construction of buildings, both public and private. Here, as in every other trust, he will be found in the conscientious discharge of his duty to the public; and in the satisfaction of having contributed his best talents for the comfort and amelioration of that most unfortunate class of his fellow men for whom the institution is designed, will consist his highest and most satisfactory reward.

NAPOLEON HILL.

MEMPHIS.

THIS gentleman, whose history illustrates so well the fact that well directed energy leads to success in life, appears in these pages as a representative Tennessee merchant. The following sketch of Mr. Hill, as a business man, from a work entitled "Memphis Past, Present and Future," is strong testimony as to his worth and the regard the people of Memphis have for him: "No pleasanter task falls to the duty of the editor and statistician than that of presenting to the world the character and *personnel* of the leaders of thought and action, and reviewing the results of their energy and enterprise in the busy drama of every-day life. Men who give both impress and impulse to commercial history are not only 'the abstract chroniclers of their day,' but they are the guides of the people in mercantile education and heralds of the broad progress which marks American trade and commerce. For broad and comprehensive executive abilities for leadership, men moving

upon the every-day affairs of business life have proven their superiority in the estimation of the American people, not only in the ordinary pursuits of business, but to grapple with and manage the most abstruse points and parts of social and political economy. The true American statesman of broad views and successful action are the leading merchants, the founders and heads of great commercial establishments. The firm of which Mr. Hill is a member has made a rare record of business success, and gained a position among commercial leaders throughout the country. The history of the commercial advancement and progress of the city of Memphis has produced few examples of success so marked and substantial as that which has attended the efforts of Messrs. Hill, Fontaine & Co. Within the period of its existence this house has taken a position and achieved a success which would be surprising, but for the known ability of its management.

Mr. Napoleon Hill, the head of this firm, has resided in Memphis for twenty-five years. He is one of the most widely known and highly esteemed citizens of the community in which he lives, and closely identified with Memphis in the development of her various financial, commercial and productive enterprises, he exerts an active influence in the development of her resources and the fostering of her best interests.

As viewed by Col. J. M. Keating, the brilliant editor of the Memphis *Appeal*, Mr. Hill appears as follows: "Mr. Napoleon Hill is, perhaps, one of the very best examples of success furnished by the South since the war. He is a type of the class that leads in all our industrial and commercial pursuits. Self-reliant, energetic, prudent, pushing, thoughtful, conservative, full of expedient, always ready, broad and liberal, cheerful in disposition, thoroughly democratic in manner and habit, carrying the details and cares of his business with a light heart, because he never steps beyond the limits of his capital, and keeps before him constantly a bright and manly sense of the obligations that rest upon him as the head of a great commercial house, the second in point of cotton sales in the world. He learned many valuable lessons in the mining camps of California in the early days of that State. These were invaluable to him, the best of them being the self-control and self-discipline which some of his contemporaries have never seen him break through. His evenness of temper and [illegible] of manner are proverbial, as is his constancy and devotion to his relatives and his friends. He ties to these as with hooks of steel. His success since 1865, that year so memorable for an overwhelming disaster which brought poverty and despair into all parts of the South, is one of the marvels of our time, especially when the ups and downs of Memphis are considered. He began with bare hands to-day twenty years ago, and is a millionaire. This result is evidence of the enterprise, well directed activity, constant labor, [illegible] and clear judgment which characterize the business career of Mr. Hill. In social circles, where his concentration of all his forces in one channel, the mastery of all technical difficulties, and a stern determination always to be at the head of the cotton business. Placable, pleasant and good natured, he is beloved in social life. There his utter simplicity of character and his ingenuousness are felt to be the products of a good heart. He is the idol of his home circle, in which he finds a recompense for all the cares of a life whose burdens have been in proportion to the rapid growth of his business. Napoleon Hill is winning the title of merchant prince. Far seeing, he is far reaching; hence his name is listed among the railroad, bank and insurance officers and directors, and those who have invested in and control great mechanical enterprises in Tennessee and Alabama. His life is a lesson for the generations to come, as it is an example for that which is contemporary with him. Honored by all men, he is looked to by all classes of his fellow citizens as one worthy the highest public trusts.

Napoleon Hill was born in Maury county, Tennessee, near Columbia, October 25, 1830. When he was about five years of age his father moved to Marshall county, Mississippi where he grew up, living on a plantation until his seventeenth year. He received his education in the old field schools of Mississippi, never attending any college. When he was about fourteen years of age, the death of his father put an end to his school days, as he was the oldest son, and had to take charge of the plantation. Determining to adopt a mercantile life, he went, in 1847, to Bolivar, Tennessee, and began his business career as a clerk in the store of his uncle, John H. Bills, and there remained till April, 1850. The California fever having broken out, he left Tennessee and went across the plains to that State in search of gold. For two years he lived the life of a miner, working in the placer diggings. Getting tired of this business in which he had met with partial success, at the end of two years he left it. After this he opened a trading post at the junction of the Trinity rivers, mining streams in the northern part of California. There he built boats and established ferries across the two streams, opened and conducted a ranche. Gold had just been discovered upon that stream, and miners were flocking thither from every nation and every clime. Among these he built up a flourishing trade, and remained there about four and a half years. In 1857, he returned to Tennessee, having accumulated about ten thousand dollars during the California trip. He settled at Memphis and engaged in the cotton and commission business, as a member of the firm of Hill & Dorion, till the beginning of the war. At the close of the war, he resumed business at Memphis, as a cotton factor and wholesale grocer, in the firm of Williamson, Hill & Co., which lasted till the spring of 1868, when the partnership was dissolved by the death of Mr. Williamson. The name of the firm was then changed to Hill, Fontaine & Co., the name under which it now exists.

Mr. Hill has been identified with all the commercial and financial enterprises of Memphis for many years, and has been an officer in numerous banks, railroad and insurance companies. A few years subsequent to the war, he filled the position of president of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce for two terms, and was president of the Cotton Exchange for two terms, during the years 1880–81. He is now president of the Memphis City Fire and General Insurance company, the largest in the State, and is also a director of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. He was one of the organizers of the Union and Planters Bank of Memphis, the largest bank in the State, and has been one of its directors since its foundation. He is largely interested in the Pratt Coal and Iron company of North Alabama, he and his partner holding about one-fourth of the stock of the company, which owns and operates the largest bituminous coal mines in the United States, producing over two thousand five hundred tons of coal daily, besides operating iron furnaces of which the daily product is from one hundred and fifty to two hundred tons, in addition to which he is the owner of a large area of iron lands in Franklin county, Alabama, and coal lands in the adjoining counties. He is the head of a house which does the third cotton business in the world, handling as much as one hundred thousand bales per annum. The firm has also a large branch establishment at St. Louis, and their trade in the departments of their business—groceries and cotton—is more than five and a half millions of dollars per annum.

Up to the war, Mr. Hill was a Whig, and since the war has voted with the Democrats, but has never been a candidate for office, and seldom takes any part in politics, devoting his whole time to his business. He is essentially a business man.

Mr. Hill was married, in Hardeman county, Tennessee, July 8, 1858, to Miss Mary W. Wood, whose father, William H. Wood, a gentleman of large success as a banker and planter, now lives in Memphis, and is engaged in planting in Arkansas. He was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1814, and came to Tennessee in 1833. The family is of Scotch descent. Mrs. Hill's mother, *nee* Miss Benigna Polk, daughter of Col. Ezekiel Polk, one of the earliest settlers of Hardeman county, belongs to a family of Scotch-Irish descent, which traces its ancestry through many generations back to Ireland and Scotland. She was a half sister of the father of James K. Polk. Mrs. Hill's sister, Miss Nina Wood, is now the wife of James H. Martin, of Memphis.

By his marriage with Miss Wood, Mr. Hill has four children: (1). Olivia P. Hill, married Charles Grosvenor, of the prominent real estate firm, Overton & Grosvenor, Memphis. (2). Napoleon Hill, jr. (3). Mary M. Hill. (4). Frank Fontaine Hill.

Mrs. Hill has been a member of the Presbyterian church since her youth. She is a lady of genial, sunny disposition, fond of her household, and is a good neighbor, a good wife and a good mother.

Mr. Hill's father, Dr. Duncan Hill, a gentleman of English descent, was born in North Carolina, and came to Tennessee in his youth. He was a planter as well as a physician, and met with marked success in both lines. He died in 1841, at the age of forty years. Mr. Hill's mother was Miss Olivia L. Bills, daughter of Isaac Bills, and sister of the late Maj. John H. Bills, a prominent citizen of Bolivar, Tennessee. Her grand parents, Daniel and Deborah Bills, were natives of North Carolina, and were Quakers. She was born in Maury county, Tennessee, in June, 1807, and died at St. Louis, Missouri, in September, 1883. Her mother, Miss Lilias Houston, was a daughter of John Houston, a first cousin of Gen. Samuel Houston. After the death of Dr. Hill, she married Col. Josiah DeLoach, of St. Louis, Missouri. She was a member of the Christian church, and an earnest, faithful Christian. She was characterized by the sweetness, and, at the same time, the strength of her character, and exercised a great influence upon her family. Her ancestry on her father's side were Welsh, while the Houstons were of Scotch descent, and settled on the Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania, about 1730.

Mr. Hill's brother, Jerome Hill, is the head of the branch house of Hill, Fontaine & Co., in St. Louis, and another brother, Harry M. Hill, is a lawyer in Memphis. Mr. Hill has also two sisters now living, Mrs. Joy, of St. Louis, and Miss Emily E. Hill, of St. Louis, Missouri.

When Mr. Hill began life, he was ambitious to make money, and when the gold fever of California broke out, he thought there was the place to make it, but after working in the mines for a while, he came to the conclusion that a man could succeed in anything if he would bring all his energies to bear upon it and persevere in it. He has kept ever before him a determination to succeed, and feels that, without a motive in life and an object to work for, no man can be either happy or successful, but having these, and backing them with perseverance and energy, he is certain to achieve his object. He believes that for a man to be a financial success, he must be liberal; that a penurious man is seldom a success, and that liberality is always well rewarded. He thinks that any business well conducted leads to fortune, while the best business poorly followed will eventually lead to ruin. The reports which have come to the writer's ears, in Memphis, of the liberality of Mr. Hill, bear ample testimony to the truth of his theory, that liberality is an essential of success. Memphians say that he is as liberal as he is successful.

PROF. HUNTER NICHOLSON

[illegible]

THIS [illegible] was born [illegible] Maury county, Tennessee, June [illegible] 1834. His father, Judge A. O. P. Nicholson, was United States senator from Tennessee in 1841-2, [illegible] by Gov. James K. Polk [illegible] Felix Grundy. [illegible] He was [illegible] 1857. [illegible] Judge Nicholson was [illegible] United States senator by the Tennessee Legislature [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] He was [illegible] He was [illegible] of the [illegible] He was twice elected [illegible] the State at large in 1840 and 1852. He [illegible] the Washington [illegible] Nashville [illegible] Polk's [illegible] the Washington [illegible] 1852 [illegible] 1857 [illegible] Congress. [illegible] in 1827 he was [illegible] Both [illegible] Judge Nicholson [illegible] Williamson county [illegible] Tennessee. His [illegible] Felix Grundy [illegible] North Carolina [illegible] Jefferson Medical College [illegible] His first [illegible] Russell Houston [illegible] William J. Sykes [illegible] Judge Nicholson [illegible]

State, that he stood [illegible] as a member of the Columbia [illegible] celebrated as the most [illegible] in the State, composed of Russell Houston, James K. Polk, Gideon J. Pillow, James H. Thomas, Edward [illegible], M. S. Frierson, Judge W. P. [illegible], [illegible] Myers, George Gantt and others. Judge Nicholson was appointed with Judge Caruthers by the Legislature to revise the statutes of the State. That work is [illegible] and is a model of its kind. [illegible] years after the completion of this work he issued an additional volume known as Nicholson's Supplement [illegible].

The one thing [illegible] Judge Nicholson was his extreme [illegible] and purity of thought and speech. [illegible] During his whole life he kept up his classical reading in his vacations, Horace being his especial favorite. Such was his [illegible] from early manhood in the most [illegible] of the State, he retained through life the warmest friendship of his most prominent political opponents, among whom were such men as John Bell, James C. Jones, Gustavus A. Henry and Edwin H. Ewing.

The Nicholson family is originally of English blood. It is a very numerous family, represented historically in England by Gov. Nicholson of colonial fame, Peter Nicholson, the distinguished [illegible] and author of a series of books, "Nicholson's Encyclopedia," and [illegible] John Nicholson, the gallant English commander, who fell at the siege of Delhi.

Judge Nicholson's father, O. A. Nicholson, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, and located in Maury county, Tennessee, among its earliest settlers. He was a [illegible] and surveyor, and had [illegible] of the people [illegible] over thirty-five years old, [illegible] children: (1) Maria Nicholson, who married, first, Simpson Walker, a merchant of [illegible], and after his death, [illegible] Armstrong, [illegible] in Maury county; (2) Calvin H. Nicholson, [illegible] of Tennessee and a planter in Mississippi; (3) Alfred Osborne Pope Nicholson, the father of Prof. Hunter Nicholson.

Prof. Nicholson's mother, [illegible] Miss Caroline O'Reilly, was born in Maury county, Tennessee, daughter of Dr. James Charles O'Reilly, a native of the city of Dublin, [illegible] Edinburgh medical school, came [illegible] United States [illegible] for a while in North Carolina and finally settled in Maury county. [illegible] Mrs. Nicholson's mother was Miss Mary Gordon, [illegible] Gordon, United States

senator from Georgia, and of Gen. James B. Gordon, who fell in the Confederate service in Virginia. Prof. Nicholson's mother was educated at the old Nashville Female Academy, is a Methodist, and though fond of society and a great reader, is thoroughly domestic in her tastes and habits. She is the mother of seven children, namely: (1). Osburn P. Nicholson. (2). Hunter Nicholson. (3). A. O. P. Nicholson, jr. (4). Andrew J. Nicholson. (5). Charlie O'Reilly Nicholson. (6). Mary Nicholson (now Mrs. A. B. Estes). (7). Anna Nicholson (now wife of Hugh Gordon).

Prof. Nicholson graduated, first, at Franklin College, Tennessee, in 1852, under President Fanning, and next, in 1855, at the University of North Carolina. After graduation he became associate editor with his father of the Washington *Union*, and while at the capital studied law with Hon. Caleb Cushing, then attorney-general of the United States. From 1857 to 1861, he practiced law at Columbia as a member of the firm of Nicholson, Sykes & Nicholson, meantime editing the Columbia *Herald*, from 1858 to the breaking out of the war.

In 1857, when Hon. Isham G. Harris became governor of Tennessee, young Nicholson was appointed on his staff as adjutant-general of the State. From the battle of Fort Donelson to the surrender of Forrest's command at Gainesville, Alabama, he was actively engaged as major and assistant adjutant-general, and saw service in Tennessee, Virginia, Alabama and Mississippi. (See History of Forrest's Campaigns by Jordan and Pryor).

The war over, Prof. Nicholson returned to the editorship of the Columbia *Herald*. In 1868, he established and edited the *Dixie Farmer* at Columbia, but subsequently moved the paper to Nashville, Paul & Tavel becoming the publishers. In 1869, he was called to the chair of agriculture in the East Tennessee University, at Knoxville, and has been connected with the college ever since, at present being professor of natural history and geology.

In 1871, he was actively instrumental in organizing the bureau of agriculture of Tennessee, and was appointed by Gov. John C. Brown one of its commissioners, and continued as such during four years, the existence of the bureau. (See Resources of Tennessee by J. B. Killebrew). He has been continuously connected with the press from his boyhood to the present, either as editor, contributor or author.

He married, first, at Harmar, Ohio, in 1855, Miss Lottie Stone, a graduate of the high school at that place, and daughter of Col. Augustus Stone. Her mother, Charlotte Putnam, was a lineal descendant of the celebrated Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame. Her uncle, Col. A. W. Putnam, was for many years president of the Tennessee Historical Society, and is the author of a most excellent and valuable work, "The History of Middle Tennessee." Mrs. Nicholson died, January 7, 1873, leaving five children: (1). Caro Nicholson. (2). Maury Nicholson. (3). Augustus Nicholson. (4). Loring ("Lora") Nicholson. (5). Rebecca Nicholson.

Prof. Nicholson's next marriage, which occurred October, 1875, was with Miss Kate D. Martin, daughter of Dr. Robert Martin, of Nashville. Her mother, Miss Eliza Dickinson, is the daughter of Dr. J. Dickinson, of Williamson county, Tennessee. Mrs. Nicholson was educated at Dr. Elliott's Female Academy, at Nashville, is an Episcopalian, and combines, in a remarkable degree, domestic and literary tastes. By this marriage Prof. Nicholson has two children: (1). Hunter Nicholson, jr. (2). Bessie Nicholson. Prof. Nicholson is also an Episcopalian, and in politics a Democrat.

Prof. Nicholson has been governed in his whole life by a conscientious desire to occupy no position which he did not feel himself competent to fill, seeking by preference those in which he could do most good to others. He has never used wine, brandy or tobacco—and yet never belonged to a temperance society. He has been an inveterate reader from nine years of age. His omnivorous reading, his inordinate fondness for books, and his wide and intimate knowledge of them, acquired for him the appointment of librarian of the university, in addition to his regular duties as professor. He pays a severe penalty for his revels in the luxuries of so many branches of learning, for by reference to the catalogue of the university, it will be seen that he has at present assigned to him no less than twelve topics, an amount of brain work that would break down many men.

PROF. ZUINGLIUS CALVIN GRAVES, A. M., LL. D.

WINCHESTER.

MARY SHARP COLLEGE, founded in 1849, which has brought one million dollars to Winchester, and now stands in the front rank of the female colleges of the Union, owes the system of discipline which has given it success mainly to Prof. Z. C. Graves, who has been at its head for thirty-five years. His theory of female education is: that culture gives both tone and direction to the charms of womanhood; that

its instruction is a means of the development of personality. In most institutions of this kind that habits of [illegible] to ends of scholastic training, and that all [illegible] be broad, liberal, thorough and progressive. [illegible] Its teachers engaged its [illegible] and [illegible] upon this philosophy [illegible] test of time and acquired a reputation that has [illegible] it [illegible] patronage and created a wide demand [illegible] even its undergraduates, for [illegible] of whom are now in the field.

The [illegible] through this institution impressed [illegible] upon his times is the subject of this biography, A. C. Graves. This history is [illegible] to speak of ones to think of the other. For forty years he has been a teacher, working [illegible] hours a day [illegible] superintending [illegible] to [illegible] and of these scholastic years [illegible] sixty days' time [illegible] Mary Sharp College. The first woman's college requiring a [illegible] higher mathematics and Latin and Greek, was the Mary Sharp, and in 1853, it conferred the degrees upon the first two women in the world's history who had received such diplomas. The graduates were Miss Nannie Meredith, now Mrs. Enderlin, and Miss Mary A. Fulmer, now Mrs. Forbes. Since that time three hundred and forty young ladies have received their degrees at the Mary Sharp College.

Mary Sharp College began as an experiment. The problem was whether the female mind can be educated in the higher branches equally with men. A visit to this institution ought to convince the most hardened skeptic that the girls of the junior classes in mathematics are [illegible] required to undertake [illegible] and develop all the formulas for plane and spherical trigonometry, and the [illegible] enthusiasm is manifested in astronomy, and even the little children exhibit it in the primary branches. It depends upon how a dish is cooked whether one likes to it with relish. The thoroughness and extent of the studies and methods of this institution ought to be known over the South, and its patronage trebled. It is a true statement that the curriculum here is the same as that of boys' colleges plus music. There are five professors and five [illegible] teachers, and twelve pianos in use all new, and an *esprit de corps* that is best translated by calling it *the* [illegible] A primary school and a normal department are features of the institution. It is not architecture and apparatus only, but men that make colleges. There are names connected with the universities of Oxford, Edinburgh, Dublin, Berlin and Yale as lasting and as monumental as the buildings in which they are taught. And the name of the master spirit of Mary Sharp College is passing into a fame that will survive the edifice in which he has instructed five thousand girls.

Prof. Graves is a great enthusiast in the teacher's profession. He is wholly absorbed in the teacher's work. In the school-room he has wonderful power over his pupils in directing their energies—to make students of them—to make thinkers of them, to inspire his students with a love of their work. As an instructor before his class, possessing ability to impart and impress—in [illegible] this lies the secret of his success. The members of the faculty, while not imitators of him, are equally enthusiastic in their several departments. The fact that their freshmen classes start with sixty or seventy pupils, and the senior classes run out with sixteen or twenty members demonstrates that other fact, that their pupils are not advanced without being thorough and sure enough scholars. In Latin and Greek, the class in Horace, examined in 1883, was pronounced by competent linguists superior to any in any college, male or female, in the United States, known to the gentlemen witnessing the renderings and listening to the history of the odes. In fact, it has long been a saying about Winchester, that if Graves cannot get an idea into a student's head no one else need to try it, for he will get on top and stamp it in.

Prof. Graves is a native of Chester, Vermont, born April 15, 1816, and there grew up at his books, doing the common work of that country, as required on a farm, but his mind ever upon his studies. He graduated from the Black River Institute, of Vermont, in 1837, and at the age of twenty one, left home for the Western Reserve of Ohio, where he founded and became principal of Kingsville Academy. He had taught common schools winter sessions, in Vermont. His success at Kingsville was brilliant—his pupils coming from many States, and some of them becoming distinguished in after life, among them Prof. Lucien Osborn, forty years a professor in Madison University; Prof. J. W. Fowler, president of Michigan University; Rev. J. W. Knopp and Rev. William Ward, missionaries to Burmah; Rev. Daniel Bliss, president of Bryant College, in Syria, and others.

After teaching at Kingsville twelve years, he was called to the founding of Mary Sharp College, where he has spent the remainder of his life, so that since he formally entered upon his profession, he has been in only two places. As previously stated, Mary Sharp College was in its inception a new departure, its purpose being to demonstrate the problem whether the female mind is capable of that development in science equal to that of the male mind. It was once thought exceptional that Caroline Herschel should be the equal of her brothers, as a mathematician. But Prof. Graves has demonstrated the fact that the feminine mind generally is susceptible of the same degree of development as the masculine in the abstruse sciences—mathematics, metaphysics, æsthetics and ethics. That his efforts in this direction have met with success, and received due recognition by other eminent educators, the honors that have been conferred upon him bear testimony. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him in 1846, by Madison University, New York, and later that of

LL. D., by the Union University of Murfreesborough, Tennessee.

Prof. Graves is one of three children, he being the eldest. His sister, *nee* Louisa M. Graves, is now the widow of Prof. W. P. Marks, late superintendent of the Edgefield schools in Nashville. His brother, Rev. J. R. Graves, is the celebrated Baptist preacher, editor, author and polemic, now of Memphis. The family is of Huguenot descent, and it was always a custom in each branch of the family to name its first born male Zuinglius Calvin, the name Prof. Graves bears, though he himself has departed from that rule. The most remote known ancestor of the family fled to America at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and settled in New England. The grandfather, Graves, was a merchant, a member of no church, and of no special note above that of an ordinary business man.

The father of Prof. Graves, also named Zuinglius Calvin, was also a merchant, and died at the age of thirty, leaving a widow and the children above mentioned, the mother at that time being about twenty-eight years old, and, although remarkably beautiful, never married again, but devoted herself wholly to the education of her children, with results that must have been highly gratifying to her, as witnessed in their brilliant careers. The mother, Lois M. Snell, was born in Hopkinsville, Massachusetts, daughter of Samuel Snell, a Revolutionary soldier, a manufacturer, and of New England Puritan stock. She was remarkable for her decision of character. When she had once formed a plan, she executed it. Her mind was given to all the theological questions that agitated her times, being a great reader of theological works. That her mind was of a metaphysical cast, is evident from the fact that one of her favorite books was "Edwards on the Will." Her method of training her children was to cultivate their will power by seeing that they executed any plans they had formed. She was a member of the Baptist church, and very zealous. She died at the age of seventy-eight years, and if it be true, that the good works of this life follow the saints departed, how true in her case must be the poet's words:

> "Who to dumb forgetfulness a prey,
> This pleasing, anxious being e'er resigned;
> Left the warm precincts of ethereal day,
> Nor cast a longing, lingering look behind?"

Prof. Graves married, in Kingsville, Ohio, July 3, 1841, Miss Adelia C. Spencer, a native of that place, born in 1821, daughter of Dr. Daniel M. Spencer, and a niece of Platt R. Spencer, author of the Spencerian system of penmanship. Her mother, *nee* Miss Marian T. Cook, was the daughter of Erastus Cook, a graduate of Williamstown College, a very eccentric man, spending most all his time in reading Latin, Greek and the old masters. Mrs. Graves' education was completed in the Kingsville Academy, under Prof. Graves. She is familiar with French and Latin, excels as a writer, and is classed among southern poets. She is the author of "Jeptha's Daughter," and "Seclusaval, or the Arts of Romanism," of which ten thousand copies have been printed and sold. For her literary labors she has received more than three thousand dollars. She is the author of twelve volumes of Sabbath school literature, and is known as the editor of the "Child's Book," under the *nom de plume* of "Aunt Alice." She has, for more than thirty years, been matron of Mary Sharp College, and is professor of literature in that institution. She is one of the few women of high literary culture who is a good business manager, lays hold with her hand, and knows how to manipulate and materialize the advantages and forces within her reach. She owes nothing, and will not permit her husband to owe a cent if she can help it; he being so absorbed in his profession, it became a necessity that she should become the financier of the firm. Mary Sharp College is as much indebted to her for its life as to Prof. Graves himself.

By his marriage with Miss Spencer, Prof. Graves has four children: (1). James R. Graves, a freshman in Dartmouth College at the breaking out of the war, when he entered the Confederate army and lost his life at Ringgold, Georgia, in 1863, at the age of twenty-one years. (2). Florence M. Graves, a graduate of Mary Sharp College; married Henry Green, of Columbus, Georgia. (3). Zuinglius Dickinson Graves, an invalid, now thirty-six years old. (4). Hubert A. Graves, a graduate of Mary Sharp College, in 1877; now a farmer in Franklin county. He was, for two years, principal of the Masonic Academy, at Wooley's Ford, Georgia.

Prof. Graves, when a student, became an investigator and made up his mind that the presentation of science, *i. e.*, school culture, was on a wrong method, and he conceived a method by which the minds of students might become interested in the sciences, if they were presented correctly—that is, if the then mental food was cooked rightly. Having formed his plan, with him original, he entered the profession, and in his own peculiar manner presented the sciences in such a way that he has in his whole professional life had all the patronage he desired or could possibly attend to, both in Ohio and Tennessee. He introduced the first blackboard ever seen in the Western Reserve. He introduced the object method system of teaching in that section. His method may be styled tact. He insists that teachers, like poets, are born, not made. Mechanical teachers are not successes.

On the death of Rev. Dr. Joseph Eaton, he was elected chancellor of the Union University at Murfreesborough, and has been called to at least fifteen other places, but he kept his eye single to this one institution, thus developing a staying power which is a principal factor of his success. He has given ten thousand dollars of his earnings to the institution to preserve it. He has given his life and his earnings to his college.

In religion he is a Baptist. At the age of nineteen, he was licensed to preach, but having a talent to be a teacher he felt more called to be a teacher than to be a preacher. Consequently, he has always refused to be ordained as he felt he could do only one thing, though during his licentiate he has delivered perhaps hundreds of sermons. In politics he is Democratic, but has never held political office, his eye being kept single to his profession.

Prof. Graves is a man of medium height, weighs one hundred and fourteen pounds, has a benevolent and authoritative expression, without the appearance of either timidity or arrogance. He is a man of intensity of will, clearness of purpose, and a tireless worker. The wonder has been expressed that a man of his age can do so much work and enter with spirit into the studies of young people. Perhaps his enthusiasm and longevity may be set down as cause and effect. As a class, the greatest students, *e. g.*, jurists, are the longest lived men in the world. Is it not the *mens sana* that preserves the *corpore sano*? When the mind gives way to despair the body sinks. When business men retire on their wealth they die of *ennui*. Mental activity in the direction of public benefaction leads to long life—a deduction which this single instance, in the absence of facts to the contrary, clearly supports.

CHARLES R. VANCE, ESQ.

BRISTOL.

CHARLES R. VANCE, the prominent and well-known attorney of Bristol, who is descended from leading East Tennessee families on both sides, was born at a place called Cherokee, in Washington county, Tennessee, August 22, 1835. From infancy until fourteen years of age, he grew up in Jonesborough, and then his father, a physician, moved to Kingsport, and there the son was reared, alternately working on the farm and going to school. In 1856, he entered upon the study of law under Hon. Thomas A. R. Nelson, read under him until 1858, when he was licensed to practice by Judge D. T. Patterson and Chancellor Seth J. W. Luckey, and began to practice in the courts of the First judicial circuit, embracing the counties of Hawkins, Greene, Sullivan and Washington, his office being at Kingsport. Shortly after admittance to the bar he ran for the office of attorney-general of his district against Sam Powell, but was defeated by a small majority.

He continued to practice law until the war broke out, when he entered the Confederate army as a private in company K, Nineteenth Tennessee regiment, but not being able to do field duty, was appointed agent for the First congressional district, to make out the claims of citizens for forage taken by the Confederate soldiers. About twelve months before the close of the war, he was appointed by the Confederate secretary of war, under an act of the Richmond Congress, agent for making out and reporting the claims of citizens for property taken or destroyed by the Confederate armies. In this position he continued until the close of the war, when he was indicted for treason at Knoxville, on account of his connection with the Confederate army, but the case was dismissed upon payment of costs.

When Mr. Vance began life as a young lawyer, he did so on one hundred dollars, which he borrowed to purchase a library. By 1861 he had made enough to buy a residence in Bristol for one thousand five hundred dollars, got it paid for, but during the war, in 1863, was compelled to sell the property to keep it from being damaged by the Federal soldiers. He sold it for ten thousand dollars in Confederate money, which he invested in tobacco at Lynchburg, had the tobacco shipped to Bristol, just before the Stoneman raid, and the soldiers of Stoneman's command helped themselves to it, and so it was all lost. When he resumed business as a lawyer, after the war, he was five hundred dollars in debt. Having located at Bristol, he again began practice in the same counties as previously, and with the addition of Washington and Scott counties, Virginia, and in the Supreme court at Knoxville. He has continued there ever since, engaged in no other business. From 1871 to 1877, he was attorney for the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, for the counties of Sullivan, Washington and Carter. He now owns a residence in Bristol, one hundred and forty acres of good farming land within a mile of that town, and is in independent circumstances.

Prior to the war, and until the reorganization of political parties, Mr. Vance was a Whig, but after the close of the war, he espoused the cause of Democracy. The only active political work he did, however, was in the campaign of 1880, when he canvassed the First congressional district for Hancock and English. He was a member of the board of aldermen for Bristol from 1870 to 1877. He became a Mason in 1862, in Shelby Lodge, Bristol, and has taken the Chapter degrees. He joined the Presbyterian church at eighteen years of age; has been an elder in the First Presbyterian church, Bristol, since 1871; was a delegate from Holston presbytery to the general assembly in New Orleans, in 1876, and was superintendent of the Sunday-school for six years, ending January, 1885.

Mr. Vance married, in Sullivan county, Tennessee, October 16, 1860, Miss Margaret J. Newland, who was born on Reedy creek, Sullivan county, at the old Newland homestead, March 28, 1838. Her father, Joseph Newland (now dead), was born on the same place, of a Virginia family of Irish and Scotch blood. He was a farmer and large land owner, a magistrate, an active worker as a member of the Presbyterian church, and was noted for his Christian piety. Mrs. Vance's mother, *nee* Rebecca H. Anderson, is the daughter of Isaac Anderson, of Scott county, Virginia, and sister of Joseph R. Anderson, the Bristol banker, in whose sketch, elsewhere in this volume, will be found a full account of the Anderson family. Mrs. Vance was educated partly at an academy on Reedy creek, but finished her education at Abingdon, Virginia. At an early age, she joined the Presbyterian church, at Blountville, under the ministry of Rev. Daniel Rogan, from which time she has lived a devoted and consistent Christian life. In her girlhood, she was educated in all the domestic duties, is an economical manager, conscientious and strict in the performance of duty, and enforces that principle in her family, and relies devoutly upon earnest prayer to Almighty God. She has taught her children the catechism with diligence and regularity, and is an active worker in the church and a teacher in the Sunday-school. By his marriage with Miss Newland, Mr. Vance has five children: (1). James Isaac Vance, born September 25, 1862; graduated at King College, Bristol, in 1883, and has just completed his course of theology in the Union Theological Seminary, Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia. (2). Joseph Anderson Vance, born November 17, 1864; graduated at King College, in 1885, and is also preparing for the ministry, in the Theological Seminary, Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, having just passed his first year in the same. (3). Charles R. Vance, jr., born October 1, 1867. (4). Margaret J. Vance, born December 9, 1869. (5). Rebecca M. Vance, born January 20, 1874.

Mrs. Vance's brothers and sisters are: (1). Martha Newland, who married William A. Dooley and is now living on their farm on Reedy creek, Sullivan county. They have four children, Joseph, Earnest, Rebecca, and Nellie. (2). Isaac Anderson Newland, married Miss Mattie Lewis, of Georgia, and is now farming in Scott county, Virginia. (3). Ellen A. Newland, now wife of Prof. James P. Doggett, of King College, Bristol. They have five children, Eliza, Hallie, Fannie, Joseph and Maggie Nell. (4). Joseph M. Newland, married Miss Jude Leslie, and is now living on his farm in Sullivan county, Tennessee. (5). Samuel A. Newland, who has recently married Miss Helen Brown, of Sullivan county, Tennessee, and is living with his mother on the old homestead, Sullivan county. (6). Fannie A. Newland, married Cain Pence, a farmer and cabinet maker, Sullivan county. (7). Robert Newland, who has recently married Miss Bettie Welford, of Sullivan county, Tennessee, and is living with his mother. (8). Eliza B. Newland, married William P. Duff, a farmer in Lea county, Virginia.

The history of the Vance family dates back beyond the times of James the First of England, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. The Tennessee Vances are related to the Vances of North Carolina. Three brothers came to this country from England, Patrick, David and William. From Patrick Vance the Tennessee family is descended. Patrick Vance was a physician, and graduated at Edinburgh, Scotland. He was a native of Ireland, but came to America from England, and settled in Campbell county, Virginia. His son, William K. Vance, grandfather of Charles R. Vance, subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia, and married Miss Keziah Robertson, daughter of Charles Robertson, prominent in the early history of Tennessee as a pioneer, who made large surveys on the Holston, Nolachucky and Tennessee rivers, and was a brother of the Secretary of State of Franklin. (See Ramsey's History of Tennessee). William K. and Keziah Vance left eight children, viz.: Dr. James H. Vance, father of the subject of this sketch; Charles R. Vance and Mona Vance, both of whom died in early life; David G. Vance, who died in Georgia; Dr. William N. Vance, now a prominent physician at Bristol, where he settled in 1866; Patrick H. Vance, who died in Cincinnati during the war; Caroline Vance, married P. M. Craigmiles, a banker at Cleveland, Tennessee, and died there in 1883, leaving two children, Walter and Gussie; Keziah Vance, married Dr. O. P. Herndon, of Barboursville, Kentucky; Harriet Vance, married —— Thornton, and is now living in Arkansas; Susan Vance, married James S. Patton, and died in Kingsport, leaving two children, William and Florence, the last named being dead.

Dr. James H. Vance (father of Charles R. Vance), was born at Greeneville, Tennessee, educated at Tusculum College, under President Doak, and took his medical degree at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky. He first practiced at Greeneville; then at Cherokee, Washington county, two years; next at Jonesborough, fourteen years, and then moved to Kingsport, where he is now living on his farm, at the age of seventy-six. He is a leading East Tennessee physician, a man of excellent memory, of fine intellect, and extensive information on scientific, literary and political subjects. He is a Presbyterian and an Odd Fellow; during the war was a conservative Union man, and since the war a Democrat. His wife was Miss Jane Sevier, who has borne him eleven children: (1). Charles R. Vance. (2). Maria C. Vance, now wife of Rev. John R. King, Leesburg, Virginia. (3). Anna Elizabeth Vance, who died at the age of six years. (4). Keziah Vance, unmarried, at home. (5). James N. Vance, who graduated at King College; completed his theological course at the Union Theological Seminary.

JUDGE JESSE H. GAUT.

[illegible]

Jesse W. Grant

The sons were all farmers, and every one but Samuel lived to be seventy-five years old. Their descendants are mainly in Arkansas, Missouri and Texas. Of these uncles of Judge Jesse H. Gaut, Joseph Gaut is yet living at the age of eighty-five. He has three sons, John, Rufus and S. P. Gaut, the latter an able and successful lawyer at Cleveland, Tennessee.

James Gaut, father of Judge Gaut, was born in Washington county, Tennessee, September 19, 1786, and died February 13, 1875. He followed for many years the tanning business. He married, in 1810, in Jefferson county; in 1820, moved to McMinn county, where for many years he operated a tannery, but finally went to farming, which he continued until his death. He was a man of exceeding fine morals, a strict member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, very temperate in all his habits, did but little outside or speculative trading, and was for those times successful in business. In politics, he was a remarkably strong Henry Clay Whig. He was in all things, a straightforward, honest, plain man, forming his own opinions, to which he adhered with great tenacity. His wife, *nee* Miss Rosamond Erwin, was born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, August 25, 1792, an only daughter, having an only brother, Jesse Erwin, who went to Indiana and served several terms in the Legislature of that State. The subject of this sketch was named Jesse for him. Judge Gaut's mother's half-brother, Dr. Joseph Erwin, was a physician of prominence, and practiced in Texas, where he died. Judge Gaut's mother was a woman of strong intellect, a Cumberland Presbyterian, and a leader in her neighborhood in church and social matters. She died in Bradley county, July 12, 1869, having borne nine children, only three of whom survived her, namely: (1). Judge John C. Gaut, of Nashville, born February 27, 1813; graduated from the University of Knoxville, in 1837; read law one year in Athens, Tennessee, under Hon. Spencer Jarnagin, afterward United States senator from Tennessee; was admitted to the bar in 1838; settled in Cleveland, in 1839, when there were only a few houses in that place, and practiced law there until 1853, when he was elected by the Legislatue judge of the Fourth judicial circuit, to fill the vacancy left by Judge Keith. Under the amended constitution of the State he was elected by the people to the same position in 1854, and re-elected in 1862, and held the office till he moved to Nashville, where he has practiced law ever since. He stands prominent among the eminent lawyers of the State, and has several times sat on the Supreme bench to try special cases. He has been twice married. First, to Miss Sarah Ann McReynolds, near Athens, Tennessee, in 1837, and had by her two children, John M. Gaut, now an able lawyer at Nashville, and Anna E. Gaut, who married Patrick H. Manlove, a leading Nashville merchant. Judge Gaut's second marriage, was on February 16, 1875, to Mrs. Sallie A. Carter, of Franklin Williamson county, Tennessee, a lady of much beauty, and intellectual and social attractions. (2). George W. Gaut, born December 9, 1816; married in McMinn county, Tennessee, in 1841, Miss Adeline Dorsey, daughter of Rev. Micajah Dorsey, a Methodist minister; followed farming in McMinn county until 1855, when he moved to Missouri, where he died, July 14, 1874, leaving nine or ten children. (3). Judge Jesse H. Gaut, subject of this biography.

Of the children who died before the mother, two died in infancy. A daughter, Mahala Gaut, died the wife of John Dorsey, son of Dimmon Dorsey, a farmer, leaving two children, James A., and Celina Jane, the latter now wife of John Selvidge, of Bradley county. Nancy and Mary Gaut both died unmarried. Minerva Gaut, died in 1852, in Arkansas, wife of A. Taft.

Jesse H. Gaut was born near Athens, McMinn county, Tennessee, November 25, 1824, and grew up in that county; was required to work on his father's farm till seventeen years of age, going to the common schools of the neighborhood, which lasted only a few months each year. By this means, and by studying at home, he acquired a good rudimentary education. When seventeen, he taught school a year at twenty dollars a month. He then attended school at Cleveland one year, under a teacher named H. W. Von Aldehoff, a Prussian, of fine education. He next attended the university at Knoxville two years, studying Latin, geometry, chemistry, surveying, philosophy, etc. March 1, 1848, he began to read law with his brother, John C. Gaut, in Cleveland and after reading with him closely for two years, obtained law license from Charles F. Keith, judge of the circuit court, and Thomas L. Williams, then chancellor of all East Tennessee. He then went into the practice of law at Cleveland, and formed a partnership with his brother, John C. Gaut, which lasted till his brother became judge in November, 1853. Has lived there ever since, in the practice of his profession, and has practiced before the Supreme court of the State every year from 1853 till the present. He has also practiced before the circuit, district and Supreme courts of the United States. He was, for thirty-two years, attorney for what is now the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, and was attorney for the branch Bank of Tennessee, at Athens, from 1855 till 1861. Among the most noted cases in which he was leading attorney, may be mentioned the case of Thomas Hopkins' heirs against Thomas H. Calloway, known as the "Jolly Island case," he being of counsel for Calloway. Another noted case was the Union Consolidated Mining company of Polk county against Black, McCauley and others, involving over half a million of dollars. The Jolly Island case was in the Supreme court several times, where he argued it twice alone. The last time it was argued, his brother, John C. Gaut, and John M. Gaut, nephew of Jesse H. Gaut, aided him and rendered valuable service. The case was finally compromised and settled

ducing any. His mind is essentially of the judicial cast. He eliminates all surplusage from the proof, and addressing himself directly to the judgment of the court or jury, selects the strong point in the case to argue and argues that well. An old lawyer once said of him in open court, "He has such an affidavit face it is impossible to answer him successfully." His personal habits from boyhood have been good. He has never played cards or been intemperate. His greatest ambition is to provide for his family and educate his children well. He is a most sociable man in his manners, and very fond of anecdotes and reminiscence.

HON. PRESLEY T. GLASS.

RIPLEY.

PRESLEY T. GLASS was born in Halifax county, Virginia, October 16, 1821. His parents, Dudley Glass and Nancy Carr, were of Scotch-Irish descent, his remote ancestors having settled in Virginia during the colonial period. His grandfather, Dudley Glass, was a farmer by occupation, a frugal man, of practical good sense, and a Baptist in religion. He was a captain in the Revolutionary war, as was also Maj. Glass' maternal grandfather. He died in 1827. His father, who also bore the name of Dudley, was raised on the farm and inured to habits of industry, thrift and economy. In October of the year following his father's death, he removed with his wife and younger children, three in number, Elizabeth, Presley (the subject of this sketch), and John, the youngest, then an infant, to Tennessee, and settled three miles west of Dresden, the county seat of Weakley county. That section of the State was at that time an almost unbroken wilderness, and the new settlers went to work vigorously to make homes for themselves. Mr. Glass was the owner of a few slaves, whom he put to work clearing land and building houses. A few cabins were erected, and about ten acres of land cleared in time for the next year's planting. He was successful in his farming operations, his economical habits and sound judgment standing him in good stead in his new home. At that early period, neither cotton or tobacco were grown in that section as market crops, the cereals and forage, together with hogs and such vegetables as the immigrants required, being raised. Mr. Glass generally sold his corn and oats to his merchants in sacks, and the first money his son Presley ever earned was for sewing up these sacks at a cent apiece. The father never held office of any kind, but devoted himself wholly to his farm, and soon accumulated a competency, and was regarded as a prosperous man. He was not permitted to enjoy the fruits of his well directed labors in his new home but a short time, having died in the winter of 1831, about six years after his removal to Tennessee. He was prompt and faithful in the discharge of every public and social duty, and his death was a severe loss, not only to his family, but to the new community, in the development of which he had taken an active and useful part.

Maj. Glass' mother was a daughter of Thomas Carr, a well to do farmer, who lived and died in Halifax county, Virginia. Like her husband, she was industrious and frugal, engaging with great energy in all the household duties and industries of the early days, superintending and aiding with her own hands in the spinning and weaving of the cloth which clothed her entire family, both white and black, at least during the milder seasons of the year. In those early times in West Tennessee, a patch of flax was cultivated by almost every family, and the fibre manufactured for home use. Many hours of her children's early life were spent in listening to the whirr of Mrs. Glass' little old fashioned flax wheel, watching the unwinding of the fibres from the reel and the thread taking shape under the dexterous manipulations of her fingers. This flax was often woven into cloth by the colored women, and made into garments for her two small boys. This truly good woman died in 1859, at a ripe old age, respected and beloved by her children and neighbors. She was never a devotee of fashion, her sphere being the domestic circle, and she justly prided herself upon her skill and taste in the management of her household affairs. She was a member of the Baptist church. Industry and piety were her leading characteristics. Of nine children born to her, she left six surviving her, viz.: Thomas, Dabney, Dudley, Elizabeth, Presley T. (subject of this sketch), and John. Elizabeth is the widow of Jeptha Rogers, and has nine children. John, the youngest child, served in the Confederate army, and after the war, was a prominent newspaper editor at Trenton for sixteen years. He died in April, 1882. Dabney was a merchant, and Thomas and Dudley were farmers. The oldest daughter married W. Martin, who came from Virginia to Weakley county, Tennessee, about 1835, and accumulated there a large estate. Their descendants now reside in the town of Martin and vicinity, and are among the most intelligent and influential citizens of that section. One of the sons, Hon. George W. Martin, has been a member of both houses of the General Assembly of Tennessee, and traveled extensively abroad. (For a full account of the Martin family, see sketch of Hon. George W. Martin elsewhere in this volume).

Maj. Glass was raised on the farm of his parents, and

in his [illegible] in such primitive fashion as the [illegible] county afforded. The [illegible] with its stick-and-dirt chimney, [illegible] clapboard roof, its [illegible] and plank [illegible] [illegible] width of the [illegible] [illegible] made in the [illegible] two boys, was [illegible] and the [illegible] pedestrian of the [illegible] Although [illegible] his widowed mother [illegible] upon which he labored [illegible] performing the hard tasks [illegible] the ordinary modes of farm work of that [illegible] Tobacco being the staple product of the [illegible] that period, Maj. Glass [illegible] about its [illegible] and [illegible] to prepare [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] much of the labor [illegible] hands. At [illegible] he began [illegible] to the county [illegible] Landerdale, a man of some culture [illegible] and [illegible] scholar, was princi- [illegible] He [illegible] possession of the Lex- [illegible] and [illegible] license in 1847 [illegible] Wm. and C. Dudley and Chandler Mc[illegible] [illegible] of Law in Dres- [illegible] [illegible] with Hon. Emer- son Etheridge, [illegible] only a year, being [illegible] on account of the widely diverse political views entertained by the two members of the firm.

Maj. Glass first married, on December 20, 1848, in Lauderdale county, Tennessee, Miss Sarah C. Partee, who was born in the adjoining county of Haywood, April 3, 1831, and by her had two children—Col. Hiram D., born September 12, 1849, who is now a successful merchant at Ripley, married Miss Virginia Palmer, daughter of Col. William B. Palmer, of Lauderdale county, and has six children—Mary Lamar, Presley, Hiram, Ada, Sue and Frank; 2. James Nelson, who died in infancy. Mrs. Glass died July 2, 1852, in Gibson Wells, Gibson county, Tennessee. Maj. Glass's ex-wife was Miss Martha S. Partee, a sister of his first wife, to whom he was married August 15, 1855, in Panola county, Mississippi. She was born in Henry county, Tennessee, October 18, 1831, and was a daughter of S. B. Partee [illegible] Miss Edwards, of [illegible]. By this marriage there were two children: 1. Ada Partee, born in Lauderdale county, June 18, 1857, educated at Brownsville and Trenton, Tennessee, and Bethel, Kentucky, at which latter place she graduated. She was married July 4, 1877, to W. P. H. Butler, a [illegible] and [illegible] Baptist minister of Georgia. They [illegible] in Fayette, Tennessee; 2. Mattie Irene, [illegible].

After the death of his second wife, which occurred in November [illegible], Maj. Glass married, on Haywood, county, Tennessee, December 15, 1875, his present wife, Miss Susan Taylor Barbee, daughter of Dr. Allen A. Barbee, of that county, a relative of Rev. Dr. Barbee, of Nashville. Her mother, Susan Taylor, was a daughter of John V. Taylor, of Haywood county. Mrs. Glass was educated at Brownsville, and is a zealous and consistent member of the Methodist church, to which both her parents belonged. She is a lady of strong intellect and of great force of character, plain and simple in her tastes and frugal and domestic in her habits. She has made household economy, horticulture and floriculture matters of careful study all her life, and is exceedingly well informed upon all these subjects. Being gifted with superior taste in all matters in the sphere of woman's duties, she has at all times ordered her household economy with a view to her husband's happiness—in other words, possessing, in an eminent degree, those qualities that make her a help meet indeed, and truly lovely in her husband's eyes.

The many public positions occupied by Maj. Glass during his life, show in what high esteem he has always been held by his fellow citizens. At the age of eighteen he was elected colonel of a regiment of State militia of Weakley county, and held the office two years, 1842 and 1844. In 1847–8, he represented Weakley county in the General Assembly of the State, having been elected as a Democrat. At this time he was only twenty-two years old, and was, by a few days, the youngest member of the Legislature. In 1848 he was presidential elector for his county, Gen. Lewis Cass being at the head of the ticket. During his first legislative experience, he was a member of the committee on the State Lunatic asylum, of which Hon. John M. Bright was chairman. At this session, the plan for the establishment of the asylum, presented and urged by the great philanthropist, Miss Dix, of New York, was adopted by the General Assembly. Maj. Glass earnestly advocated the measure, both in committee and in the House, of which he was a member. He regards with a [illegible] the part he took in securing that grand charity [illegible] the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane. After removing to Lauderdale county, which was in May, 1849, he served as one of the magistrates of that county several years, from 1851 to 1857; from 1850 to 1857, he was one of the trustees of the Ripley Male Academy, and was an alderman of the town of Ripley from 1851 to 1855. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he joined the forces of the Confederacy, and in May, 1861, was appointed commissary with the rank of major, which position he held until May 10, 1865. His first service was with Gen. Cheatham, at Union City, from May, 1861, until the removal of the forces to Columbus, Kentucky, in the autumn following. After the evacuation of Columbus, he went with the army to Island Ten as commissary on the staff of Gen. McCown, where he remained until shortly before it fell into the hands of the Federal forces. He was with McCown at Corinth, until that place was evacuated, in July, 1862, when he was ordered to Chattanooga, where he collected

one million of rations for the subsistence of Gen. Bragg's army on its campaign into Kentucky. He accompanied Gen. McCown on his march from Knoxville, and was with him at the battle of Perryville, returning to Knoxville, in October, 1862, going thence to Readyville, and soon afterward engaging with McCown's command in the memorable battle of Murfreesborough. On the evacuation of Murfreesborough, he was ordered to Shelbyville, traveling all night in the rain. Soon afterward he was relieved from duty with Gen. McCown and ordered by Gen. Polk to report to Gen. Pillow, at Huntsville, Alabama, where he remained on duty until the place was evacuated, July 1, 1863. From Huntsville he went to Marietta, Georgia, where he was stationed until November, when he accompanied Gen. Pillow to Montgomery, Alabama, where he remained until the following June, going thence to Talladega in the same State. He accompanied Gen. Pillow in his expedition to Tunnel Hill, near Dalton, Georgia, where the latter had been ordered to proceed and do what he could toward damaging the tunnel on the Western and Atlantic railroad, in order to cut off supplies from Sherman's army, then commencing its march to the sea. While on the march, Gen. Pillow, learning there was a brigade of Federal troops at LaFayette, determined to make a night attack upon them. The enemy was fortified in the court-house at LaFayette, and after eight or ten hours of fruitless fighting, and the loss of several valuable men, Gen. Pillow concluded to retire. Owing to considerable random firing by the enemy, the horses belonging to the Confederates, which were being held by a small number of men detailed for the purpose, became restive and finally stampeded. The enemy keeping up a damaging fire all the time, the retreat became almost a rout. Maj. Glass, having engaged actively in the conflict, rode among the disordered and scattered troops, composed of Tennesseans and Alabamians, endeavoring to restore order. The first field officer he met was Col. Ball, of Alabama, and having asked him if he could do anything to stop the wild stampede, Ball replied: "Help me to rally them behind this fence." Failing in this effort, Maj. Glass rode a little further and met Col. Neely, who had his brigade drawn up in good order. On putting the same question to him, he replied: "Yes; let the Alabamians get to the rear and I will put a stop to the stampede." Maj. Glass rode down Neely's lines and appealed to the men as Tennesseans to stand firm and do their duty, which they did. Order was soon restored and the Confederate troops marched quietly off, the enemy giving no further pursuit. Gen. Pillow being released soon after this, Maj. Glass was ordered to report to Gen. Dan Adams, then on duty at Talladega, and was then charged with procuring supplies for the commands at Cahaba and Opelika. He was with Gen. Adams when Gen. Wilson assaulted and captured Selma, but succeeded in crossing the river and making his way to Montgomery. Being separated from his official papers, which had been sent with his servant to Demopolis, Alabama, Maj. Glass was permitted by Gen. Adams to go in that direction, with Lieut. Donelson, of Forrest's staff, and made his way to Uniontown, where he found his papers and servant, and remained a few weeks. While there he heard rumors of the surrender of Gen. Johnston, and later on, of Gen. Lee. In the meantime, Gen. Adams had gone to Meridian, Mississippi, from which point Maj. Glass received a dispatch to report there immediately. To that place he repaired promptly, and was paroled, May 10, 1865.

The war over, Maj. Glass returned to his home at Ripley, and spent the remainder of the year in trying to collect up the remains of a once prosperous mercantile and farming business. After settling up his old matters he removed to Memphis and engaged in the commission business for two years. He then moved to Trenton, and conducted editorially the Trenton *Gazette* for one year. Marrying his present wife about this time, he spent one year (1869) on a farm, returning in September of that year to Ripley, and resuming his mercantile business. The business proved a prosperous one, and he continued in it until 1877, when he turned it over to his son and devoted himself exclusively to farming, in which he is at present engaged.

In 1882, he was elected representative from Lauderdale county in the State Legislature. He was made chairman of the committee on agriculture, and was recognized as the leader in the house of the agricultural interests of the State. He was the author of the bill making important and valuable changes in the fish laws of the State, and also of the act creating the agricultural experiment station at Knoxville, under the direction of the University of Tennessee, at that place. He supported by his vote and advocacy the act creating a railroad commission, and took an active and leading part in all the important legislation of the session. He was the friend and advocate of all measures looking to the suppression of the use of ardent spirits, and introduced and warmly supported the bill to pay in full all bonds of the State held by educational institutions, in or out of the State, including especially the three hundred thousand dollars of Tennessee State bonds held by the Peabody Institute, of Baltimore. The advocacy of these measures attracted public attention to Maj. Glass, and gave him a position among the foremost of Tennessee legislators. He voted for the 50-3 settlement of the State debt, but would have preferred a settlement at 60-6, if such a settlement had been practicable; but the temper of the public mind was such that fear was felt upon the part of conservative State credit men that, should the proposition to settle at 50-3 fail, from any cause, repudiation of the entire debt would probably be the final result.

Maj. Glass was a candidate for the Democratic nomination to Congress before the convention of that party at Dyersburg, September 9, 1884. After more than

two thousand ballots had been taken he withdrew from the contest, although he had frequently come within three or four votes of the necessary two thirds of all the votes cast. After a session of five days, the convention adjourned, late on Saturday night, September 13, having failed to make a nomination. The adjournment was to the following Thursday, and the convention met pursuant thereto at Trenton, Tennessee. Maj. Glass was not present at Trenton, nor was his name placed before the convention until after several hundred ballotings had taken place. He was then brought forward by the delegations from Gibson and Crockett counties, and nominated under the majority rule, it having been found impossible to effect a nomination under the two thirds rule. He immediately entered the field and made a thorough canvass of the entire district. Hon. Emerson Etheridge became his competitor, but no proposition being made by him for a joint canvass, Maj. Glass being already in the field, they each canvassed separately. Mr. Etheridge being decidedly the strongest Republican in the district, brought out the entire strength of his party, increasing his vote more than three thousand over that of Capt. Lyle, who had made the race against Hon. Rice A. Pierce, two years previously. Maj. Glass was also strongly opposed by two of the Democratic newspapers of the district, on account of the manner in which he was nominated, and many of the personal friends of Hon. Rice A. Pierce opposed him with intense bitterness. Notwithstanding all this opposition, he was elected by a majority of nearly twenty five hundred over his competitor, and the two papers of his own party that opposed him ceased to exist immediately after the election.

Maj. Glass' politics began to take shape when he was very young. His father was a Jackson man. When Crockett and Fitzgerald made the race for Congress, Maj. Glass took sides with Fitzgerald's followers, and as he investigated the political history of the country he began to affiliate himself with the Democratic party. He has always taken a leading interest in politics, but has been uniformly conservative; for example, he did not believe in the expediency of secession, and doubted the constitutionality of it. In his contests for the Legislature and for Congress his speeches have been mainly on the agricultural and business interests of the country—first, to show that agriculture is the great industry of the country, that more than one half the population are engaged in it, and, consequently, are entitled to a large recognition at the hands of the Federal Government. He is in favor of a tariff for revenue, so adjusted within revenue limits as to afford protection to all American industries, and believes that the protective policy, together with our navigation laws, has been the chief cause of the loss to America of the carrying trade which we enjoyed in 1855. In other words we have fostered our manufacturing industries to the great detriment of our carrying trade, building up the one as hot house plants, and almost destroying the other.

His election to Congress by a brilliant majority, is to be accounted for on two grounds. First, his moral character; and, secondly, the interest he has always manifested on the stump, in the Legislature, and as editor, in the agricultural interests of the State, and especially of his own district, comprising the counties of Haywood, Lauderdale, Dyer, Obion, Lake, Weakley, Gibson, and Crockett—one of the most productive agricultural districts in the State. Secondly: In 1860, he supported Stephen A. Douglas, believing he was one of the few men living who was able to prevent war between the States; and being devoted to the union of the States, Maj. Glass did not favor secession till the integrity of the Union was broken by the secession of South Carolina, when he thought it was better for the South to stand together, and favored the secession of Tennessee.

As a speaker, he has good command of language, and states his propositions with a clearness that shows he has mastered the subjects he handles, and is familiar with the history of political questions. His ambition seems all unselfish, and he aims only at the good of the country with which his own interests are identified.

His character was formed on the farm. His parents were never rich, and their children were required to do some farm work. He had but little money during his minority, and was never disposed to be extravagant. His tastes were simple and his habits economical. His patrimony was quite small, and he early recognized the fact that he must use both economy and industry in order to rise in the world; and in not having the advantage of a collegiate education, he was put at a disadvantage with many of his contemporaries; but having ambition to do good and make himself useful, he engaged in mercantile business, and pursued it with diligence and energy, and whilst he gave up the practice of law very early, he kept up his habits of reading, and studied closely the history of his own country, and especially the lives of the founders of American institutions. He mingled freely with the masses, learned their struggles and difficulties, and was always in sympathy with them. He studied closely the industrial interests of the people, and was always opposed to monopolies, and regarded with keen apprehension the growing corporations of the land, believing that there is intelligence and virtue enough in the masses to govern the country successfully, and that capital in the hands of a very small minority ought not to be allowed to direct the legislation of the country in its interest, to the detriment and partial enslavement of the majority. Being a practical man, on the stump he does not say sharp things, nor tell anecdotes, but any assemblage of people that listens to him must see clearly his positions, and the reasons that

sustain them. Hence, his powerful influence as a speaker. He is always calm, collected, dealing in facts and figures, and draws his illustrations of an idea or a policy from the results of its own history, and back through American history, and into the depths of antiquity, where it first began. He never possessed great money-making capacity, and worked harder than most men to accomplish what he has in the way of property. He has drawn around himself a following, because the people came to have confidence in his honesty and integrity; and when in office he always guarded the public treasury with great vigilance. Hence, he was not looked on with great favor by those having jobs; and never considered popularity worth the cost, unless it followed as the reward of correct conduct.

In religion he is a Baptist, and has been liberal to the Baptists and Methodists especially, as his wife is a member of the Methodist church. He is a Sunday-school teacher, but not an officer in his church.

As a speaker and conversationalist, he is always instructive, and always a surprise, for the reason that he is so original in his expressions and modes of thought. Very clearly he is a man that wears his own head, does his own thinking, and is utterly free from pretense and mere sham and show. He appears in this volume, not only as a representative Tennessee congressman, but a representative Tennessee man, of the best type.

During his brief service in Congress, Maj. Glass has shown himself an attentive and useful member, ever alive to the material interests of the country, and laboring earnestly to promote the welfare of the farming and industrial classes, whose claims on the fostering legislation of the government have been, to a great extent, subordinated to far less important matters. On March 6, 1886, he delivered a well prepared speech upon a bill, introduced by himself, to promote agriculture. The intention of the bill was to enlarge the scope of commercial agents, by requiring them to embrace in their reports to the State and treasury departments the subject of agriculture as well as of commerce and manufactures, and in its advocacy Maj. Glass delivered a most practical argument. The limits of the present sketch allow only the publication here of the following extracts, which will give a fair sample of the speaker's style, and his strong, effective manner of presenting facts and arguments: "Under the present law, our consuls are required to procure and transmit to the department of State accurate commercial information of their districts, and to report the prices-current of merchandise as often as may be required to the treasury department. Now this bill would have them to procure and transmit, through the same channels, information of the condition and prospects, monthly, of the crops within the limits of their consulates, so that the facts may be compiled and embraced in the monthly bulletins of the crop reports of the commissioner of agriculture; and also to give at least once a year, or oftener if so required by the State department, the prices-current of all such merchandise and farm products, orchard and garden, as are imported into the ports of their consulates, thereby giving to the farmers of our country a full knowledge of the character and quantity of the products of the soil of the countries where this government has a consul, in order that our people may be informed as to when there may be a demand and a market for their surplus products of the soil and the prices current of the same. We can not give to the farmer too much information on this subject. And it is certainly the duty of the government to do this much to advance so great and overshadowing an industry, particularly when it can be done at so small a cost. The agriculturists of the country must become more self-asserting and enforce their just demands for larger and broader recognition in the legislation of Congress. It is the duty of the government to provide for this large and useful class of our population all such information as will entitle them to know where to find the best and dearest markets for their products and to remove as far as practicable all obstacles to their access to them. This becomes imperative, in view of the fact that most of the farm products have tended downward for years in price, and many have reached a price below which there is no margin above the cost of production.

"Legislation should be directed to the end that the farmer be given the freedom of the open markets of the world and all proper facilities afforded him for the transportation and exportation of his products to any market, domestic and foreign. This very numerous class seeks no exclusive privileges, but only such as are enjoyed by every other class in the land. This they have a right to demand, and Congress should not deny it to them. The law should compel our consuls to gather and furnish this agricultural information, that the commissioner may scatter it broadcast over the land.

"There is no good reason why our consuls should confine their reports to the commodities exported from the countries to which they are accredited. Let them embrace all articles imported of considerable value, especially of the products of the soil, the mine, and the workshop, the character of farm tools used in cultivating crops, and whether of domestic or foreign manufacture. This will give our industrial population a better idea of the best markets for their surplus products, and when and where to export them. The masses need information on these subjects, and it is the duty of the government to procure and furnish it. It can be done through government agency at much less cost to the citizens than through private channels. A broad and liberal policy in this direction should be inaugurated and carried out.

"The farms of the United States are worth more than ten billions, a larger sum than is invested in any

other staple industry, and the annual returns from these farms exceed three billion dollars. The manufacturing industries of our country produce annually, in round numbers, five billions three hundred and sixty nine millions, but more than half of this is the cost of raw material, leaving as the gross value of the products of manufacture one billion nine hundred and seventy five million—little more than one half the value of the farm products. Agriculture furnishes employment to a greater number of laborers than any other occupation. About fifty two per cent. of our entire population are engaged in this industry or are dependent upon it for a living. Of the seven million six hundred and seventy thousand farmers, about four millions own the farms they cultivate, and nearly four millions are farm laborers. Let us dignify this great industry by giving to it a larger and broader recognition in the legislation of this body. Let tardy justice be done that class who toil in the field and the shop and are the most law-abiding, patriotic and useful class in the land. This country is pre-eminently agricultural, and in the very nature of things must continue to remain such."

COL. MATTHEW C. GALLAWAY.

MEMPHIS.

THE eminent editor whose name stands at the head of this biography, and who is recognized as one of the ablest, most erudite, and most successful journalists of the South, was born in Huntsville, Alabama, March 5, 1820, but was raised in Morgan and Lawrence counties of that State. His father, Wiley Gallaway, was a native of Oglethorpe county, Georgia, came to Alabama, in 1818, located at Huntsville, moved from that place to Morgan county, in 1822, and settled near where Danville in that county now is, and was one of the first school teachers in the State of Alabama. He married, at Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1817. In 1821, he moved from Morgan to Lawrence county, and taught school there until about 1830, when he was elected probate judge of Lawrence county, which office he held about twenty-seven years. In 1859, he moved to Texas with his two daughters, Mrs. James Townsend and Mrs. James Wise, and there died and was buried at a place called Lone Pine, in his seventy fifth year. Judge Gallaway was known as the finest scholar of his day and State. He was also a most popular man, as is evidenced by his having held an elective office for so long a time. His integrity, honesty and inflexibility of character winning for him the implicit confidence of the entire community. The family strength in the county is also seen in the remarkable fact, that at one time, while he was the probate judge, his son, William M. Gallaway, was the circuit judge, elected by the Legislature, and his nephew, Amos P. Gallaway, was, at the same time, sheriff of the same county. This concentration of office in his family, however, defeated him at the succeeding election, but at the election next ensuing, he was re-elected probate judge by an almost unanimous vote, the people not appreciating his services until they had had a trial of getting along without them four years. He was succeeded by his brother-in-law, Judge Charles Gibson, and Judge James H. McDonald, his son in law, now fills the position, showing that the office has been in the family ever since 1830, except the brief interval before mentioned.

The Gallaway family is of Scotch Irish origin, and came over to Oglethorpe county, Georgia, just prior to the Revolution, in which three brothers took part on the patriot side. Many descendants of the stock now live in North Carolina and Georgia.

Col. Gallaway's paternal grandfather, Matthew Gallaway, a native of Oglethorpe county, Georgia, died in Morgan county, Alabama, in 1822. He married Mary East, who lived to the advanced age of ninety-six, and died in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, having gone back to that State after the death of her husband. Hon. E. H. East, of Nashville, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, is a descendant of the same East family.

The "C" in Col. Gallaway's name stands for Campbell, he having been named for Colin Campbell, a conspicuous character in Scottish history, and the Gallaways and Campbells being of kith and kin.

Col. Gallaway's mother, nee Miss Mary McDowell, was the daughter of John McDowell, a native Irishman, who came to this country, the only one of his family, when a boy. He settled first in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, thence to Lawrence county, Alabama, and thence to Moulton, where he engaged in the hat trade and made a handsome property. In early manhood, he served as an American soldier in the Revolutionary war, for which he drew a pension till his death at Moulton, Alabama, in 1841, eighty odd years of age. Col. Gallaway's mother was a member of the Baptist church, and was celebrated for her piety, charity and fine practical sense, just the wife, indeed, for an educated man like her husband. The fine vein of broad, every day business sense that characterizes the son, was derived from the mother, whom, in this respect, and in his keen sense of the ludicrous, as well as in physique, he more resembles than he does his father. As will be seen, however, from his

A. L. Gallaway

portrait accompanying this sketch, Col. Gallaway takes also after his father's side, whose mother was an East, and there is a striking resemblance between Judge East and Col. Gallaway, as will appear on comparing their portraits in this volume. Col. Gallaway's mother died at Moulton, Alabama, in 1855, at the age of fifty seven, leaving six children, all of whom are dead, except the oldest, the subject of this sketch. He has adopted two of his nieces, Lucille and Mary Mc. Wise, daughters of his sister, Elizabeth Gallaway Wise, who died in 1867, leaving these two daughters to his care. Lucille Wise is now the wife of James V. Fussell, a leading merchant at Forrest City, Arkansas, and has one child living, Annie, and one dead, Fanny Gallaway, named in honor of Col. Gallaway's wife. Mary Mc. Wise married James A. White, a stock dealer at Pulaski, Tennessee, and has three children, one, Fanny Wilkes, also named for Mrs. Gallaway.

One of Col. Gallaway's cousins, Mrs. John Malone, *nee* Miss Sallie A. Reedy, is distinguished for having written more poetry of a high order than any poetess in the South.

Having received the advantages of a common school education up to the age of sixteen, Col. Gallaway's father then placed him in his office as deputy clerk, and there his history begins, which, *en passant*, it may be well to say, was rather boisterous and tempestuous. Indeed, he was celebrated as being the wildest boy in the county. When his father found he could not manage him, he entered into a conspiracy with Hon. Thomas M. Peters, since chief justice of Alabama, for the purpose of bringing about a reformation in the wayward youngster. The terms of the conspiracy were, that his father should disinherit him and Judge Peters, then editor of the Moulton *News*, should take him into his printing office to see what could be made of him. They did not have to wait long for the opportunity, for one day young Gallaway whipped a youngster about his own age most terribly. According to the programme, then, when Gallaway went to his father's office as usual, his father took him to the door and told him to go; never to put his foot in his father's house or office again; that he had tried to control him and had failed, and now he must face the world and take care of himself. Gallaway flew to his mother for comfort and intercession, but she being in the secret also, ordered him out of the house. Here was a perplexity. Although the mother permitted him to get his clothes, she would not relent in her banishment. Taking a seat on the court-house fence steps, the young man seriously contemplated the situation, and was lost in wondering what he would do, when Judge Peters, answering to his cue, saw him, and, as if by accident, passed by, and inquired, "Why so sad? What's the matter?" The matter was explained. Peters seemed greatly distressed, offered his sympathy and promised to intercede, provided Gallaway would go to work in his office and change his wild course of living. He promised to give him one hundred dollars for his services the first year, without board, and try and induce his parents to let him board at home, provided he promised to do better. That night the arrangements were perfected, and next morning young Gallaway was duly installed in the printing office. It was in November, 1836, the day of the presidential election between White and Van Buren. The foreman tied a newspaper around him and put him to rolling off election tickets. Three hours' work blistered his hands till they bled. Next day he was put to learning the cases, and in three months from that day he could beat any man in the office setting type, and did set up most of the type for the weekly paper that year. He not only did that, but rolled the forms, did most of the press work on an old fashioned hand press, mailed the papers to subscribers, and was so energetic and so changed in his conduct for a year, that, at the end of his engagement with Peters, his father purchased the office and made him a present of it. Accordingly, he became a newspaper proprietor and publisher, in November, 1837, when only seventeen years old, and continued to publish his paper in Moulton from that date until August, 1840. About that time he was visited by John H. Tice, since celebrated as a meteorologist, and who recently died at St. Louis, who came at the instance of the Democrats of Tuscumbia, Alabama, and induced him to remove his office to Tuscumbia, at which place he and Tice started the first Democratic paper, the *Franklin Democrat*, in opposition to the *North Alabamian*, then edited by Asa Messenger. The contest of 1840 was celebrated for its excitement and bitterness, and Gallaway, young as he was, took an active part in that canvass, and made quite a reputation in it as an editor. In 1841, he sold out the *Democrat* to A. C. Matthews, removed to Decatur, Alabama, and bought an interest in the *Southern Mercury*, in connection with William G. Stephenson. There he married, July 21, 1842, Miss Fanny B. Barker, at the residence of her uncle, Col. L. S. Banks.

In December, 1842, he sold out and did not again engage in the newspaper business till January, 1811, when he purchased the Florence *Gazette*, the oldest paper in the State, having been established in 1819. At that place, he was eminently successful in the newspaper business. There were many bitter contests for Congress in the Florence district, in which he always took a prominent part. In 1850, there was much excitement in regard to the passage of the compromise measures. Gen. George S. Houston, afterward governor and United States senator, had long represented that district in Congress, but had retired and was succeeded by David Hubbard, who announced himself an avowed disunionist, on account of the compromise measures. Gallaway, although a secessionist, did not believe those measures cause sufficient for a dissolution of the Union, and determined Hubbard should be beaten. On account of his ability as a canvasser and stump speaker,

arrested—probably a dozen times—and confined in jail one night, only for utterances in a free and unshackled press, which, however, the judge, a carpet bagger, regarded as contempt of court. The citizens of Memphis came to tear the jail down, but Gallaway forbade them. These events, and the fierce and bitter tone of his articles, made the *Avalanche* the most noted paper of the South for the time. This war of the *Avalanche* continued till August, 1869, when Hon. D. W. C. Senter, having been elected governor with the avowed purpose of enfranchising the rebels, the tone of the *Avalanche* was modified, having gained the important point for which it had so persistently contended, the enfranchisement of the rebel soldiers and their sympathisers.

In the meantime, Col. A. J. Kellar, who had become a part owner in the *Avalanche*, seemed disposed to go too far in the opposite extreme. This produced a disagreement between Gallaway and Kellar, resulting in the latter purchasing the former's interest in the *Avalanche*, in April, 1870.

Col. Gallaway then bought stock in the Memphis *Appeal*, and became connected with that paper in May, 1870, at which time there were thirty stockholders. He and Col. J. M. Keating, his present partner, began purchasing the interests of the other stockholders, and these two now own the entire paper and edit it. To show the success of this paper, reference need only be made to the fact that, in 1868, the *Appeal* sold at public auction for twenty-one thousand dollars, and that in August, 1883, one hundred thousand dollars was offered for it and refused.

Col. Gallaway has become celebrated in the South as authority on the *code duello*, and has acted as second in two *affaires du honneur*. He has favored and still advocates duelling as a peace measure, believing that when the code is established and punctiliously observed, it prevents instead of causing the shedding of blood. He was second in the celebrated duel in which H. C. Chambers killed Col. W. H. Lake, both of Mississippi; was also second in the duel between George R. Phelan and James Brazzallaire, in which the latter was badly wounded. On account of his recognized familiarity with the code, he has been selected as referee during the last twenty years in scores of personal difficulties, which were all satisfactorily settled, except in the two cases named, and which were considered impossible to adjust amicably. Col. Gallaway is an extremist in everything—friendships, enmities and charities, but is very magnanimous and forgiving, and without malice. As long as the cause exists he is pugnacious, but as soon as that is removed, he relents and shows an unbounded generosity.

In politics, he has always been a Democrat without variation, and though he has made more office-holders than any man in the South, has never sought or held office himself, except that of postmaster, before mentioned. He has been a delegate to nearly all the party State conventions, and twice a delegate to national Democratic conventions. He has never been a public speaker, for the reason that he can never think consecutively on his feet, becoming bewildered as soon as he rises to speak. On this account, as well as for other reasons, he has never been a candidate for office, and declined nomination for the Legislature.

As an evidence of his generosity and kindness, he and his wife, though they have no children of their own, have raised, during the forty years of their married life, some thirty children, who needed protectors, orphan kin, either on his or her side. Col. Gallaway joined the Odd Fellows when a young man, but has not taken any interest in secret societies. Though a firm believer in the Christian religion, he belongs to no church, entertaining liberal views, and opposing sectarianism. In his younger days, he lived a stormy life that led to excesses, but for several years past has been living in quietness and tranquillity. The conflicts which he used formerly to engage in, and which were suited to his nature, are now abhorrent to him in his anxiety for peace and a serene old age.

When the war began, he had, as postmaster, ten thousand dollars belonging to the United States government. This amount was seized by military force of the Confederate government, but so soon as peace was declared, he was sued for the recovery of this money by the United States government and judgment obtained, which was subsequently paid by him. Per contra, the Federal forces used his house in Memphis as headquarters for nearly two years after the war, took about two thousand dollars' worth of furniture and silverware when they left, and did him other damage, but for all this he has never received anything.

The episode in his life, when his father disinherited him, marks the beginning of the manhood of Col. Gallaway. From that day, he resolved to be a man, and by energy and close attention to business, has succeeded in every newspaper with which he has been connected, until now he is half owner of one of the finest newspaper properties in the South, and is classed among the solid men of his city. His caustic style of writing has given him his success, for it gave notice to all the world that the editor is a man true to himself, swearing in no man's word, *librata suis ponderibus*.

The following extract from a biographical work, recently published in Memphis, shows how he is estimated as an editor in that city. "Col. M. C. Gallaway commenced his editorial career in 1837, when only seventeen years of age, and has been connected with the press ever since, and during that time has written more than any southern journalist now living. In May, 1870, he purchased an interest in the *Appeal*, which, outside of Louisville, is regarded as the ablest and most popular of all the southern Democratic newspapers, as is attested by its large circulation. Col. Gallaway is ardent and enthusiastic in his temperament, and is therefore

extreme in his friendships and his enmities. He defends his friends with the same energy that he attacks his opponents. Without the wit of Prentice, he more [illegible] the great Kentucky editor in with[illegible] sarcasm, biting irony, and crushing ridicule, than any writer of the South.

Mrs. Gallaway was educated at Huntsville, Alabama, and was teaching school when Col. Gallaway married her. She is a lady of extraordinary character of strong, vigorous intellect, judgment almost infallible, and is consulted, not only by her husband, but by friends, for her advice in important matters. She is a strong advocate of woman's rights, but has never gone to the extreme of woman's suffrage, which she thinks would sink rather than elevate her sex. In her own vigorous mind, she believes woman intellectually the equal of man, and consequently ought to have the same rights. Her charity has been unbounded. She was elected president of the Home for the Homeless prior to the war, and bought a lot on which to build a charitable institution, which was not constructed, on account of the war coming on. After the war, she converted this institution into a refuge for maimed Confederate soldiers, which, for several years she kept up by soliciting contributions from the public, and often from her own means. The first few years after the conflict between the States, her door was the hammering place for maimed Confederate soldiers, their orphans and widows. In order to benefit this class, she got up what was called the "Fanny Thruston Society," and invited distinguished lecturers throughout the South to address the public, and from the proceeds of these lectures, she raised thousands of dollars, which were appropriated for the benefit of this class. In 1866, she conceived the idea of erecting a monument to the Confederate soldiers, and by persistent importunities, succeeded in raising about five thousand dollars which built the splendid monument now in Elmwood cemetery, Memphis, erected to the memory of those noble men.

Mrs. Gallaway is first and foremost in all works of charity in Memphis; is the oldest communicant of the Cumberland Presbyterian church in that city; when able, has been a regular teacher in the Sunday-school; and has always been president or controller of societies for the benefit of the church. Justice is the star that directs her footsteps, and her regard for truth and her aversion for falsehood, are leading traits in her character. Her sense of duty controls her in everything. Every one who knows her—so implicit is their faith in her sense of justice and her fine judgement—refers to her for opinions. But the highest praise of all is, that though married forty two years, she has never given her husband a cross word. Her motto seems to have been, "Beware of the first quarrel." No woman in the South is better known or more respected than she for a character which all who know her regard as faultless, and in Memphis she is treasured as one of the jewels of the city.

MAJ. GILBERT V. RAMBAUT.

MEMPHIS.

MAJ. GILBERT V. RAMBAUT was born in Petersburg, Virginia, February 13, 1837, and lived there until his twenty first year. He never attended college, but took a thorough course in the academies of Petersburg, beginning his education under Prof. McGhee, continuing it under Prof. Thomas D. Davidson, now of Abingdon, Virginia, and finishing at a military school under Lieut. Bass, at the age of seventeen. His tastes all ran in the direction of a mercantile life, and as soon as he left school, he went into the tobacco business with his father at Petersburg. Wishing to get into a newer and wider field of enterprise, he concluded to take the advice of Horace Greeley to "go west and grow up with the country." In February, 1858, he moved to Memphis, Tennessee, and engaged in the tobacco business which he followed for one year. He then sold out and went into the hotel business as clerk at the Worsham House, and shortly afterward bought out the proprietor and formed the firm of Rambaut & Cox, who carried on the hotel until the beginning of the war. In the meantime, he had become engaged in railroading, in company with the firm of Hopper & Co., and had taken a contract to build a railroad through Attala county, Mississippi, the road being an extension of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad, which was projected from Canton, Mississippi, to Tuscumbia, Alabama.

When the war broke out, he left Mr. Cox in charge of the hotel and enlisted for the Confederate service, entering Forrest's old regiment as a private in company H, commanded by Capt. McDonald. He served through the war with Forrest, and took part in all his battles and campaigns with two brief exceptions; once during the Fort Pillow raid, when he had been left in command at Columbus, Mississippi, and the other time at the Memphis fight, when, having been ordered back to Macon, Mississippi, from Oxford, Mississippi, on business, and though telegraphed by his general, failed to join his command before they left.

After the battle of Fort Donelson, when Forrest, who

had cut through the enemy's lines and escaped with his regiment, was called upon by the war department to make a report, it was written by Maj. Rambaut, at the dictation of Forrest. After the battle of Shiloh, where he was slightly wounded in the hand, he was one of ten men who went with Forrest, who had been brevetted brigadier-general and sent into Middle Tennessee, and when Forrest was put in command of a brigade of cavalry and sent with Bragg on his Kentucky campaign, he acted as commissary of the brigade. He and his friend, Maj. John P. Strange, and Gen. Forrest were all promoted for gallantry in the battle of Murfreesborough, which was fought on Gen. Forrest's birth day July 21, 1862—but their commissions were not received before going into the Kentucky campaign, and after the the return to Murfreesborough, Strange and Rambaut were offered commissions as colonel and lieutenant-colonel, respectively, in the field, in the new command which Forrest was forming. On the morning that they were to be assigned to duty, they were about to part from Gen. Forrest, in the office of Gen. Joseph B. Palmer, at Murfreesborough, when Forrest, who had become deeply attached to them while they had served on his staff, expressed with great feeling his regret that their relations were to be severed. Moved by this, they threw up their appointments as field officers, and continued on the staff, Maj. Rambaut starting for Richmond that night to bring out the commissions for the whole staff, his, Strange's and Forrest's bearing date July 24, 1862.

In February, 1863, while returning from the second fight at Fort Donelson, he was captured near Kinderhook, Tennessee, by the command of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, whom he had known at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, when Davis was a lieutenant in the regular United States army. He was treated with great kindness, and after being kept at Nashville on parole for about three weeks, was sent to Camp Chase and thence to Fort Delaware. After two weeks at Fort Delaware, he was exchanged at City Point, Virginia, reported to the war department at Richmond, and rejoined his command during the Streight raid, having been in the hands of the enemy about three months. Maj. Strange, who was his most intimate friend before, during and since the war, was with him in prison.

In a skirmish at Dillard's plantation, between Pontotoc and Harrisburg, July 12, 1864, Maj. Rambaut was wounded in the knee, but did not leave the field. During the campaign in the "western district," he was in seventeen fights in thirteen days. On one occasion, he was in command, with Gen. Forrest serving on his staff. Forrest had left him at Trenton, Tennessee, in command of one company, a lot of dismounted men, and Morton's battery of four guns and seven ammunition wagons, the whole force amounting to about one hundred and twenty-five men, with orders to proceed to Kenton station, while he, with the rest of the command, was engaged in tearing up the railroad. When within about two miles of Kenton, he was informed by a citizen that it was occupied by the enemy, two hundred and fifty strong, entrenched in a stockade. Having his orders to camp at the place, and being convinced that Gen. Forrest was aware of the fact that it was in possession of the enemy, he concluded to make an attack and dislodge them, if possible. Having made his plans, he was advancing to the attack, having driven in the Federal skirmishers, when Gen. Forrest galloped up and called to him to know what he had done, and being informed, told him to carry out his designs, but instead of taking command himself, acted as a member of Maj. Rambaut's staff during the fight. This was a very neat compliment from a gallant commander to an equally gallant subordinate. Maj. C. S. Seay, of Gen. Forrest's staff, acted as Maj. Rambaut's adjutant. The enemy were driven in, and fire from the artillery being opened upon them, they surrendered at the second discharge.

He served through the Hood campaign in Tennessee, in 1864, and when Gen. Forrest, commanding the rear guard on the retreat from Nashville, after holding the town of Columbia for five days, had fallen back and routed the enemy between the Tennessee river and Pulaski, thus putting an end to the pursuit, he sent Maj. Rambaut to bear the dispatch to Gen. Hood.

Surrendering at Gainesville, Alabama, on the 13th of May, 1865, he returned to Memphis with the intention of going at once to Mobile, Alabama, to enter into business with Mr. Weaver, of Columbus, Mississippi. Changing his plans, he went into the grocery and cotton business with his father-in-law, Mr. E. M. Apperson, at Memphis, and remained with him up to June 1, 1885, and is now devoting his time to the management of the Union Stock Yard and Fertilizer Company, of which company he is the largest stockholder.

Previous to the war, Maj. Rambaut was a Whig, and twice voted against secession, but went into the war in defense of his adopted State. Since the war, he has voted with the Democrats, but has never sought or held political office.

He has been actively connected with the public interests and public education in Memphis, and has served as a member of the city school board for the past twelve years. He served as president of the board for two years, under the old system, and when the charter was amended, in 1883, vacating all the offices, he was one of five commissioners appointed by the governor, was elected by them president, and served until January, 1884, when he was elected by the people, and again made president. He was re-elected a commisioner by the people in January, 1886, with the present taxing district officers, for a term of four years. He was a director in the Planters Insurance Company of Memphis, from its organization till 1882. He has been president of the Mechanics' Building and Loan Association from its organization, in 1877, to the present time. He is one

Paris. Richard Rambaut, a merchant at Petersburg, went to Baltimore to buy his flour, met the young and beautiful widow at the house of a friend, also a French *emigre*, and courted and married her. The mother married again, a Captain La Touche, of the French navy, whom she also met in Baltimore, at the house of Madame LaMoricire, one of those unfortunate refugees also. The famous French philosopher, the Duke De La-Rochefoucald, was a direct ancestor. The early history of the family is that of the "*La Roche*," who founded the town of LaRochelle, in France. It is related of the Duc De Tour LaRoche that he was considered the most polite gentleman at the court of Louis XVI., and that he walked on the scaffold with a rose-bud in his button hole, for which he spent his last franc, and taking his laced chapeau from his head, placed it under his left arm and bowed with inimitable grace to his executioner. This incident is related in an account in *Harper's Magazine* of famous French aristocrats. Maj. Rambaut's grandmother was the Countess Elize Warrenne De LaRoche, and the Duchess LaRochefoucald, at the time of her second marriage, but as *all* titles had been done away with by the Revolution, she was only called Mademoiselle and Madame.

Maj. Rambaut's mother, Miss Jane Hammond, was the daughter of Joel Leroy Hammond, who was born in South Carolina, at Hammond's Mountain, and was of the same family with Senator Hammond. He moved to Petersburg, Virginia, in early manhood, and was for many years a merchant in that city, and held, for a long time, an office in the civil service of the United States. His wife (Maj. Rambaut's maternal grandmother) was a Miss Durell, the daughter of Rebecca Douglas, the only daughter of Sir Robert Douglas, of Tiddesdale, Scotland. She was accustomed to wear the old Douglas crest, and at the burial place of the family, in old Blandford church, Petersburg, one of the tombs also bears the crest of the Douglases. A picture of the old family home is painted on a panel over the mantel in the dining-room of the old Rambaut homestead in Petersburg

Maj. Rambaut began life with nothing but his talents and his energy. He received no inheritance, but has made what he has by working for it. He is upright in his transactions, looking well to his reputation. He has few enemies. He is characterized by strength of determination and tenacity of purpose. When he undertakes an enterprise he brings all his energies to bear upon it. His strong points are perseverance and the power of concentration.

GEN. JOSEPH B. PALMER.

MURFREESBOROUGH.

THIS gentleman, distinguished as a lawyer, a political orator, a Confederate general, a Mason of prominence, and a man of high-toned honor and fidelity to principle in all the walks of life, appears in this volume as one of the best specimens of the native-born, representative Tennessean. He first saw the light in Rutherford county, Tennessee, November 1, 1825. His father, Dr. W. H. Palmer, a native of Halifax county, Virginia, came to Tennessee and married about the year 1822, and settled in Rutherford county. His uncle, Dr. Jeffrey Palmer, of Halifax county, Virginia, was a man of considerable distinction as a physician and scholar in his day, and died leaving an only daughter, now residing in Richmond, Virginia. Gen. Palmer's grandfather, Moses Palmer, was a man of prominence and ability in the "Old Dominion," and by his exertions, and through his means, the thriving town of Halifax Court-house was chiefly built.

The mother of Gen. Palmer was Miss Mildred Johns. Her father was Joseph B. Johns, a native of Halifax county, Virginia, who married in Virginia, and came to Tennessee about the beginning of the present century. He first settled near Nashville, but subsequently moved to Rutherford county and became a large planter. He died, leaving four sons and five daughters.

Gen. Palmer's parents both died when he was very young, leaving him their only surviving child, consequently he was raised by his grandfather. The mother died first, and shortly after the father went to the Northwest country and took a prominent part in the Black Hawk war, settling, at its close, in Illinois, where he practiced medicine until the time of his death.

Thus left an orphan, he was brought up by his grandparents, on their farm, and was taught to do all the work incidental to the life of a farmer's boy up to the age of seventeen, which was the means of inculcating habits of industry, and laid the foundation of his splendid physical constitution. His educational advantages were at first confined to the old field schools, which were then so common in the country. On January 1, 1844, he entered Union University at Murfreesborough, where he pursued his studies more than two years. After leaving the university, he was under the private tutorage of Rev. Dr. Joseph Eaton for several years. He then began life for himself as a school-teacher, his institution being located about four miles west of Murfreesborough, where, for one year, he conducted one of the largest and most successful schools ever taught by any one man in Rutherford county, the school often reaching over one hundred pupils. The

students of this school are now scattered all over Rutherford County, heads of families, and still greatly attached to their teacher, personally and otherwise. After this he began to read law at Murfreesborough, in the office of Hardy M. Burton, who died in 1852, United States consul at the island of St. John. He was admitted to the bar at the March term of the circuit court of Murfreesborough, in 1848, by Judge Samuel Anderson, one of the ablest circuit judges who ever presided in Tennessee, and has, with the exception of the period of the war, continued to practice successfully, with a full practice in all the courts up to this time. He has always been fond of his profession, very studious, and very attentive to the causes of his clients.

In the sectional strife which preceded the outbreak of the war, Gen. Palmer, who had always been a straight Whig, was a staunch Union man, and made many speeches to the people of Rutherford and adjoining counties in favor of the Union, and against a resort to arms to settle the difficulties of the country, maintaining throughout that the genius of our government required a settlement by reason and diplomacy, and not by force, but when force came, and President Lincoln called troops into the field to settle the difficulty, as a melancholy fact he recognized that the Union was broken, and that there was no other chance to adjust the strife except on the field. When this assurance came he unhesitatingly took sides with the South, and raised for the southern service, first a company, and then a regiment of which he was made colonel by unanimous vote. This was the Eighteenth Tennessee regiment of infantry, a gallant body of soldiers, which afterward became so distinguished for its services under him. He continued to command the Eighteenth Tennessee till the summer of 1864, when he was made a brigadier general and placed in command of the brigade originally organized by him, and, previous to that time, commanded by Gen. John C. Brown. After this promotion there were added to his command the Fifty-fourth and Sixty-third Virginia regiments, and the Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth North Carolina regiments, which gave him the largest brigade in the Confederate army of Tennessee. He continued in command of this brigade through a part of what is known as the Dalton and Atlanta campaign, and in Gen. Hood's campaign in Tennessee, in the fall of 1864, and on down to the reorganization of the Army of Tennessee, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, at which time he was placed in command of the Tennessee troops in Johnston's army then in the field, and so continued till the date of the surrender at Greensborough, North Carolina, April 26, 1865, his brigade not being paroled till the 21st of May following. After the surrender he marched all the Tennessee troops to their State, and delivered them to their homes, during the month of May, 1865.

Gen. Palmer was at the battle of Fort Donelson, and was surrendered there with the whole of Buckner's army, February 16, 1862, and was imprisoned in Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, until a general exchange of prisoners, which took place in September, 1862, when he was re-elected colonel of his old regiment. He was actively engaged in the battles of Murfreesborough from December 28, 1862, to January 2, 1863. This was his home, and as the whole country was familiar to him from early boyhood, Gen. Bragg relied upon him very largely for information. On the last day of the battle, he was in the celebrated fight known as the Breckinridge charge, during which his horse was shot under him, and he was himself three times wounded, though he refused to leave the field till the fight was over. Though a colonel in rank at the time, he was in command of a brigade in this fight. This was a most desperate battle; more than two thousand men, including several field officers, being killed and wounded in one brief hour. By the wounds received at this battle he was disabled till the 12th of April following, when he again took the field.

In the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, he was desperately wounded while leading a successful charge against the enemy, on the first day of the fight, a little before sunset. This wound was for a long time considered mortal, but from it he finally recovered, leaving his right shoulder badly injured and his right arm partly paralyzed, which has so continued through life. He resumed his command on the 12th of July following, and took part in all the battles in front of Atlanta, and the battle of Jonesborough, where he was again slightly wounded. After this he, with his command, came into Middle Tennessee with Gen. Hood, and in connection with Gen. Forrest's cavalry. His brigade bore a conspicuous and gallant part in the bloody battle at Franklin, in November, after which he was sent on an expedition against the strongly fortified town of Murfreesborough. Here he was engaged in a heavy fight near Murfreesborough, December 7, 1864, in which fight the division of Gen. William B. Bate also participated.

After the battles around Nashville, he retreated with Hood's army southward, by way of Tupelo, Mississippi, Mobile, Alabama, and thence by way of Augusta, Georgia, Columbia, South Carolina, into North Carolina, where he took part in the battle of Bentonville, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, March 20, 1865. In this battle his brigade was made the directing column, and drove the enemy before them, successfully leading a charge of more than one mile, and carrying two strongly fortified lines. His brigade lost heavily, and he himself was again slightly wounded, but did not leave the field. His inspector-general, Capt. Gideon H. Lowe, was killed at his side, and his horse was shot from under him. Among others killed on this day were Col. Saffles and Lieut.-Col. Borgas, both of the Twenty-sixth Tennessee regiment. Thus ends the military career of Gen. Palmer, in which, as one who knows him well

says, he made a record of which any man would have a right to be proud. In military affairs he was essentially a man of duty. He never got a furlough, never missed a fight or a drill, or any other camp duty, except when actually shot away from his colors. He always gave the strictest obedience to orders, and when he received instructions from his commander, carried them out, if he could, not stopping to count up the difficulties.

About the beginning of the war, one of Gen. Palmer's Whig friends met him on the public square, in Nashville, and observing his Confederate uniform, asked him, "What does this mean?" "It means," said he, "that I am doing my duty by going as my people are going." His men would follow him anywhere, for the love which they bore their trusted and idolized commander. In Hood's Tennessee campaign, in November and December, 1864, Gen. Palmer's men, many of them barefooted and half naked—some of them with old blankets tied around their feet by way of shoes—followed him as enthusiastically as ever, and when he drew them up and made a speech to them, cold and shivering and hungry as they were, they cheered him to the echo, and bade him lead them forward once more to face the guns of the enemy.

Gen. Palmer has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married February 15, 1854, was Miss Ophelia M. Burrus, daughter of Fayette Burrus, a farmer, of Rutherford county, who was socially highly connected throughout Middle Tennessee, being related to the Browns, Haskells and Readys, names so familiar throughout the State. Mrs. Palmer's mother was Miss Eliza Ready, daughter of the late Charles Ready, sr., of Readyville. Mrs. Palmer died in July, 1856, leaving an only son, Horace E. Palmer, now the law partner of his father, at Murfreesborough, an attorney of unusual ability, and a gentleman worthy of his distinguished sire. Mrs. Palmer was a graduate of Soule College, at Murfreesborough, and was noted for her many accomplishments and for her great personal beauty, being one of the most beautiful women that Tennessee has ever produced.

The second marriage of Gen. Palmer, which took place in June, 1869, was to Mrs. Margaret J. Mason, of Pulaski, Tennessee, a daughter of Andrew M. and Mary T. Ballentine, of that place. The Ballentine family is well known in Tennessee, and has produced some distinguished men. One of Mrs. Palmer's brothers, John G. Ballentine is now a member of Congress from the Seventh district of Tennessee. A second brother, W. F. Ballentine, represented Giles county in the Tennessee Legislature in 1882 and 1883. A third brother, ——— Ballentine, is a wealthy merchant and farmer, at Sardis, Mississippi; and a fourth, Andrew, is a farmer, at Pulaski, Tennessee. Mrs. Palmer is a graduate of Nashville Female Academy, under Dr. C. D. Elliott, and is well known in the social circles of Nashville and throughout Middle Tennessee, as a well-read, highly accomplished and intellectual woman.

Gen. Palmer was made a Master Mason in Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 18, at Murfreesborough, July, 1847; became a Royal Arch Mason in Pythagoras Chapter, No. 23, in 1848; a Knight Templar in Nashville Commandery, No. 1, in 1850; is a charter member of Murfreesborough Commandery, No. 10, has been Master of Lodge, High Priest, Eminent Commander of Commandery, Grand Commander of Knights Templar, in 1872, and is a charter member of Sinai Lodge of Perfection, No. 1, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

Before the war, Gen. Palmer was a straight Whig, and was opposed to the Know Nothing movement of his party, but remained in the party, and took an active part in every presidential campaign from 1851 up to and including 1860, and made many speeches for the Whig presidential candidates. In 1849, he was elected to the Legislature, from Rutherford county, on the Whig ticket, with Dr. George D. Crosthwait as colleague, and was re-elected in 1851, with Dr. John W. Richardson as colleague, and remained in the Legislature till 1853, four years in all. While in that body he was a member of the committee on federal relations and the committee on ways and means. During the sessions that Gen. Palmer was in the Legislature, many important measures were before that body, and much of the legislation out of which has grown the subsequent debt troubles of Tennessee, was done. Gen. Palmer always voted against issuing a large amount of bonds, and imposing a large debt upon the people of his State.

Gen. Palmer was mayor of Murfreesborough from 1855 to 1859, inclusive, serving four successive terms in that office. Since the war, he has been a Democrat, zealous, faithful and unswerving, but never a seeker of office.

In 1845, he joined the Methodist church, and has been, to quote the words of a gentleman who has known him well, "a most consistent Christian all his life." His first wife was a Methodist, while the present Mrs. Palmer is a Presbyterian in faith.

In his business, as in military affairs, Gen. Palmer has always been a man of duty, of constant labor, and of marked devotion to business in preference to pleasure. Moreover, he is temperate in his habits, and it is to these things that he owes his success, socially, financially, as a lawyer, and as a general. His object in life has been usefulness to his country and love to his race, and in these conscientious reflections of a well-spent life, he finds ample compensation. His friendships are firm and lasting. A man of soul, men love him for his ready outflow of sympathy. His face gladdens when he meets you, and his whole manner, while you are with him, seems to say, "I am glad you are here, and would like to contribute to your happiness." A wonderfully retentive memory, he often recalls incidents of meetings with friends many years before, which at once reminds

them he has not forgotten them, and binds them to him with hooks of steel. Brave as a soldier, he is yet as gentle as a woman in disposition. Modest in manner, he avoids publicity, and shrinks from seeking those positions to which he is richly entitled by reason of his splendid abilities. He is a self made, self educated man of the highest type. For a man so gentle, so amiable, and so peaceful in private life, it amazed all his soldiers to see how utterly careless of himself he was in battle, exposing himself on every field, and receiving numerous wounds, which are his badges of an honorable and patriotic gallantry. He was a magnificent soldier. Tennessee had none his superior. He is a superb gentleman. Tennessee has few his equal.

HON. WILLIAM M. SMITH.

MEMPHIS.

THIS well known lawyer, jurist and politician was born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, May 8, 1830. In 1831 his father moved to Haywood county, Tennessee, where the son grew up there receiving his education in the common schools of the county and at LaGrange College, Alabama, graduating from that institution in 1848. After leaving college he returned to Tennessee and began the study of law, at Brownsville, with his brother, Thomas G. Smith, afterward judge of the law court in Memphis. During the year 1849, he was engaged in teaching school in Haywood county, Tennessee. In September, 1850, he entered the law school at Lebanon, and graduated in the summer of 1851, in a class with Gen. A. W. Campbell, of Jackson, Judge John A. McKinney, of Knoxville, James R. Cooke, of Knoxville, Col. Edward I. Golladay, of Nashville, Judge W. S. McLemore, of Franklin, Hon. Atha Thomas, ex State treasurer of Tennessee, and other prominent men. He received his license from Judge Nathan Green, of the Supreme court, and professor in Cumberland University, and Chancellor Ridley, of Murfreesborough, and began the practice of law in partnership with his brother, Thomas G. Smith.

In 1853, he was elected to the Legislature from Haywood county, and served one term, the colleague of Hon. James E. Bailey, Hon. Henry Cooper, Judge James B. Cooke, now on the Supreme bench of Tennessee, William J. Sykes, Maj. George W. Winchester, Col. John F. House and others, since prominent in the State.

Resuming the practice of law at Brownsville, he continued there until 1860, when he was elected chancellor for the division composed of the counties of Henry, Weakley, Obion, Gibson, Dyer, Haywood, Lauderdale, Tipton and Fayette, and held the chancery courts of those counties until they were suspended by the war. From 1857 to 1860, he was attorney in Haywood county for the Memphis and Ohio, now the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. After the war he was State director in the same road, beginning in 1866. He took no part in the war, though a Union man throughout.

Judge Smith was raised a Whig, and continued one up to the time the party broke up, but did not approve of the Know Nothing movement in his party, and never belonged to that organization. When the Republican party was organized in the State he joined it, and has been a consistent Republican ever since.

In 1864, he was appointed by Gov. Andrew Johnson as judge of the common law and chancery court of Memphis, moved to that city in December of that year, and continued as chancellor until December, 1869, when he resigned. In 1868, upon the resignation of Judge Hawkins, he was offered the position of Supreme judge, but declined. After his resignation he resumed the practice of law in Memphis. In 1874, he formed a partnership with Mr. W. A. Collier, which has continued till the present time.

In 1870, he was nominated for Supreme judge by the Republican convention, but declined the nomination, and in 1878, declined a nomination for chancellor. In 1880, he was elected to the State senate from Shelby county, and when the Legislature assembled, received the Republican nomination for speaker of the senate, and also received the Republican vote for United States senator on several ballots. In 1882, he was the Republican nominee for Congress in the Tenth district.

Judge Smith was married, September 28, 1853, to Miss Julia Taylor, daughter of Edmund Taylor, of Fayette county, Tennessee, who was descended from a Virginia family, which removed to West Tennessee and settled in Haywood and Fayette counties. The family were noted for their honesty, modesty and piety. To this union have been born six children, four sons and two daughters. (1), Paul, born in 1854, died at Memphis, February 3, 1881. He was a promising young lawyer. (2), Edmund J., born in 1856. (3), Hunt Macon, born in February, 1860, died July 4, 1885, intelligent, pure, and deeply lamented by a large circle of friends. (4), Willie V., born in 1862. (5), Julian, born in October, 1864, and died at West Point, New York, February 24, 1884, while a cadet at the United States Military Academy. He was a young man of great promise. (6), Martha Augusta, born in July, 1867, died in January, 1868.

Judge Smith's father was Rev. James Smith, a Methodist preacher, who was one of the earliest settlers of Haywood county. His mother was Martha Macon, niece of the Hon. Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, at one time speaker of the lower house of Congress, and afterward president *pro tempore* of the senate—a very able and distinguished man.

The following from the leading members of the Memphis bar is the best and truest estimate of Judge Smith's character, formed, as it was, by men who knew him well. The extract is taken from a series of resolutions passed by the lawyers of Memphis when he resigned the office of chancellor in 1869: "The retirement of Judge William M. Smith from the bench of the chancery court of Memphis, and the termination of the relations that have so long and pleasantly connected him with this bar, present an opportunity to us, which we cheerfully embrace, to declare thus publicly our sense of his merits. We have known Judge Smith during his protracted and arduous service as chancellor, discharging the laborious and delicate duties of office, under a condition of things that tried his capacity, temper and integrity; and thus knowing him we bear cheerful testimony that he has not failed in either of these high qualities. Presiding in the most important chancery court in the State, with a crowded docket, full of cases presenting new and vexed questions growing out of circumstances incident to the late war, for the decision which he was often without precedent in history or adjudged cases to guide him, his position was both trying and responsible, and if sometimes the soundness of his legal conclusions was questioned by the bar, yet it was not to the disparagement of his legal attainments, nor did the taint of suspicion attach to the judicial integrity which guided him to, or the conscientious conviction which accompanied, these conclusions. In the vindication of his integrity and conscientiousness, as well as of his ability and legal attainments, we cheerfully pronounce Judge Smith, as chancellor, to have been eminently satisfactory, and we submit, as the sense of this meeting, as follows: Be it resolved, that we take pleasure in expressing to Judge Smith the assurance of our high regard, and in bearing testimony to the uniform patience, courtesy, integrity and ability that have characterized him as a legal officer, and extend to him a cordial welcome to the bar as a brother lawyer."

In 1883, the leading Republicans of Memphis prepared a letter to President Arthur, asking him to appoint Judge Smith to a place in his cabinet, and thus make him the leader of the southern Republicans. This letter shows the integrity of his motives and the honesty with which he adheres to his principles, as well as the high estimate in which he is held by his fellow citizens. It says: "Give to southern Republicans a leader that they can follow with honor and credit. Such a representative, such a leader, we beg leave to recommend in the person of Hon. William M. Smith, one of the most distinguished native born citizens of the State, and one of the most loyal and devoted Republicans in the South. Never a spoilsman or a place hunter, but always true to his convictions, he allied himself to the Republican party at the very hour of its birth; and through all its vicissitudes and struggles, has stood steadily by it, braving every criticism that is brought upon him, and by his integrity and purity of character, disarming hostility and winning public confidence. Though unswerving in his political convictions and conduct, even in the most heated party excitement his honesty, purity and patriotism have never been assailed, and he commands the respect of every one who knows him."

Judge Smith has always been modest and retiring, as is evidenced by the number of times he has declined to be brought forward when party and friends wished it. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

PROF. JAMES E. SCOBEY.

MURFREESBOROUGH.

THIS gentleman, who has long been prominently identified with the educational interests of Tennessee, was born near Lebanon, in Wilson county, Tennessee, January 3, 1831. He was the son of John B. Scobey, a native of the same county, whose father, James Scobey, came to Tennessee from North Carolina, before Tennessee was admitted to the Union as a State, settling at Station Camp Fort, in what is now Sumner county.

Prof. Scobey's mother was Miss Sallie Sweatt, daughter of Edward Sweatt, who moved to Tennessee from North Carolina, in 1822. Her father was a prominent man in North Carolina, and represented his county in the Legislature for several years. After coming to Tennessee, he became distinguished as a teacher and a preacher. He was a good linguist and a good man, of broad scholarship.

Prof. Scobey's great grandfather, on his maternal side, came from England, and his great grandmother from Ireland. They settled in Maryland at an early day, and moved from there to North Carolina, whence the family migrated to Tennessee. Paternal ancestors were all from Ireland.

Prof. Scobey was brought up on a farm and sent to

an honorable discharge from the service, signed by Lieut Gen Hardee. However, in December, 1862, he again entered the service as a commissary, with the rank of captain, and was stationed at Cartersville, Georgia, for nearly a year collecting supplies for the army. He remained in the service this time till near the close of the war.

Prof Scobey was a Whig before the war, and in 1861, was the Whig candidate for the Legislature from Wilson county. Being opposed to the war, and in favor of secession, he made the canvass on that issue, and headed a young ticket, and opposed by two very able men, William L. Martin and Judge Abram Caruthers, he had every prospect of a triumphant election until the whole aspect of affairs was changed by the battle of Bull Run, and he was defeated by a majority of eighty-seven votes. After it was found that the war was a fixed fact he took sides with the South. Since the war, he has taken no active part in politics, but when voting has voted with the Democrats.

Prof Scobey was married near Lebanon, August 31, 1859 to Miss Alice Harris, daughter of Maj James S. Harris, a prominent citizen of Wilson county, and a successful businessman. Her mother was Miss Waters, of the well known Wilson county family. Mrs Scobey was educated under Mrs Charlotte Fanning, at Franklin College, near Nashville, and graduated there in June, 1859, just two months before her marriage. She was a lady of fine accomplishments, and assisted her husband in teaching in his schools from the time of their marriage up to 1872. She was a devout member of the Christian church, and noted for her sweet and amiable disposition and her charities. She died August 29, 1881, having reared the mother of six children. (1) Jennie, now a teacher in Haynes Institute, Murfreesborough. (2) Gussie, now a teacher in Haynes Institute, Murfreesborough. (3) James B. (4) John E. (5) Alice. (6) Robert.

Prof Scobey is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Master Mason at Lebanon, in 1858. He has been a member of the Christian church since 1840. Mrs Scobey was a member of the same church.

As a man, Prof Scobey has an air of friendliness about him which makes him popular with all who know him. As a teacher, he is a success, being a fine scholar and having always conducted flourishing schools with increasing reputation. This is the verdict of those who have had opportunity to judge. He has devoted himself exclusively to the profession of teaching, and has followed it with close attention, being always ready to seize any opportunity for improvement. He has been a constant reader of all sorts of educational works, and a participant in educational meetings. Such a man, so talented and devoted to a calling so important, is worth much to a State, and deserves to be honored.

REV. JOHN BERRY McFERRIN, D. D.

NASHVILLE.

THIS remarkable man, whose name is reverenced and beloved in thousands of households, not only in Tennessee, but throughout the length and breadth of the country, is one of the best and purest types of the native Tennessean. He was born in Rutherford county, June 15, 1807. He was a most extraordinary child, grew very rapidly, and walked when only seven months of age; was never sick a day, never took a dose of medicine, and never had a headache until after he was eighteen.

He was placed in school at the very early age of four years, and he has no recollection of the time when he could not read the alphabet. He learned moderately fast, and received a plain education in the English branches only, at such country schools as were then accessible, supplemented by studious habits and self culture at home.

He joined the church at thirteen, and from his early days led a life of strict morality and obedience. His habits have always been as regular as the measure of well-written music—a time to rise, a time to eat, and a time to sleep. He never committed a wrong intentionally, never swore an oath, was never in a circus, never witnessed a theatrical performance, and such was his early moral training, and so thoroughly did his parents impress upon him the value and importance of truth that, if he ever told a lie, he has no recollection of it. He never received but one correction at school, and but one punishment from his parents, and that was administered with a small twig, not more than eight inches in length. In after years, Dr. McFerrin ruled his own children by the laws of love and kindness, and never chastised them, except with a straw.

His early life was made up of the ordinary routine of farm work, following the plow, going to mill, driving wagons, etc. He first felt that he was called to preach at the age of eighteen, and became a licensed minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, October 8, 1825. He became a member of the Tennessee conference, as a traveling preacher, in November, 1825, and preached his first sermon at Tuscumbia, Alabama. He then traveled three circuits—Franklin, Lawrence and Limestone, Alabama; was two years among the Indians, as a missionary; was stationed at Huntsville, Alabama, at Pulaski, Tennessee, and three times at Nashville; was presiding elder of the Florence, Alabama district, and of the Cumberland district, in Tennessee; was editor of the Nashville *Christian Advocate* from 1840 to 1858; was missionary in the Confederate army, and faithfully accompanied the Tennessee troops throughout the arduous campaigns and perilous struggles of the late war, administering to the sick and wounded, helping to bury the dead, and preaching salvation to the living. He has been twice book agent for the Methodist Episcopal church South, serving in that capacity eighteen years, was secretary of the board of missions, for the same church twelve years, and has been a member of the general conference, continuously, from 1836 to 1886. He is the author of "The History of Methodism in Tennessee," which has been printed in three volumes, octavo, of five hundred pages each and has met with extensive sale; is also author of several published sermons, numerous addresses, and many contributions to the press of Tennessee and other States.

Accompanied by his daughter, Miss Kittie Lou McFerrin (now Mrs Robert W. Bryan), Dr. McFerrin went as a delegate to the Ecumenical Conference, which met in London, England, in September, 1881. During this tour, he visited and held services in various churches in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Paris, and Newcastle on Tyne, and was one of the editors of the history of the meeting of this conference.

He was early connected with the missionary society, and interested in all the general movements of the Tennessee conference and of his church, and was one of the prime movers in originating and building La Grange College, in Alabama. The title of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by this college, in 1847, and by Randolph Macon College, Virginia, the same year. He has been a general conference officer longer than any man in the church, North or South, a period of forty-four years. He was never nominated for any office to which he was not elected, and was never censured for his official conduct in any position he has held. While editor of the *Christian Advocate*, he, through the press, entered into all the theological controversies, discussing the dogmas that divide the denominations, and especially those conflicting with his own creed. He has made no departures, the Methodist creed, as taught by the standard writers, and set forth in the Discipline, he holds now, without any abatements or innovations. But, as he grows older, he becomes more catholic in his feelings; not less a Methodist, but more philanthropic, and more charitable toward other denominations.

Personally, and in physique, Dr. McFerrin bears out the sturdy quality of his moral character, the sturdy purity of his piety. He has a large frame, strongly built, stands six feet in his boots, and has an average weight of two hundred and ten pounds. His features are all prominent and pronounced: craggy, projecting brows; eyes blue and penetrating, capable of varied expressions and emotions, and seem to speak and give emphasis to the language he utters. Capable of great endurance, hard work and close application, his bear-

ing is original and quaint, and he has the appearance of one who has been exposed to all weathers, but whose mind seems to have doubled its capacity for work. Perfectly composed, of wonderful self-control, he has the look of a man who is never surprised, but always calm, cool, and collected. A guest would have to travel far and search diligently to find a man whose eyes are capable of such varied expression, and whose manner is so perfectly free from self-consciousness. But to those who make pictures to the memory of the writer, and that is Joseph Jefferson, Rip, at this moment holds the mirror up to nature, and each hides himself and his art indebted only to losing himself in the subject he depicts.

The question naturally presents itself in the study of the life and character of such a man as Dr. McFerrin, why his church has not made him one of its general superintendents, or even a bishop of episcopacy. In Nashville the answer is plain to all. Rev. Dr. A. L. P. Green was a local preacher, but Dr. McFerrin had lived in Tennessee, the General Conference could not elect both, and so they elected the other. He has been voted for several times for bishop of the church, and probably would have been elected in 1854, had it not been for the death of his first wife, and the consequent state of his home affairs which debarred his acceptance. Again in 1866, his friends would have called him to fill this position, but just prior to the meeting of the conference he was crippled by a fall from a railroad train, and his recovery was then very doubtful.

Naturally as Dr. McFerrin is a Methodist to the bone, he is a methodical in the preparation of his sermons. Yet his plans are very simple. He first states his subject carefully, then blocks it out in his mind, and makes it a rule not to speak extemporaneously. This perhaps is one of the secrets of his great success as a pulpit orator. His manner is that of deep and serious earnestness. His discourses bear the stamp of his well-balanced mind and individuality, and his powerful illustrations make their way and find a lodgment in the hearts of his hearers. His natural dignity of manner, business punctuality, energy, strict fidelity, and love of detail at once

Dr. McFerrin has been twice married. His first marriage occurred September 18, 1833, to Miss A. A. Pritchard, of Nashville, only child of William Y. and Sarah Pritchard, who became the mother of five children, viz., Jane, James William, John A., Elizabeth, Johnston, and Vinnia Pritchard, and died near Nashville, in May, 1854.

He married the second time, November 12, 1855, Miss Cynthia F. McGavock, daughter of John and Elizabeth McGavock, of Nashville. The present Mrs. McFerrin is the great-granddaughter of Gov. McDowell, of Virginia. Her sister, Mary McGavock, was the wife of E. P. McGinty, [illegible] of the Nashville Whig, and at one time a member of the Legislature from Montgomery county, Tennessee. Mrs. McFerrin was educated at the old Nashville Female Academy, is a cheerful, active, industrious home-loving woman, and has discharged the offices of wife, step-mother and mother to her husband's perfect satisfaction. She is the mother of three children, Kittie Lou, Mary McGinty and Elizabeth McGavock.

Dr. McFerrin's oldest child, Sarah Jane McFerrin, was born March 6, 1842, graduated at Columbia, Tennessee, and married, November 15, 1860, to James Anderson, from Virginia, formerly a school teacher, now a farmer, in Sumner county, Tennessee. Their children are, John McFerrin Anderson, a rising young lawyer of Nashville, William Wade, James Douglass, Walter Leake, Ewell Avery, Mary Mira, Virgie Lou, Dorcas and Frank. The second child, James William McFerrin, was born July 2, 1846, entered the Confederate army at 16, at seventeen was wounded and captured by the Federal forces at the battle of Nashville, in December, 1864, and remained a prisoner at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, till the close of the war. He was for several years connected with the wholesale shoe house of Poole & Kennard, at Nashville. He married in December, 1868, Miss Dora Cook, of Nashville, and while on their wedding tour were on board the steamer United States when it collided with the America, burst and sunk in the Ohio river, above Louisville, barely escaping with their lives. His wife died, April 25, 1875, leaving one child, Annie. The father met his death by a railroad accident, near Birmingham, Alabama, November 16, 1881. The third child, John A. McFerrin, was born March 26, 1848, was educated at Nashville, and at Emory College, Virginia, united with the Methodist church in 1865, and was granted license to preach in 1869, now stationed at Ashland City, Tennessee. He married Miss Martha Alstom, June 28, 1871, and has five children, John B., Mary D., Almira James, Alstom and Virginia. Elizabeth Johnson McFerrin, was born December 15, 1850, and died at the age of three years. Vinnia Pritchard McFerrin, was born May 8, 1852, married Rev. P. A. Sidwell, in September, 1877, and has one child, Tennie McFerrin.

The Doctor's eldest child, by the second wife, is Kittie Lou McFerrin, who was born December 24, 1856, graduated at Ward's Seminary, Nashville; married February 15, 1882, Robert W. Bryan, of the Nashville Transfer Company, has one child—Claiborne Nelson. Mary McGinty McFerrin, was born March 1, 1859, and died in infancy. Elizabeth McGavock McFerrin, was born July 23, 1861, and married, June 15, 1881, J. H. Yarbrough, real estate broker, of Nashville.

Dr. McFerrin's great-grandfather, William McFerrin, sr., was one of three brothers who came from Ireland about 1730, and resided, for some time, in York county, Pennsylvania. The Doctor's grandfather, also named William McFerrin, was a patriot soldier in the Revolu-

tionary war, and was at the battle of King's Mountain. He died in Mississippi, more than ninety years of age. The Doctor's paternal grandmother was the daughter of James Laughlin, whose family came from Belfast, Ireland. His maternal grandmother was a Miss Campbell, of an extensive Virginia family.

The parents of Dr. McFerrin, James McFerrin and Jane Campbell Berry, were born in Washington county, Virginia. Both families came from Ireland more than one hundred and fifty years ago, and stopped in York county, Pennsylvania, where they separated, part going to Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the immediate family coming to Kentucky and Tennessee. Dr. McFerrin's parents settled in Rutherford county, Tennessee, in 1804, just one year after the county was organized.

The McFerrin family were originally Presbyterians, but became Methodists in 1820. James McFerrin, Dr. McFerrin's father, was with Gen. Jackson, in the Creek war; was, for a number of years, colonel of the Fifty-third Tennessee regiment; became a Methodist preacher, in 1821, and preached twenty years. He died in September, 1840, at the age of fifty-six, and was buried with Masonic honors. He left two daughters and four sons, three of whom were Methodist preachers, and four of his grandsons are now licensed ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. The family is noted for its preachers, there having been thirteen in the immediate family, all Methodists.

Dr. John B. McFerrin is a double cousin to James McFerrin Berry, whose son, ex-Gov. Berry, of Arkansas, is now one of the United States senators from that State. He is also a double cousin to B. H. Berry, whose son, Hon. C. P. Berry, is a member of Congress from California.

If the young men of to day who read this biography, ask how Dr. McFerrin became a leader, and one among the great men of his church, they may be answered: 1. He has lived a long time and usefully. 2. He is endowed by nature with a strong mind. 3. He is devoted to doing God's work, and from this consecration comes his courage. Truth and right, in all their power, have taken hold upon him, and he is, like John the Baptist, a "voice;" not proclaiming himself, but giving utterance to the truth that has inspired him. 4. He has followed one calling, and given all his powers to the work of the ministry. As a pulpit orator, his success is largely attributable to the fact that he knows humanity, its sorrows and sufferings, its passions and prejudices, as the musician knows the stops of the church organ. 5. And lastly, but not to be lightly esteemed, since it is also a gift of God, comes his physical power and capability of endurance, which have enabled him to work on untiringly, where other men must have faltered and suffered defeat. No man in Tennessee has impressed himself more deeply and permanently upon the public mind than John B. McFerrin, because he is justly regarded as a good man. He is a profound thinker, a ready writer, a forcible preacher, a man of faith, a muscular Christian, a first class financier and business man, as the general conference has most reason to know, from his superb management of the publishing house. He will go down as an historic character, eminent among the most prominent Tennesseans of his time, and his memory will be embalmed in the hearts of his people, and future generations will rise up and call him blessed.

GEN. MATT. MARTIN.

TULLAHOMA.

THIS distinguished orator, soldier and patriot, whose mother was a cousin of Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and whose paternal grandmother, Betty Marshall, was a cousin of Chief Justice Marshall, of the supreme court of the United States, was born the youngest of a family of thirteen, in Bedford county, Tennessee, June 18, 1812—on the same day that the formal declaration of war was made against Great Britain by Congress, which was proclaimed by President Madison on the following day.

He was educated—partly at the Manual Labor School at Princeton, Kentucky, and partly at the University of Nashville, under President Philip Lindsley. At the age of twenty-three, he married, went to farming in Bedford county, made money very fast, and became, for those times, very wealthy. But having no power to refuse a friend a favor, he went security too liberally, and, *per sequence*, much of his wealth took wings and flew away. He became not only eminent as a farmer, but was one of the most prominent citizens in his section, occupying a position so reputable that his political party urged him repeatedly to accept a nomination for Congress when it was useless to run—he being a Whig, and the congressional district (James K. Polk's) overwhelmingly Democratic. Again, his personal party friends urged him to announce himself a candidate for governor against Hon. Isham G. Harris, but this he also declined.

In the meantime, he had devoted his leisure to the study of law, and having been licensed to practice, he opened an office at Shelbyville, in 1851, and practiced with much success until 1861; his great popularity as

of character, his knowledge of human nature, his adroit management of conflicting factions, his extensive acquaintance, and his practice for forty years had secured for him a very large clientele. After the war he practiced at Memphis until 1877, when he settled at Talladega, where he has since continued to reside, devoting his time mainly to recovering and his valuable property in Independence and Izard counties, Arkansas. This property consists of a large tract of land purchased by him some forty years ago and on which are rich mines of manganese ores. The discovery of the manganese deposits was made by Smith, the Arkansas assistant State surveyor, over forty years ago. Samples of the ore were sent to Prof. Gerard Troost, of Nashville, who was Gen. Martin's old teacher, for analysis. Prof. Troost pronounced the ore very rich, and advised his pupil to purchase. But from the neglect of Gen. Martin's agent, who failed to keep up the taxes, the lands were sold under a tax sale. Laws (paper) give out that Gen. Martin, who was a resident in the mountainous districts of Tennessee, had been killed during the war. These papers made out by one of the General's own agents and administered on the estate. He succeeded in recovering the property through the courts, and this, added to his previous possessions, gives him a fair share of this world's goods.

Gen. Martin has always been an enterprising and public-spirited man. While a farmer he established a pork packing house in Nashville, one among the first in the State. In 1848-49 he was a member of the company constituting themselves James H. Wilson and Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer, that built the wire suspension bridge at Nashville, at that time ranking as one of the finest and most substantial bridge structures in America, and the largest in the South. This bridge was destroyed by having its wires cut upon the occupation of the city by the Confederate army under Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston, in February, 1862.

Prior to the war Gen. Martin was a Whig. When the war broke out he espoused the Confederate cause, but with great anxiety and spirit, as is attested in 1861. "We must go with our people." Since the war he has been a Democrat, but has never voluntarily sought office, and never wanted it. He has repeatedly declined nominations when there was every prospect of a successful canvass. In 1869 he was elected, without canvassing or making a speech, a delegate from the counties of Coffee, Grundy and Van Buren to the State constitutional convention of 1870, and in that body was chairman of the military committee.

To most Tennesseans, however, Gen. Martin is best known as a soldier. His career as a soldier for a martial spirit and love of country were born in him. He volunteered in the Mexican war, but his company disbanded before reaching the seat of hostilities. In the great war between the States he was not backward in performing his part. In June, 1861, he was called upon to command the "Erwin Guards," as their captain, but in a few days the latter, without opposition, he was elected colonel of the Twenty-third Tennessee volunteer infantry, which was soon after brigaded under Gen. Pat Cleburne.

About this time, the call of the militia being determined upon, he was solicited to allow his name to be used for as major general of the third division of Tennessee State troops. His answer was: "In time of war no man should seek or decline an office. On receiving this reply, the citizen soldiery took up his name and triumphantly elected him their major general. He was still at Bowling Green, Kentucky in camp, commanding the Twenty-third regiment one of the best drilled and best disciplined regiments then in the Confederate service, when Gov. Harris made a call on him for one half of his militia division, comprising eighteen regiments, to be chosen by the draft. On receiving this order he was in doubt as to his exact duty, for, being then performing service as an officer in the regular Confederate army, he could not determine the proper line of duty—whether it would be right to resign his rank in the regular service and accept a position in the militia of still higher rank. He consulted with Gen. Cleburne, assuring him that he was undecided as to what he should do, that duty, instead of promotion, was his ruling motive, that the cause was everything, the man nothing, and he would abide the advice of his superior officer. Gen. Cleburne answered that, while unwilling to forego his services, he was undecided what advice to give and referred him to Gen. Hardee. He went to Gen. Hardee, who was unwilling to decide the matter, and referred him to Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston. The latter said this was not a time for delay or hesitation. He would decide at once, and that was that Gen. Martin should resign his rank in the Confederate army and accept the office of major-general of militia, tendered him by the citizen soldiers, at that time, was to be lost. He accordingly tendered his resignation. But it happened about that time that the demand for troops elicited great enthusiasm in his part of the State, and he found that the militia who were to fill out his division had entered the army as volunteers, instead of waiting to be drafted. The upshot was that, instead of organizing his division, Gen. Martin hastened to his regiment and "joined the boys" again. He was in time to take part in the battles of Shiloh and Pittsburg Landing.

The brigade of Gen. Cleburne, in which Gen. Martin fought, attacked the Federals, commanded by Gen. B. M. Prentiss, who was at the extreme front. The Confederates advanced to the brink of a ravine. Prentiss' brigade occupying the opposite side of the ravine, when the most furious artillery duel took place which occurred during the war. The limbs on the trees were

cut down by the cannonade, and were very destructive to the men. Gen. Martin was wounded in this part of the battle in seven places. A limb fell on him, doubling him up on his horse. His wounds were severe and his sufferings extreme. The slope of the ravine was very steep, but the Confederates made the descent into the chasm, the banks being over one hundred feet high, when Prentiss, holding his position on the crest of the ridge, delivered a plunging fire from his batteries on their heads, which was very destructive and murderous. Gen. Prentiss held his position with dogged bravery, standing as firm as a rock, until subsequently, being surrounded by a superior force, he had to surrender.

The following anecdote, published in the Detroit *Free Press*, illustrates so well, and so truthfully, Gen. Martin's conspicuous bravery on the field of Shiloh, it seems very appropriate in this connection: "During the battle of Shiloh, as the First Tennessee regiment of Confederate infantry was advancing to attack, lying on the edge of the battlefield, some of the boys saw a big, fat colonel, badly wounded. He proved to be the gallant Mexican and Confederate veteran, Col. Matt. Martin, of the Twenty third Tennessee. As the column came up on the double-quick, and, with a yell, Col. Martin lifted his head and roared out in stentorian tones, 'give 'em goss, boys—that's right, my brave First Tennessee—give 'em Hail Columbia!' The regiment halted but a moment, and one of the boys inquired, 'Colonel, where are you wounded?' He answered in a deep bass voice, 'My son, I am wounded in the arm, in the leg, in the head, in the body, and in another place I have a delicacy in mentioning; but don't mind me; go ahead, give 'em fits! And the truth of it is, he *was* wounded in seven places, and, besides, a limb had fallen upon him, doubling him up on his horse."

In the subsequent struggle of the Confederacy, Gen. Martin filled various positions of honor and responsibility. He remained with the Twenty-third until after the battle of Chickamauga, being called upon by the men to command them, and thus he served with "the boys" through the campaigns in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. The remainder of the time, after Chickamauga, he was mostly with Gen. Clanton, upon Clanton's request. His bravery during the war was recognized by Generals Cleburne and Hardee in the most complimentary terms. His conduct throughout the struggle was reckless of danger—exposing himself at the most dangerous points of the conflict whenever necessity required. More particularly, however, is Gen. Martin gratefully remembered by the people, both for his bravery and for the promptness with which he gave his name, his eloquence and his commanding influence to the cause of the South.

Gen. Martin was first married in Maury county, Tennessee, September 24, 1835, to Miss Sarah Quincy Williams, daughter of Gen. Samuel H. Williams, a large farmer, and a gentleman prominent in that county as a sheriff, brigadier-general of militia, and member of the Legislature. Mrs. Martin's mother, *nee* Miss Ruth Davidson, was a relative of Gen. William Davidson, of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, an intrepid officer of the American army, who lost his life at the battle of Cowpens, South Carolina, and in whose honor Davidson county, Tennessee, was named. Mrs. Martin was one of eight sisters, all noted as ladies of great refinement and model housekeepers. She was a Presbyterian, and a graduate of the Nashville Female Academy, a remarkably fine mathematician and accomplished in music. She died in 1851, having borne nine children, four of whom are now living: (1). Barclay Martin, married Miss Kate Fogleman, of Shelbyville, and has three children, Barclay, Louie Queen, and Johnnie. He is now living at Wichita Falls, Texas, a lawyer. (2). Sarah Clay Martin, now wife of William J. Armstrong, of Maury county, has seven children, Quincy, Matt., Mary Gordon, Maria Barclay, George, William and Maury D. (3). Margaret F. Martin, now wife of Augustus F. Sowell, of Maury county, has three children, Jennie Pearl, Augustus, and Lizzie Martin. (4). Marshall Abram Martin, now practicing law at Burnett, Texas; married Miss Emma Walker, daughter of Thomas Walker; has six children, Barclay, Thomas Walker, Matt., Anna, Emma J. and Armstead Fisher.

Gen. Martin has four great grandchildren: Quincy Armstrong, oldest daughter of William J. Armstrong, married J. T. Cochran, and has three children, William, Thomas, and Matt Martin. Mary Gordon Armstrong married Milton Bunch, and has one child, Hugh.

Gen. Martin's present wife was Miss Elizabeth D. Martin, his second cousin, whom he married March 5, 1865, in Montgomery, Alabama. She was born in Shelbyville, Tennessee, February 2, 1824, daughter of Hon. Abram Martin, war tax collector of the Confederate States for the State of Alabama, and for many years a circuit judge in that State. Her mother, Jane Patton, was the daughter of Thomas and Jane Patton, both native Irish.

The Martin family is of Scotch-Irish descent, as Gen. Martin's portrait, accompanying this sketch, plainly shows in its strong Scotch-Irish lineaments. His grandfather, Abram Martin, commanded a company under Washington at Gen. Braddock's defeat. A short time before the Revolution he moved from Virginia to Edgefield district, South Carolina, and was killed by the Indians, in the State of Georgia, while with a surveying party locating lands. He left his widow with eight sons and one daughter. All of these sons were officers in the American army during the Revolutionary war, except Matt. Martin, the youngest, Gen. Martin's father, who was a private. Gen. Martin's oldest uncle, William Martin, was a captain of artillery, and was killed at Augusta, Georgia. Barclay Martin was a captain in a cavalry regiment, and afterwards became a

Grace promptly replied: "If you can't swear, I can. They have killed my husband, and damn them, I can curse them with all my heart." Concealing themselves in an ambush near the way along which they knew the bearer of the coveted dispatches must pass, they sprang into the road as the two men rode up, pointed their weapons, and ordered them to surrender. They took the officer and his escort prisoners, disarmed them, secured the dispatches, and conducted their captives back to Martintown, to the house of their mother-in-law, Mrs. Betty Martin, Gen. Martin's grandmother. The old lady twitted the officer that he and his orderly had surrendered to such youthful soldiers. "Why, madam," said he, "they attacked us so suddenly we had no time to defend ourselves. The wicked eyes of the youthful soldiers were so determined and piercing, I am confident they would have run us through or shot us dead, had we offered the least resistance." Thereupon the old lady turned to her daughters-in-law and said: "Soldiers, what are you going to do with your prisoners?" They replied: "We ought to have killed them at first, but now we know not what to do with them, unless we confine them as prisoners in the swamps until the war is over." The old lady suggested that they be paroled which gave great relief to the prisoners. Rachel Martin, being the wife of an officer, and knowing something about the paroling of prisoners, put them under oral obligation not to fight any more during the war, and especially to protect the women and children wherever they went, and not rob them of the necessaries of life. The officer begged for the dispatches, but the ladies kept them, and had them delivered, post haste, to Gen. Nathaniel Greene, and the patriot cause. For other and fuller information of these ladies, see Mrs. Ellett's "Women of the Revolution."

Gen. Martin's father, Matt. Martin, the youngest of the eight brothers, was born in Charlotte county, Virginia, grew up in South Carolina, but went back to Virginia and married after the Revolution. After this, upon the reorganization of the South Carolina militia, he was elected captain of an artillery company. He remained in South Carolina several years, then moved to Barbour county, Kentucky, remained two years, and then, with his brother, Col. Barclay Martin, settled in what is now Bedford county, Tennessee, shortly after the Duck and Elk river purchase was made from the Indians. He died in that county, October 16, 1846, in his eighty fourth year. He was a man noted for firmness, strong will and superior judgment; and his deportment in life was such that he had the unbounded confidence and esteem of the whole community, and great influence in political, social and church affairs, though not belonging to any denomination. He always refused to become a candidate for any trust, though he was a justice of the peace from 1807 to 1834.

Col. Barclay Martin, Gen. Martin's uncle, after his

settlement in Bedford county, was a member of the Tennessee Legislature for that county. He was a very popular man, and of high character. He died childless, and now lies buried alongside of his wife, Rachel, and Gen. Martin's father and mother, Matt. and Sally Martin, in the family graveyard on the old homestead of Gen. Martin's father, in Bedford county.

Gen. Martin's mother, originally Miss Sally Clay, sister of Rachel Clay before mentioned, was born in Charlotte county, Virginia, daughter of Henry Clay, "the tobacco maker." He became very wealthy, and emigrated to Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he died. As before stated, she was a cousin of Henry Clay, the great Whig orator and statesman, and it is through his mother and paternal grandmother, Marshall, that Gen. Martin has inherited the oratorial power for which he has been so long distinguished in Tennessee. Gen. Martin's maternal grandmother was Miss Rachel Puvall, a Virginia lady. Gen. Martin's mother was a member of the Baptist church, and a lady noted for great energy and industry and fine common sense. She died at the age of seventy-nine, having borne thirteen children—four sons and nine daughters.

Of Gen. Martin's brothers and sisters, it may be said: Barclay Martin was a member of the Tennessee house of representatives and of the senate, and also a member of congress from that State.

Miss Lucy G. Martin married Theodrick Bradford, who represented the Bedford county district in the Tennessee senate for many years, in the early history of the State.

His sister, Miss Rachel P. Martin, married Hon. John Tillman, a member of the Legislature from Bedford county for many years. She was the mother of Hon. Lewis Tillman, M. C., and Judge B. M. Tillman, chancellor. Her grandson (son of Lewis Tillman), Col. Samuel Tillman, is now a distinguished professor in West Point Military Academy. Another grandson, Col. James D. Tillman, was a colonel in the Confederate army; afterwards represented Lincoln county in the lower house, and Lincoln and Franklin counties in the State senate. Another grandson, George Newton Tillman, is now United States marshal for Middle Tennessee, and a lawyer who, perhaps, has no superior of his age in the State.

Gen. Martin's oldest sister, Miss Polly Marshall Martin, married her cousin, John Marshall, a gentleman of high standing and culture. Their son, Rev. Matt. Martin Marshall, is a noted Presbyterian clergyman and revivalist. His son, also named Matt. Martin Marshall, is a prominent lawyer at Dyersburg, Tennessee. A grandson of Rev. M. M. Marshall, Matt. Marshall Neill, is a rising lawyer of much promise at Trenton, Tennessee.

Gen. Martin's sisters, Rebecca Martin and Betty Marshall Martin, married brothers, both farmers. Rebecca married Thomas B. Mosely, and Betty M., married Edward A. Mosely—both gentlemen of respectability and wealth. Gen. Martin's sister, Mattie Bedford Martin, married Samuel R. Rucker, a lawyer of distinction, who was formerly in the State senate from Rutherford county. Gen. Martin's seventh sister, Sally Clay Martin, married Col. John L. Neill, a lieutenant under Jackson. He was captured by the British on the evening of their landing below New Orleans, in the night attack made by Jackson upon them. He was a popular man, and at one time sheriff of Bedford county.

Many members of the Martin family have been prominent. William D. Martin (Gen. Martin's cousin), was a member of Congress, and afterwards judge of the South Carolina supreme court. Abram Martin was a circuit judge in Alabama. Edward Martin was a member of the South Carolina Legislature, and a very successful planter in Beaufort district of that State. These were the sons of Gen. John Martin, of South Carolina, one of the eight patriot brothers. Two of Gen. John Martin's daughters married gentlemen of prominence. The youngest, Sarah, was the wife of governor and United States senator, Fitzpatrick, of Alabama. The eldest, Susan, married Dixon H. Lewis, United States senator from Alabama. John A. Elmore (Gen. Martin's cousin), was an eminent lawyer at Montgomery, Alabama. His repuation was such that the supreme judgeship of the State was repeatedly tendered him, but he uniformly declined it. The county of Elmore, in Alabama, was named for him.

By way of anecdote, it might be related here that prior to the war Gen. Martin's brother, Barclay, had a wide reputation as a Democratic speaker, and the General himself as a Whig orator. Frequently Barclay would have appointments in various parts of the State, and the Whigs would send for Matt. to answer him, and in like manner Barclay was often sent for to answer Matt., but neither would accept the invitation, so high was their mutual brotherly regard. They differed politically till the war came up; since that they are one in politics, as always in brotherly love. Family pride is a characteristic of the entire family, and their adherence to each other has never been equalled outside of the clans of Scotland.

After the war, Gen. Martin returned home and advised everybody to abide by the result or leave the country, as he was anxious to see the Union brought back to the standard of the fathers. He refused to take a fee, either from a rebel or a Federal soldier, when arrayed against each other for injuries done during the war, on the ground that such suits would reopen wounds that should be given time to heal. In this way he did a great public service.

Gen. Martin is a man distinguished, not alone for personal courage and public spiritedness, but for firmness of character and fine social qualities. He is a true man, true to his friends, true to principle, and true to his State—an honorable, hightoned, high-

minded refined gentleman, a great favorite in social circles where he always delights with anecdote, wit and humor. He is not a combative man, his repartee, when attacked, is sudden and withering. His sympathies are easily excited, and, when defending a criminal, his lips are tremulous with emotion, and often his tears flow. He is a man of large build, frank and outspoken, and carries in his conversation the unmistakable lines of an honest man, a man of push and nerve and sincerity. In appearance he resembles Gen. Robert E. Lee. So striking is the likeness that it is frequently alluded to.

J. BUNYAN STEPHENS, M. D.

NASHVILLE.

THIS distinguished gentleman is presented in these pages as a type of strong mental, moral and physical manhood. Of medium height, compact build, large frame, weighing one hundred and seventy five pounds, of dark complexion, clear brown eyes, a face radiant with intelligence and with a serene, collected appearance of self-reliance, who sees his way before him and has his mind made up to do or suffer whatever duty may demand. The impression he makes on one seeing him for the first time is that he is a man of positive character. And such is the reputation he has made for himself throughout the South, as professor of obstetrics in the Nashville Medical College, a chair which he has filled for the last nine years; as editor of the *Baptist Reflector*; as an eminent physician, and as pastor of the Primitive Baptist church. His location in Nashville was brought about by the celebrated Dr. John M. Watson, who, seeking his own end approaching, selected Dr. Stephens for his successor in charge of the Baptist church in that city. Yielding to his solicitations he settled there in March, 1867, and by a very active life has made a name among the standard men of the State, and acquired a comfortable fortune.

Of the mental make up of Prof. Stephens, a fair estimate may be formed from the following sentences clipped from a speech he made to his graduating class of 1881: "What the element of success is self-reliance. The mainspring of all individual growth and vigor, the master key which unlocks all difficulties in the medical profession as in other callings, is a determination to be your own helper. The men who have won distinction in the marts of commerce, or have become lights in the intellectual firmament, the stars that shine with steady radiance through the mists of mediæval literature, emerged to eminence from the chilling depths of obscurity and destitution. They are men of humble parentage, whose cradles were rocked in lowly cottages, buffeted the billows of fate and worked out their own destiny. Self-reliance, self-confidence, self-control, are the only capital that could not be wrenched, and which succeeded, save upon the mercies of God and the contingencies. Above all, a deep and burning enthusiasm is needed by every one who would accomplish great results in any calling."

These and similar memorable utterances in the speech, made a deep impression, and were much talked of in Nashville. They fell from the lips of a man who had himself experienced what it is, and how it pays, to courageously grapple with the rough roll and tumble of practical life.

Dr. Stephens, undoubtedly, owes much of his solidity of character to his parentage, and much of his success to a judicious marriage. He was born in Marshall county, Tennessee, February 5, 1836, and as his name, John Bunyan, indicates, of Baptist parents. His father, Rev. Jeremiah Stevens, a native also of the same county, and now over seventy years old, is a Baptist minister, a farmer in moderate circumstances, a son of James and Frances Stephens, originally from North Carolina. His mother was Emeline Ezell, daughter of Rev. Balaam Ezell, an old Baptist minister of eminence, also of North Carolina stock. Thus the Doctor is at once the son and grandson of Baptist preachers.

The Primitive Baptist people are proverbial for their stability of character. There is less of volatility among them than among the Scotch themselves. In Tennessee, as elsewhere, they are noted for their loyalty to their creed and church; for honesty in their commercial transactions, and for being the only people whose letter will admit its bearer into any communion whatever. Their ministry and baptism are almost universally recognized as orthodox. The writer heard a story about town that on at least two occasions Dr. Stephens, not long after settling in Nashville, applied to a broker in the city to cash drafts from Gen. Anderson Gordon of Arkansas, upon a Memphis house. The broker declined, as he knew neither Stephens, Gordon, nor the Memphis firm. The Doctor brought in a jeweler, who vouched for him. "Well, but," said the broker, "I don't know Gordon, nor those Memphis people either." "Neither do I," replied Dr. Stephens, "but I know that Gen. Gordon is an old Baptist of high standing in Arkansas." "That being the case," interposed the jeweler, "I'll vouch for Gordon and I'll vouch for that Memphis house too. Cash the draft, and if it comes back to you dishonored, bring it to me, and I'll pay it." The Doctor got the money. After this he again applied to the same man for accommodation. The broker humorously replied, "Well, I suppose it

was predestinated from the foundation of the world that I should let you have it," and he did.

The writer is not trying to picture a rough man. Dr. Stephens has the happy faculty of refusing without a repulsive air, but even a book agent knows from the tone of voice with which he declines, the discussion is closed.

At a meeting of preachers of several denominations in a merchant's store in Nashville, Dr. McFerrin, Methodist, pointing to Dr. Stephens, said: "And here is Dr. Stephens, who belongs to a church that always pay their debts; I never knew one of them to fail." "Yes," said the merchant, "I never lost a cent by one of them in my life." Dr. McFerrin then inquired, "How about your own people?" "Why," the merchant responded, "they have broken me up three times."

Dr. Stephens' mother died when he was only four years old, leaving three children, himself, James B., and Joseph K., the latter now also an old Baptist preacher, and all three practicing physicians.

In boyhood Dr. Stephens received only a limited education, and the learning he has was acquired since he became his own man. He was a moral boy, having a father and step-mother who knew how to "train a child in the way he should go." From early childhood he inclined to be a physician, another proof of a valuable truth, that whoever would succeed in life must fit himself for some particular line of business that is suited to his natural bent. Like many successful men, Dr. Stephens had no collegiate education, yet his reputation for both literary and scientific attainments is very high. At the age of eighteen, he began reading medicine under Dr. Edward Swenson, at Chapel Hill, Tennessee. He attended two courses of lectures in 1856-7, and received his diploma in 1867, and has been practicing medicine in Nashville ever since. He began to read medicine with only one-half dollar in his pocket, and in debt sixteen dollars. With some assistance from his uncle, George W. Ezell, he made his way through.

In 1875, he was elected first to fill the chair of theory and practice of medicine in the medical department of the Nashville Medical College (now University of Tennessee), but soon after became professor of obstetrics, a position which he still ably fills. In addition to his professorship, and large private practice, he has been for fourteen years physician to the small-pox hospital, at Nashville, by election of the county court.

In 1862, Dr. Stepens became a Master Mason, but dimitted in 1868. He has also been connected with the Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a Democrat.

Dr. Stephens married, in Marshall county, Tennessee, August 28, 1856, Miss Amelia L. Ferguson, who was born November 1, 1835, daughter of John Fleming Ferguson, a farmer and a magistrate in his district for many years. Her grandfather, John Fleming Ferguson, was of Scotch descent, a native of North Carolina. Her grandmother was of Irish stock. Her mother was Amelia Britton, daughter of Joseph Britton, originally from North Carolina, of English descent. Mrs. Stephens has a good English education, and the reputation of being possessed of every grace that adorns a lady. She is a woman of great firmness and decision of character and good sense, and is noted for her unerring judgment of human nature.

By his marriage with Miss Ferguson, Dr. Stephens has two children. (1). Jeremiah Fane Stephens, born June 15, 1857; graduated in medicine in 1876, and in dentistry in 1877, and is now practicing dentistry in Nashville, and has already made a sterling reputation. He married, in Nashville, September 5, 1878, Miss Willie Mallory, daughter of William Mallory, of Nashville. (2). Ophelia Elizabeth Stephens, born June 30, 1860, graduated at the high school at Nashville; married, March, 1881, Robert M. Dudley, a merchant of the firm of Dudley Bros. & Lipscomb, of Nashville, and has one child, Bunyan Stephens, born February 2, 1882.

Dr. Stephens was baptized into the Old Baptist church in October, 1851; began preaching in 1859, and was pastor of Mount Olivet church, in Lincoln county, from 1860 to 1866, when he took charge of the church at Nashville, of which he is still pastor. In some respects he is in advance of his church in matters of faith. He believes in the renovation of the earth and the personal reign of Christ on earth, which will be the Kingdom spoken of in the Bible. He believes in the resurrection of the body and the actual existence of soul and body on the earth after resurrection. The first resurrection he holds is from among the dead—that is, the resurrection of the saints and no others. "The rest of the dead," he understands, will live not again until the one thousand years are ended. More succinctly stated, he believes in the personal return of Christ to this earth, at which time will occur the resurrection of the saints, and that thereafter the earth will be the home of the Redeemer and His redeemed ones.

Mrs. Stephens is also a Primitive Baptist, and in full harmony with her husband, though her parents were attached to no denomination. To fill at once the difficult and delicate position of wife to a man who is both physician and preacher, is an honor equalled only by that other honor she has achieved—of raising up children who have always been obedient and courteous to their parents; uniformly respectful to their authority and deferential to their superior experience and wisdom.

Dr. Stephens' motto has been to live a Christian life, to live at the head of his profession (medicine), and to die the death of the righteous. Honest dealings, an energetic, earnest life, account for his success. He never had a note to go to protest, and has made it a rule to be punctual to meet his promises, and he says, with laudable pride, no man has ever suffered to the amount of a dollar on his account.

WILLIAM C. SHEPPARD, D.D.S.

COLUMBIA

THE [illegible] of Dr. Sheppard [illegible] James Sheppard, who [illegible] W[illegible] county, Tennessee, about the year 1830 [illegible] the age of [illegible]. [illegible] man of his day [illegible]. He married Phebe Martin [illegible] county, Virginia, [illegible] on the Yadkin river, in North Carolina. Somewhere about 1817 he purchased [illegible] of Hillsboro [illegible] W[illegible] county, Tennessee, where he [illegible] 1820 [illegible] to Williamson county, [illegible] stock [illegible] all his [illegible] and he was a [illegible] depart[illegible]. He [illegible] of his drum, [illegible] he would [illegible] papers [illegible] to transact any business [illegible]. He had [illegible] sons—Anson, Andy, James, and [illegible]—and [illegible] daughters—[illegible]. It was a common remark that the [illegible] mother [illegible] devout godly women [illegible] members of the church. The boys were not reckless, not as money makers failures, but [illegible] their children or grandchildren have been [illegible] as their ancestors. The sons were [illegible] men and raised respectable fami[lies]. [illegible] upon their records, but it is doubtful [illegible] descendants together have as much prop[erty] [illegible] as he [illegible]. He made his money by trading with the [illegible] in lands, and by tireless [illegible]. The first bed he slept on, after going to housekeeping in North Carolina, was made of leaves gathered by his [illegible] wife out of the forest. The [illegible] gave his only [illegible] to a man who helped him [illegible] his clearing. He was a soldier and [illegible] the Revolutionary war, and was at the battle of King's Mountain. His stout, compact build, and espe[cially] his [illegible] features, are unmistakably traced in [illegible] of his descendants. His children are [illegible] James Sheppard, of Dallas, Texas, now [illegible] a fine specimen of noble man[hood].

The religion of the family was the old Baptist, but the [illegible] Be[illegible] of the Sheppard family, how [illegible] of them living on the ancestral [illegible] that [illegible] how [illegible] we all turn to ashes. James Sheppard [illegible] dead. His [illegible] the [illegible]. Her [illegible] of her last sickness [illegible] whether it was being taken

[illegible]. Her nature was that of general good [illegible] the world, and her memory [illegible].

Dr. Sheppard's grandmother, Phebe Martin, was one of the [illegible] of the earth. Her [illegible] for [illegible] at [illegible] are the [illegible] in the families of her descendants. Her [illegible] seemed a plaster for every sore, her [illegible] for all [illegible] wounds. It [illegible] can't be [illegible]. [illegible] and [illegible] child thinks the wisest philosophy he ever learned. She was buried at Columbia at the great age of ninety, after living to see about one hundred and forty-one of her descendants—now probably four times that number—are scattered in Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Tennessee and elsewhere. Of her ancestry no trace remains.

Dr. Sheppard's father, William Clinton Sheppard, the youngest of nine children, died in Columbia at the age of sixty-two. He was born in North Carolina, and grew up in Warren and Williamson counties, Tennessee. He was twice married. By his first wife, Polly Riggs, he had five children: James M., Elizabeth, who married Mr. Watson; Joseph, Marietta, who married Mr. Joyce, and Josephine, who married Mr. Lancaster. By his second wife, Mrs. Parthenia Moore, whom he married at Mount Pleasant, Tennessee, January 18, 1845, he had three children: (1) William Clinton, subject of this sketch, born in Columbia, Tennessee, November 1, 1845. (2) Eurilda, died the wife of Thomas Whittaker, leaving four children, Moore, Homer, Stella and Emma. (3) Andrew, died eighteen months old. Dr. Sheppard's father was a man of generous impulses, and in the earlier part of his life was too liberal with his money and too convivial qualities which soon dissipated a very large estate. But misfortune only brought out the energy that was in him, and he soon became independent again. He used to say, "I would make a living if I were set down on a flat rock;" and the son, a chip of the old block, says: "You can never keep a Sheppard down in the world." His career in Columbia, where he spent the last twenty years of his life, was in all respects satisfactorily successful. He lived and died universally respected for his business [illegible], and for his high-toned bearing as a Christian gentleman. He was eminently a family man, courteous and indulgent to his children, a good provider, very fond of his kin, and lavish in his outlay upon the education of his children.

Dr. Sheppard's mother, now living with him at his home in Columbia, at the age of seventy-seven, is one of the most remarkable women in Tennessee. With the vivacity of a girl, the piety of a [illegible], the forti-

J. C. ROSS, D. D. S.

J. C. ROSS, D. D. S., of Nashville, was born in [illegible] county, Ohio, July 10, 1847, the son of [illegible] Ross. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and died in [illegible]. His mother, Mrs. [illegible], died [illegible]. Dr. Ross received his education in the public schools of his native county and graduated from the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, Cincinnati, in the class of 1870. He began the practice of his profession in Cincinnati, where he remained for [illegible] years. In 1877 he came to Nashville, where he has since resided and practiced his profession with success. He is a member of the Tennessee State Dental Association and has served as president of that body. He is also a member of the National Dental Association and the Odontographic Society of Chicago. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to [illegible] Lodge, No. [illegible], and has taken the Royal Arch degree. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, belonging to [illegible] Lodge, No. [illegible]. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Dr. Ross was married in [illegible], 1870, to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1880, leaving two children, [illegible] and [illegible]. In [illegible], 1882, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1884, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1886, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1888, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1890, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1892, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1894, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1896, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1898, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1900, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1902, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1904, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1906, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1908, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1910, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1912, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1914, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1916, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1918, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1920, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1922, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1924, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1926, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1928, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1930, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1932, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1934, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1936, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1938, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1940, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1942, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1944, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1946, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1948, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1950, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1952, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1954, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1956, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1958, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1960, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1962, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1964, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1966, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1968, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1970, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1972, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1974, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1976, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1978, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1980, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1982, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1984, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1986, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1988, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1990, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1992, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1994, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 1996, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 1998, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 2000, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 2002, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 2004, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 2006, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 2008, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 2010, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 2012, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 2014, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 2016, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 2018, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 2020, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 2022, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 2024, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 2026, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 2028, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 2030, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 2032, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 2034, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 2036, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 2038, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 2040, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 2042, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 2044, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 2046, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 2048, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 2050, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 2052, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 2054, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 2056, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 2058, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 2060, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 2062, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 2064, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 2066, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 2068, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 2070, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 2072, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 2074, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 2076, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 2078, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 2080, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 2082, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 2084, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 2086, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 2088, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 2090, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 2092, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 2094, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 2096, leaving one child, [illegible]. In [illegible], 2098, Dr. Ross was married to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Ross died in [illegible], 2100, leaving one child, [illegible].

[illegible] In 1821 he [illegible] to Butler [illegible] 1825. He was a very [illegible] and hard working man and became quite [illegible] He [illegible] all lived to maturity.

The [illegible] of Dr. Ross was Miss Rosalinda Cobb, [illegible] of Samuel and Sarah Cobb. She was born in New Jersey, May 8, 1779; married July 9, 1799, and died in New Albany, Indiana, in 1836. She was [illegible] her motherly kindness and devotion to her [illegible] her even temper and [illegible] of disposition. She was, at her death, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but during the [illegible] of her husband was with him a Presbyterian. Her brother, James Cobb, was for many years a prominent saddler of Cincinnati.

John D. Ross, the second child, and Dr. Ross, eldest brother, [illegible] at Buchanan, Michigan, has reached the age of eighty-three years. He was the founder and president of the Farmers and Manufacturers' Bank of Buchanan, of which his son, Alfred L., is now cashier. He himself has retired from business. He married early; his family increased rapidly, and the first twenty years of his married life was a struggle, but after that time fortune smiled upon him, and he went on from one degree of prosperity to another. He was for some time a merchant, and was once elected to the Legislature of Michigan, and for many years was president of the town council of Buchanan.

Dr. Ross' brother, William B. Ross, was for several years a Methodist minister, preaching in Ohio and Indiana, but living a part of the time at Newport, Kentucky. He lost his life in attempting to stop a runaway horse. His three sons, James H., Lewis L. and George S., now live in Newport, and are engaged in business in Cincinnati.

His next brother, Dr. Henry L. Ross, now deceased, was a physician practicing at Newport, Kentucky, and at one time held the position of physician at the Newport arsenal under the United States government.

His sister, Sarah Ross, the oldest child of the family, was born in 1800; married, in 1821, Edward Noble, a farmer, and died in 1825. After her death Mr. Noble went to Lebanon, Ohio, engaged in mercantile business, and was afterward elected to the Ohio Legislature from Warren county.

Dr. Ross' sister, Annie Ross, is now wife of Rev. John G. Bruce, D.D., of the Kentucky conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is living near Danville, Kentucky.

His sister, Elizabeth Ross, was born October 7, 1810, and died at Cincinnati, the wife of Joseph Lindley Cowdin.

Dr. Ross' next oldest brother, Samuel C. Ross, the seventh, third and fourth son, was born in Ohio, in the year 1815; was raised and educated in Cincinnati, taught school for a time, but soon turned his attention to dentistry. He married Mrs. Agnes Rouse, daughter of Mr. John Bradshaw, of Shelbyville, Kentucky. After marriage he practiced his profession for several years in St. Louis, but finally returned to Shelbyville, where he continued to practice until failing health compelled him to retire. He died in 1855.

His brother, Joseph R. Ross, born April 20, 1818, was a school teacher in Cincinnati. He died in Newport, Kentucky, in 1840. He was the only member of the family who never married.

His brother, Alfred N. Ross, born May 23, 1820, was a dentist. He died in 1847, on the anniversary of his birthday.

Dr. Ross' youngest sister, Ellen Luella Ross, born August 10, 1822, died near Danville, Kentucky, wife of Walter Scott Powell.

Dr. Ross obtained his academic education at the common schools at intervals till the age of sixteen, when he was apprenticed to a manufacturer of furniture, in which business he distinguished himself by such superiority and excellence of workmanship that before the expiration of his apprenticeship he was made foreman. He remained in the furniture business until the age of twenty-two, when he began the practice of dentistry, the study of which he had commenced one year previous. He began practice in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in 1837, and then traveled till the time of his marriage, in 1841. He practiced three years in Frankfort and three years in Lexington, Kentucky.

In 1847, he removed to Nashville, where he settled, and has resided and practiced ever since, with the exception of the time between February, 1858, and June, 1859, which he spent in Huntsville, Alabama. From the age of twenty-two, when he commenced the practice of dentistry, he has devoted all his energies to that pursuit. He has now been practicing for forty-eight years, and is the oldest practitioner of dentistry in Nashville, probably in the State. He is a professor in the dental department of the Vanderbilt University, and one of the original faculty, having participated with Dr. W. H. Morgan (whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume) and others, in the organization of the dental department. He was elected at that time professor of operative dentistry and dental hygiene, and president of the faculty, a position which he has filled ever since. He has also, occasionally contributed to the literature of the profession. In 1873, he was elected president of the State Dental Association, which was organized at Nashville, in July, 1867. He was a delegate from the State Association to the National Association twice, first at Cincinnati and afterward at Detroit.

On January 12, 1841, Dr. Ross was united in marriage, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, to Miss Lucy J. Fairman, the daughter of Richard Fairman, an ingenious and enterprising machinist and mill wright, originally from Connecticut. Her mother was Sarah Parks. Mrs. Ross was educated at Harrodsburg, Kentucky. She is a

very devoted and active working member of the Protestant Episcopal church and a lady whose kindness of heart and many deeds of charity have endeared her to a large circle of friends.

By this marriage Dr. Ross has five children living: (1) William B. Ross, born April 17, 1844, educated at Nashville, and is now a civil engineer. He was a gallant soldier in the Confederate army, four years going out as a private in the famous Rock City Guards, afterward the First Tennessee regiment of infantry, under Col. George Maney. He served in Virginia, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and Alabama, participated in the battles of Perryville, Atlanta and Jonesborough, was wounded at Perryville, taken prisoner several times and came out with the ranking title of plain "Mr." He married January 12, 1881, Miss Harriet A., daughter of Mal. Alexander Wasfield, superintendent of several mining companies in Colorado. They have one child, Mary Christine, born Christmas, 1883. (2) Annie Ross, educated at Nashville, under Rev. Dr. C. D. Elliott, and at the Columbia (Tennessee) Female Institute, now the wife of James A. Thomas, a leading insurance agent of the firm of Gale, Thomas & Sharpe, Nashville, has three children, James Ross, Mary Weakley and Rachel. (3) Mary Ellen Ross, educated at Louisville (Kentucky) Female College, married James Thomas, jr., January 12, 1876, of the firm of Pendleton, Thomas & Co., wholesale druggists, Nashville, has one child, Annie Lee. These two sisters married gentlemen of the same name, but not related. (4) James S. Ross, educated at Montgomery Bell Academy, Nashville, is an electrical engineer. This gentleman organized the "Telephone Exchange" in Nashville, one among the first organizations of the kind in the world, and is now manager of the Nashville Electric Time Telegraph Company. (5) Frank Fairman Ross, born in 1862, educated in the Nashville public schools, and has been engaged with his brother in civil and electrical engineering.

Of the eleven children born to Dr. Ross, six have died. Of these, the first, Horace C. Ross, was born November 3, 1841, in Frankfort, Kentucky, served in the Confederate army four years, and died in Nashville, July, 1882. He married Miss Laura Anderson, daughter of Thompson Anderson, of the wholesale dry goods firm of Anderson, Green & Co., Nashville. He was educated in Nashville and was a member of the leading insurance firm, Ross, Gale & Thomas. As a Mason he was an untiring worker, being a Knight Templar. He was a devout Methodist, and the Sunday school found him a ready, punctual and zealous worker in any part to which he was called, from that of secretary and librarian to that of superintendent, a faithful and fruitful teacher. For twelve years he was the leader of the choir at the McKendree Methodist church, Nashville. Coming from a family of highly artistic organization, in him the artistic trait took the direction [illegible]

[illegible]

In a memorial [illegible] at McKendree [illegible] Dr. C. Keller, D.D., [illegible] his memory. [illegible]

[illegible]

Of Dr. Ross other deceased children, Lee Ross, born in 1852, died in 1875; John Ross died in his twenty-[illegible] year; the other three died in infancy.

Dr. Ross affiliated with the Odd Fellows for twenty-five years and passed all the chairs, but of late has not attended the lodge. He was [illegible] of the Sons of Temperance. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church in Cincinnati [illegible] in 1852, and has since served as [illegible] and [illegible] and is now trustee of Elm Street Methodist Episcopal church, South, Nashville. All of his children are members of the Methodist [illegible] William B.

The first [illegible] was Mr. William Henry Harrison, [illegible] Whig, but since the war he has been identified with the Democratic party.

In his earlier married life, [illegible] a family there was a [illegible] that [illegible] Whatever he might be able to [illegible] [illegible]

made [illegible] and sought to make home the most [illegible] that could be found. The wisdom [illegible] that his children have [illegible] to him.

As a [illegible] Dr. Ross has made it a matter of [illegible] to give the best service without regard to the prospect of compensation. As showing the [illegible] character of the man, it may be mentioned that he has, from the beginning of his letter writing, kept notes of letters written and received, and for many years was in the habit of preserving all letters. From 1848 he has kept a diary, both for [illegible] reference to his past life and also as a heirloom for his children, that they may trace his history.

Dr. Ross stands about [illegible] in height, and weighs one hundred and twenty pounds, has blue eyes and an expression of [illegible] and clearness of character. He is slightly stooped from the long habit of bending over the dental chair. When he was a boy he was of a somewhat [illegible] nature, needing encouragement and stimulation rather than repression. He is a modest man, finding his greatest pleasure in pleasing the company in which he may be placed, and doing service rather than seeking to be a leader. The impression he makes on [illegible], that he is a man who wants to know his duty, and is always ready to do it. He has the appearance of a careful man, always busy, but never in a hurry.

Dr. William H. Morgan, who has known him intimately for many years, furnishes the following estimate of his character: "Dr. Ross is a Christian gentleman; a man who has no bad traits—in short, essentially a good man. The measure of professional and social success to which he has attained is largely due to his known honesty and integrity of purpose. The excellence of his social and professional character is the legitimate outgrowth of his deep religious convictions."

WILLIAM J. McMURRAY, M.D.

NASHVILLE

THIS gentleman, whose record as a soldier, a citizen and a physician, is at once an honor to the State and the pride of an extensive circle of friends, is justly entitled to rank among representative Tennesseans. He was born in the Sixteenth civil district of Williamson county, Tennessee, September 22, 1842, and grew up on his father's farm. When only seventeen years old, he entered the Confederate army as a private in the company raised by Col. Joel A. Battle, the "Zollicoffer Guards," which was mustered into service May 17, 1861, and organized with the Twentieth Tennessee regiment, at first a part of Gen. Zollicoffer's brigade. He remained in this same company and regiment till its surrender, and except when off active duty on account of his wounds, of which he received more than his share, he was with his regiment from Wild Cat in Eastern Kentucky, to the plains of Louisiana. On the Georgia campaign of seventy-five days, he was under fire sixty-five times. He was elected first corporal in 1861, next became second sergeant, then second lieutenant, at the reorganization of the Army of Tennessee at Corinth, in May, 1862, was promoted to first lieutenant in 1864, on Dalton, Georgia, and commanded company B of the Twentieth Tennessee regiment, as its gallant captain, C. S. Johnson, could never learn to drill.

He was in the famous charge made by Gen. Breckinridge's division at Murfreesborough, the command going into the engagement with four thousand six hundred men, of whom two thousand two hundred were lost. In that desperate battle young McMurray was wounded in the left breast by a minnie ball, and left to lie all night on the battlefield, in the dead of winter. The ball passed between his heart and a Bible which he carried in his left coat pocket. From this wound he was disabled two months.

At the battle of Chickamauga, he was wounded by a piece of shell in the right groin, and was again left for dead all night on the field. From this wound he was disabled four months.

He received a third wound at Resaca, Georgia, in May, 1864, a minnie ball striking him in the left leg below the knee, which disabled him two or three weeks.

He lost his left arm in a skirmish in front of Atlanta, August 5, 1864. His armless left sleeve, armless from the shoulder down, is a silent but eloquent reminder that he has deserved well of his country, and is entitled to the praise of a brave man, cool and intrepid, doing his duty with unflinching courage.

Dr. McMurray is a tall, trim-made, handsome man, perfectly erect, and with an expression that precisely indicates his military history. He entered the army from principle, based on that pride that characterized the flower of the southern troops, and is a fine specimen of the noble and manly young men who constituted the southern chivalry, and many of whom now sleep on the plains where the flag of the South needed friends.

He served in Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina, and took part in the battles of Laurel Bridge, October, 1861;

Wild Cat; Fishing Creek, January 19, 1862; Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862; around Corinth, in 1862; Vicksburg, 1862; Baton Rouge, 1862; Murfreesborough, December 31, 1862, and January 1 and 2, 1863; Hoover's Gap, in the spring of 1863; Bethpage Bridge, June, 1863; Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863; Rockyface Gap, Resaca, Dallas, Pine mountain, Kennesaw mountain, Peach Tree creek, and in the various skirmishes before Atlanta. He surrendered at Marion, Alabama, May 17, 1865. His regiment went out nine hundred and ninety-eight men strong, was recruited to one thousand three hundred, but surrendered with only thirty-four. His company, which numbered, first and last, one hundred and fifty-three, surrendered with seven men. For a fuller account of Dr. McMurray's military career, see "History of Davidson County," pages 457–8–9.

Up to the time of the war, Dr. McMurray had only received the limited educational advantages of a country school, his father having died when the son was only twelve years old. After the war, he studied one year and a half in the academy at Nolensville, under Prof. Joseph D. Didiot, of Paris, France, and graduated in 1867, having the honor of delivering the valedictory address. He next read medicine two years under Drs. William Clark and Thomas G. Shannon, and then attended two courses of lectures in the medical department of the University of Nashville, graduating February 26, 1869, under Profs. William K. Bowling, Paul F. Eve, Thomas L. Maddin, T. B. Buchanan, J. Berrien Lindsley, Van S. Lindsley and W. T. Briggs. He also had the honor of the unanimous vote of his class for valedictorian.

After graduation, Dr. McMurray began practice three miles south of Nashville, but on January 1, 1872, moved into the city, as from the effects of his wounds he was unable to endure the fatigue of saddle practice. In 1872, he was elected jail physician for the county of Davidson, and appointed physician to all the Supreme court prisoners held for trial in the Middle district of Tennessee, and kept that position eight years through successive appointments and elections. During the first thirteen years of his practice, he only lost twelve days from his professional business. He was at one time a member of the city board of health; at one time (1876) a member of the board of aldermen, and is now vice-president of the Nashville Medical Society, and is a member of the Tennessee State Medical Society. He is the author of the historical sketch of the Twentieth Tennessee Confederate regiment, in Dr. J. B. Lindsley's Military Annals of Tennessee, and is at this writing the efficient chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Davidson county.

Financially, Dr. McMurray has made a fine success. He started in life in 1869, with two hundred and fifty dollars less than nothing, and is now thought to be worth forty thousand dollars. Raised by a mother who always taught him to guard well his credit, he has acted upon her good advice, and has made it a rule when he earned a dollar to have something to lay by of that dollar, *i. e.*, never allow his expenditures to overrun his income. Five cardinal points in life he has always tried to work to: first, competency; second, strict attention to business; third, frugality; fourth, integrity and preservation of character; fifth, hope in the midst of direst defeat. On this line he has fought the battle of life. He has been heard to say, with filial gratitude, that he owes these principles to his mother, and, with a gallant pride, to his wife for her fine judgement, whom he has uniformly consulted on the propriety of business investment—like Lord Brougham, who uttered the memorable words, "Were I about to embark in some important enterprise, my first step would be to consult a sensible woman." Dr. McMurray is fortunate in having one of those sensible women for a wife.

Dr. McMurray's great-grandfather, of Scotch-Irish stock, was one of the early settlers of Kentucky. His great-grandmother was a Miss Kinkade, whose father was Irish and her mother Welsh. In 1790, they settled near Nashville, where the great-grandfather was killed by the Indians, in 1792. His second son, Samuel McMurray, married Levicy Morton, and had eight children, the eldest of whom, John McMurray, by his marriage with Miss Mary J. Still, became the father of seven children; (1). Sarah A. McMurray, died in 1863. (2). Samuel J. McMurray, was sergeant-major of the Twenty-fourth Tennessee Confederate regiment, and was killed at the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864, at the age of twenty-four. (3). William J. McMurray, subject of this sketch. (4). Lucy Ellen McMurray, wife of William Smith, a farmer near Trenton, Tennessee. (5). John H. McMurray, graduated in pharmacy at Nashville; now a druggist in that city; married Miss Mary Morton, a daughter of George Morton, a Williamson county farmer of high standing and wealth. (6). Joel A. McMurray, died in 1856. (7). Thomas M. McMurray, now a practicing physician at Nolensville, Tennessee; married Miss Sallie King, daughter of David King, who fell at Dr. McMurray's side, at the battle of Chickamauga.

The McMurray family has had many participants in every war in which the United States have been engaged, from the Revolutionary struggle down to the recent strife between the States. In the latter they fought exclusively on the Southern side. Of five of Dr. McMurray's brothers and cousins, two were slain outright on the field, and the other three disabled for life. A cousin, Col. Sam. McMurray, is now in command of all the Texas State troops.

Dr. McMurray's mother, also of Irish descent, was born near Danville, Virginia, but from the age of nine months, grew up in Williamson county, Tennessee, where she married and reared her family. She is now living at Nashville, experiencing a mother's highest am-

bition—the gratitude of a son whose early training she so wisely planned, and which has made of him a success. Her relatives, the Stills, are mostly in Virginia.

Dr. McMurray's uncle, Dr. Thomas M. McMurray, died a bachelor, in 1864, at Spring Hill, Maury county, Tennessee, where he had practiced twenty years, and had the reputation of being a most excellent physician, and the neatest man in his dress in his county.

Dr. McMurray married in Davidson county, October 22, 1872, Miss Fannie May McCampbell, who was born in Nashville, November —, 1854, but was raised on her father's farm near the Hermitage. She is the daughter of Hon. Thomas McCampbell, who, when quite young, was a State senator from the Knoxville district. She is paternally descended from the McCampbells and Andersons of Knoxville families noted for the legal talent they have given to the bar. Mrs. McMurray's mother, was a Miss Crowley, daughter of Thomas Gowdey, a wealthy jeweler of Nashville, who, in early life, was an Irish soldier, under Wellington, at Waterloo. Mrs. McMurray is a lady of fine culture, and graduated from Ward's seminary, Nashville, in 1871. By his marriage with this lady, Dr. McMurray has one child—D. Addie Morton McMurray, born June 30, 1876.

Mrs. McMurray is a second cousin on her father's side to the late Judge John Trimble, a paternal cousin to the wife of Gov. Neill S. Brown, and a second cousin of Judge Frank T. Reid, of the Davidson county circuit court. Her brother, John McCampbell, is a clerk in the employ of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company. Her sister, now Miss Mary Lou McCampbell, is now the wife of Edward Gaines, a hardware merchant, at Nashville. Her brothers, Thomas and Arthur McCampbell, are farmers in Davidson county. She also has a single sister, Miss Nannie McCampbell, living with her. Her aunt, Mary McCampbell, died the wife of Enoch Ensley, a wealthy merchant and planter in Mississippi and West Tennessee, but who resided at Nashville.

In politics, Dr. McMurray is a strict Democrat, though his father and uncles were Whigs. In 1869, he became an Odd Fellow. Dr. McMurray and his wife are Methodists, but in religion as in other matters (excepting only politics), he is a liberal, independent thinker, tolerant of the opinions of others. He is a close thinker, a philosophic reasoner, a determined man, with strong faith in the ultimate issue, and of solid character. Whoever and whatever the McMurrays have been, the name of the brave young Confederate lieutenant, the subject of this biography, will doubtless long continue to be mentioned with pride by the family as one of its most conspicuous members.

JAMES D. PLUNKET, M. D.

NASHVILLE.

THIS gentleman, now in the meridian of life, appears in these pages, not only as a prominent Tennessean, but as one of the most widely known representatives of the medical profession in the State. In personal appearance he is tall and somewhat slender, but of strong build, and well fitted for the activities of a busy life. He has dark hair, calm, inquiring eyes, and the look of a man of system, promptness and prudence. His manners are frank and easy, without ostentation, yet his character is bold and essentially aggressive.

He was born in Williamson county, Tennessee, of wealthy parentage, and received his primary education under private tutors and at academic schools. For three years, from 1854, he was a clerk in the wholesale dry goods house of Morgan & Co., at Nashville, and next spent one year with D. Arman & Co., commission merchants, New Orleans.

In the fall of 1859, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. George A. J. Mayfield, at Nashville. In 1860, he went to Philadelphia, where he became the private student of Dr. Joseph Leidy, professor of anatomy, and entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated, in 1863, taking his degree under Profs. Wood, Jackson, Pepper, Agnew, Hodge and Henry H. Smith. During his stay in Philadelphia he spent the summers as an interne in the city hospitals.

On his return home he accepted the invitation of Surgeon-Gen. Moore, to enter into the medical service of the Confederate States, as assistant surgeon; was on duty successively in the (Frank A. Ramsey) hospital, first, at Knoxville, and afterward at Cassville, Georgia, and then "in the field" with the Fortieth Georgia regiment of infantry, Gen. Stovall's brigade, and lastly with the Fifty-second Georgia regiment, in the same brigade. He served until the close of the war, when he began practice, in May, 1865, at Nashville.

He is entitled to the honor of having first agitated and taking a leading part in the establishment of the Nashville Board of Health, of which, from its organization, June 4, 1866, to the time it ceased to exist, in the spring of 1869, he was secretary and president.

In 1873, in view of a threatened epidemic of Asiatic cholera, which soon afterward burst in all its fury upon this community, the mayor of Nashville appointed a

sanitary commission, composed of seven leading medical practitioners of the city, and of this commission Dr. Plunket was made president. In May, 1874, the Board of Health was reorganized and Dr. Plunket again made president. In June, 1876, he was elected city health officer, but declined the position. In 1879, he retired from the Board of Health, his private practice taking up all his time. At his instance the State Medical Association petitioned the Legislature to establish the State Board of Health. In March, 1877, the bill for that purpose passed, and Gov. James D. Porter, after appointing Dr. Plunket as a member of that board, asked him to name the other "four physicians of skill and experience, regular graduates of medicine, and who had been engaged in practice not less than ten years," as the law required, and he would commission them, which was accordingly done. The board, as first organized, was composed of Drs. T. A. Atchison and J. M. Safford, of Middle Tennessee, E. M. Wight, of East Tennessee, and R. B. Maury, of West Tennessee; and Dr. Plunket was elected president, and served as such four consecutive years, till May, 1880, when he resigned, as before, on account of the steadily increasing duties of his private practice. As president of the State Board of Health, he, in 1879, had the city of Memphis quarantined, on account of an epidemic of yellow fever developing there, a measure that met with vehement opposition from traders, and the local press in their interests but public opinion finally endorsed his action, as it resulted in confining the pestilence to the city limits, and applauded the courage of an official, who, for the safety of the public health, did his duty at the cost of being hung and burnt in effigy by the rabble in the streets of Memphis.

Upon the motion of Dr. Plunket, then president of the State Board of Health, there was assembled for conference, at Memphis, June 30, 1879, representatives from the several boards of health in the Mississippi valley, in which eighteen States were represented. The convention resolved itself into a permanent organization as the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, and Dr. Plunket was chosen president. He is a member of the American Public Health Association, and has been twice elected a member of its executive committee. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1878, was chairman of the committee on meteorology. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Medical Society of the State of Tennessee, of which latter body he was, from 1865 to 1875, the permanent secretary, and for sixteen years its treasurer. He is a member of the Davidson County Medical Society, and of the Nashville Medical Society. In 1868, he was elected to the chair of surgical anatomy in the medical department of Cumberland University. In 1870, he was elected president of the city council of Nashville.

To the medical journals of the country he has contributed a large number of interesting and valuable papers, notably among them, one on "Disinfection of Sewers by Ozone," "Cotton as a Fomite," "Vital Statistics in Tennessee," "Bovine Tuberculosis: a Fruitful Source of Human Disease and Death," and "Ozone and its Relation to the Public Health." He is regarded as one of the foremost authorities in the South on sanitary matters.

Of Irish parentage, his character is naturally persistent and self-assertive. In the "History of Davidson County," from which the editor has culled most of the foregoing facts, it appears that on the paternal side, he is descended from Lord Plunket of Queen's counsel in the trial of Robert Emmet, in 1805, and that in the collateral branches of his ancestral family have been priests and bishops of the Catholic church in Ireland. His mother, *nee* Miss Anna Smyth, was a well rounded character; possessed of many noble womanly attributes, and a mental strength and range of culture seldom found. She died in her sixty second year, upon December 7, 1877. She, as also all his maternal ancestors, were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. The Magee College at Derry, Ireland, was endowed by his great-aunt, Magee. One of his near relatives a Plunket is a member of the present British Parliament.

Dr. Plunket's father, James Plunket, was a native of Edgeworthstown, county Longford, Ireland, and a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. He was a man of superb education and skilled in scientific mechanics. Coming to this country, he was, for many years, a manufacturer of cotton mill machinery at Paterson, New Jersey, whence he moved to Dayton, Ohio, lived there four years, and finally settled at Franklin, Tennessee, where he took charge of and finally became a leading member of the firm that owned the large cotton mill and mercantile establishment connected with it at that place. He was a well-read man, had a fine memory of names, dates and authorities, and did business on the old time principle that honesty is the best policy. In religion he was a Roman Catholic. He died January 31, 1874, at the age of sixty-eight. His brother, Judge Joseph Plunket, resides at St. Maries, Ohio.

Dr. Plunket married, in Danville, Kentucky, November 19, 1872, Miss Jennie E. Swope, a native of that place, daughter of Col. John B. Swope, who died June 28, 1881, one of the standard men of Kentucky, a scholar and a retired merchant. Her mother, *nee* Miss Fannie Hunton, of a Virginia family originally, was a sister of Mrs. Judge Fox, of Danville, of Judge Logan Hunton, of St. Louis, and Col. Thomas H. Hunton, of New Orleans. Mrs. Plunket's brother, Col. Thomas H. Swope, is a capitalist at Kansas City, Missouri. Her brother, Logan O. Swope, is a large stock farmer near Independence, Missouri, and her brother, John Swope, is a stock raiser at Midway, Woodford county, Kentucky. Her sister, *nee* Miss Margaret Swope, is now the wife of William M. Fleming, a farmer of Maury county, Ten-

HON. THOMAS WASHINGTON NEAL.

COL. THOMAS W. NEAL

the Trenton, Tennessee, *Southern Standard*. From there he went to Hickman, Kentucky, and edited the *Times*. In 1858, he edited the Dyersburg, Tennessee, *Recorder* in conjunction with F. G. Samson, a lawyer and clerk and master of the chancery court. He then crossed over the river and founded the Warren *Sunbeam*, at Warren, Arkansas, and was engaged in that occupation until the breaking out of the war. He then laid aside the "shooting stick" and took up the "shooting iron," enlisting as a private in the Ninth Arkansas Confederate infantry regiment, under Col. John M. Bradley. Upon the expiration of his term of enlistment, he returned to Nashville and became city editor of the *Daily Press* for six months. He left Tennessee on account of the war troubles, and went to New York where, for several months, he was employed as proof-reader. After this he returned to Memphis, was city editor of the *Daily Bulletin*, and at the same time edited the *Play Bill*, a theatrical sheet, devoted to fashion, gossip, society *on dits*, etc. We next find him at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, as editor of the *Dispatch*, and then he returned to Dyersburg, in October, 1865, and established *Neal's State Gazette*, with which he has had unbroken connection, as editor and proprietor, ever since.

So far this sketch reads like the record of a newspaper man, given to roaming and without fixed aim in life. This usually falls to the lot of the Bohemian, who, like the migratory bee, sips honey on the wing, and goes on and on in his happy pursuit of sweeter flowers; but the truth is, Col. Neal has been remarkably devoted to one line of thought and action, and for a newspaper man has developed fine staying power, having remained a fixture at Dyersburg more than twenty years, and made a name as the most successful country newspaper man in Tennessee. He has filled every position in a printing office, from roller-boy to the editor's chair, and, as a consequence, the *State Gazette* is not only one of the best weeklies in the State, but from its foundation has been a financial success.

In *ante-bellum* times, Col. Neal was a Henry Clay Whig, but *post-bellum* has been a Democrat, yet with a considerable dash of independence. He founded the *State Gazette* during Brownlow's administration in Tennessee, when it took some nerve to edit a Democratic newspaper in this State. In the meantime, the people of his town, county and district have called him to occupy various positions of honor and trust. He has been mayor of Dyersburg two years, president of the Dyersburg Town Board of Education, president of the Dyer County Fair Association, secretary of the Sunday-school (though not a member of any church), and, as an evidence of his popularity among the younger "boys," president of the Dyersburg Base Ball Club. He is an Entered Apprentice Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a Knight of Honor. In 1883, he was elected Dictator of the Knights of Honor, at Dyersburg, and is now Grand Assistant Dictator of the Grand Lodge of that order for the State. In 1882, he was elected president of the Dyersburg Building and Loan Association. He has also been president of the Tennessee Press Association, and no annual meeting or "annual jaunt across the country" is complete without the presence of "handsome Tom Neal." In 1877, he was elected to the Tennessee Legislature from Dyer county by the largest majority ever received by anybody in that county. In 1884, he was nominated by acclamation, in the convention at Union City, as the Democratic candidate for joint representative of Dyer, Lake and Obion counties, in the forty-fourth General Assembly of Tennessee, and was triumphantly elected, having received the largest majority of any Democratic member of that body. In that Legislature he was appropriately made chairman of the committee on public printing, being the only editor in that body. He has been a delegate from Dyer county to every Democratic State convention held at Nashville since the war, and was alternate delegate for the State at large to the national Democratic convention at Chicago that nominated Cleveland and Hendricks. As a speaker, he is earnest and forcible, with considerable of the brilliancy of the finished orator. Thoroughly posted in State and national politics and appreciative of the wants and feeling of the people; painstaking, yet quick and persevering in all his undertakings, he may be regarded as conservative and liberal, yet firm and unyielding in his positions on questions of right. Honest and sincere, especially in taking the weak side early, which afterward became the strong side, gave the people confidence in him, and hence his large majorities. He has frequently been on the right side in his judgment, even against popular judgment, and has at times succeeded in producing a revulsion of sentiment in his constituency, thus showing that his first opinions were correct.

He began life without patrimony, and without capital, save his brain and brawn. He now owns valuable real estate in Dyersburg, a farm in Dyer county, and is in very comfortable circumstances. Liberal in spirit and energetic by nature, he has never regarded stinginess as an element of success. He is not a close collector, has lost some money by going security, but he never appears over-anxious about debts due him. He thinks kindness will collect a debt from a certain class of people more promptly than "dunning," or otherwise pressing his claims. Hence, he frequently gets his money, and at the same time extends his friendship and his popularity. His object and desire is to live pleasantly and to make those around him pleasant, without vaulting ambition for either riches or honor. His home at Dyersburg is an ideal one, as all who have enjoyed its generous hospitality will testify.

Col. Neal has been twice married; first, at Dyersburg, December, 1859, to Miss Fannie Benton, daughter of Dr. Abner Benton, of Dyersburg, a promi

nent physician, at one time State senator from that end of the State, and a near kinsman of the celebrated United States senator, Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri. Her mother, now living at Dyersburg, at the age of fifty seven, was originally Miss Mary Ann Wardlow, daughter of Joseph Wardlow, a very wealthy farmer, in Lauderdale county, Tennessee. Mrs. Neal was educated at Brownsville, Tennessee, Female College, and was a pure, good woman, noted for her sense of right and justice and conscientious discharge of duty. She was a Methodist from early girlhood. She died in 1880, at the age of thirty nine, having borne two children: (1). Ella Neal, born in Nashville, finished her education at Greenwood Seminary, near Lebanon, Tennessee, under Mrs. N. Lawrence Lindsley, is an exceptionally fine vocalist, and a zealous Methodist. (2). Lillian Neal, born in Dyersburg, now in school.

Col. Neal next married in Sandgate, Vermont, June 15, 1881, Miss Alice Hoyt, daughter of William and Esther Hoyt. Her father is a farmer. Her mother comes of a literary family. Mrs. Neal is a member of the Presbyterian church, and an accomplished performer on both the piano and organ. She graduated with honor from the Fort Edward Institute, New York, and is of fine literary attainments.

Col. Neal is a very attractive gentleman, personally, and was voted "the handsomest and most polished member" of the Legislature of 1884-5. Courtly in his manners, refined in his tastes, with the air of a king, yet the dash of a cavalier, you know when he looks you in the face and gives you his hand you are taking the hand of a loyal-hearted gentleman. He is of medium height, "five feet, eight and three-quarter inches, by Confederate measure," and weighs one hundred and sixty pounds. His hair, moustache and imperial, liberally sprinkled with iron-gray, give to him a nameless air of grace and gallantry. Benignity of disposition, sincerity of conviction, impulsive generosity, yet modesty of mein—these are written in indelible lines upon his features, for a kindlier nature it were difficult to find. His career as editor, legislator and business man has been built up by industry, fidelity and ability, and this is why he has attached to himself whole troops of friends.

MR. JOHN McLEOD KEATING.

MEMPHIS.

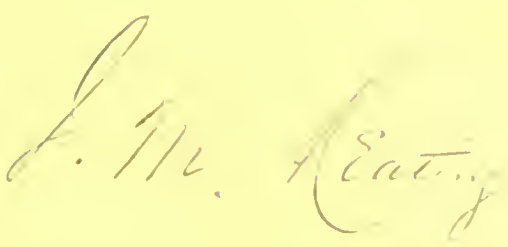
THE scholarly gentleman whose name heads this sketch, and whose position is in the front rank of the ablest and most refined and polished American journalists, is a native of Ireland, and comes of Scotch-Irish stock. He was born in Ireland, Kings county, June 12, 1830, grew up and was educated in Scotland until his ninth year, and afterward in Dublin. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to the printer's trade, entered the office of the Dublin *World*, and at the end of five years reached the highest position—foreman of the office—when only eighteen years of age. He was also an amanuensis to the editor-in-chief. He was very studious and very rapid in acquiring the dextrous facilities of a printer, a knowledge of newspaper work—composition, press work, etc.

In 1846, he became a member of the Young Ireland Club, of which John B. Dillon was president. After the fiasco that followed in 1848, he emigrated to America, and settled at New York, where he resided until December, 1854. In New York he was foreman of an illustrated weekly paper, known as the New York *Journal*; was also foreman, six months, of the *Leader*, a noted political newspaper.

During his residence in New York city, of nearly eight years, he served six years and three months in the New York State militia, more than two years of that time in the famous Seventh regiment. He was induced to this service in the hope that by completing seven years service, he would be exempt from certain duties as a citizen, and would thus be free to prosecute his labors and purposes in his profession.

But on account of ill health, he went to New Orleans in December, 1854. There he worked for a short time in the printing business, then went to Baton Rouge, and thence to Nashville, where, as foreman of the composing room, he helped to open the Methodist Book Concern, now known as the Methodist Publishing House. Shortly after, he returned to Baton Rouge and became superintendent of State printing, a position he held two years. In 1856, he returned to Nashville and married, and went back to Baton Rouge. In 1857, he returned to Nashville for the third time, and became managing editor of the *Daily News*, of which Allen A. Hall was the editor in-chief. The next year, 1858, he went to Memphis, was employed as commercial and city editor of the *Bulletin*, and that city has been his home ever since.

He remained with the *Bulletin* until the commencement of hostilities, when he was employed as a clerk, and acted for a short while as private secretary on the staff of Gen. Leonidas Polk, and was with that commander from the beginning of the war until October, 1861, when he was taken ill with a serious attack of typhoid fever, which confined him to his bed four months and incapacitated him for military duty of any kind, as per report of Dr. Joseph Newnan. Partially



recovering his health, he engaged with the Southern Express company, as money clerk, and so continued until the capture of Memphis by the Federal army. After that event he was employed as city editor of the *Argus*, the only Democratic paper then published there, and known as the "secesh organ," with which he remained until the close of the war. He then established the *Daily Commercial*, which existed for over one year, when it was merged in the *Argus* and was published some months as the *Commercial and Argus*.

Mr. Keating spent the winter of 1867-8 in Washington in confidential relations with President Andrew Johnson, and returning to Memphis in August, 1868, purchased Gen. Albert Pike's interest in the Memphis *Appeal*, with which journal he has been identified ever since. Three times he gave up journalism, as he supposed, never to return to it, because its money remuneration did not enable him to do what he desired for a young and growing family. He went into the cotton and grocery business, at which he did well, but was compelled to give it up by the Federal authorities in 1863. He was, as has already been stated, in the express business, and also gave up a lucrative insurance business—life, fire and marine—to return to his first love, and take charge of the *Appeal*, in 1868, as managing editor.

When Mr. Keating landed in this country, in 1848, he became a student of the politics of the country of which he determined to become a citizen, and thus was persuaded into becoming a Democrat, as he says, an humble disciple of Jefferson and of Calhoun. He did not believe in slavery, but in settling in the South, as a law-abiding man, had nothing to say; though he would have had, as all who know him admit, if ever the emancipation of the negro had become an open question. He was opposed to war, but believing in the right of secession, early espoused the cause of the South as one that he believed to be the logical result of a long train of events, beginning before the Revolution and gathering strength with every cycle after. Earnestly and heartily and manfully he wrote for the people with whose fortunes he has been so intimately identified for more than a quarter of a century. He held his allegiance to the Confederacy sacred until it went down forever, and then turned to the work of guiding the hapless, helpless and hopeless people out of their individual and their national distresses. Believing in individual liberty, he readily adapted himself to the changed situation and urged the acceptance of the inevitable, the rehabilitation of the country, and the restoration of the old soldiers to their places as citizens, and of the States to the Union. Negro emancipation being the great and lasting and most tangible result of the war, he believed in the education of the freedmen as necessary to their comprehension of the duties devolving upon them as citizens. He did not oppose nor did he regret their being made citizens. They could not be otherwise, being free. The decision of Judge Gaston, of North Carolina, on the rights of bond and free, which he early met with in his studies, made a lasting impression upon him, and has been his guide ever since, where citizenship was concerned. He has always, therefore, been an ardent and uncompromising friend of the negro, as he has been the champion of the rights of women to the same freedom as is enjoyed by men—to labor and participate in the affairs of government; to vote and hold office, and help in all the affairs of State. He was one of the editors who met in Nashville, in 1869, in the *Banner* office, to concert measures for the restoration of the State to the people and for the enfranchisement of the ex Confederate soldiers and citizens. He helped to secure the adoption of the present constitution—adopted in 1870—and sustained Gov. John C. Brown's administration with something like enthusiasm. He was an advocate of the financial policy of that statesman, and was an uncompromising advocate for the payment of the State debt, proving by the incontestible figures furnished by the census of 1860 and of 1870, and subsequently by that of 1880, the ability of the State to meet all its obligations. The failure to do this he regards as a grave mistake, and one that will recoil upon the people and give them trouble. During the reconstruction period he waged in the *Appeal* a relentless war upon the carpet baggers in Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas, where his paper circulated, and has ever regarded those repressive and oppressive measures as the greatest of all the many curses entailed by the civil war. His advocacy of manufactures; of diversity of pursuits; of good turnpikes as a necessity to facilitate inter-county traffic; of common schools, and the utmost stretch of freedom in opposition to all class restrictions and legislation, and the dogmatic bigotry of sects, is known far and wide. He believes, as he says, that the less government has to do with the people, the greater their advance; that, thrown upon themselves, there is a direct appeal made to the individual conscience, and each man is more or less upon his good behavior. The progress of the United States, as compared with any of the nations of Europe in the last one hundred years, proves the correctness of his position. He says that no man can rise above himself, and thus he cannot be freer than nature made him. Hence, the diversity and divisions among men. He loves America, and believes in American methods, in social as in political life, as incomparably superior to those of European countries. Of the history of Tennessee he has been a close student, and he loves to strengthen his defense of the common people, among whom he counts himself, by pointing to the heroic self-sacrifices of the fathers and founders of the State, and the superb legacy they have left their sons in their subordination to a self-elected government, when the first colony was but a puling infant, surrounded by Indians thirsting for its annihilation. He is proud of his citizenship and position in a State, the founders of which

were law-abiding and God-fearing men, lovers of liberty, and moved by well-defined comprehension of the powers of government, and that it was theirs to make, to amend or abolish at will.

In 1874, Mr. Keating went, by special invitation from ex-President Jefferson Davis, as his friend and companion, on a trip to the Rocky mountains through Missouri, Kansas and Colorado, a trip during which Mr. Davis broke through the reserve he had imposed upon himself after the war, and delivered several addresses on agriculture. Mr. Davis counts Mr. Keating among his stanch friends, though not a partisan one, that he could not be with any man. He sees and admits the good points of all public men, makes allowance for their surroundings, their political and social connections, and the possibility of their judgments being warped and sometimes obscured. He was thus enabled to be, and consistently so, the friend of President Andrew Johnson, who was the antipodes in many respects of Mr. Davis, and of Senator Isham G. Harris, whom he observed long sustained as one of the most manly and trustworthy of the public men of the country, a fearless man, because he tries to be right and believing himself to be, pushes on to the conclusion, regardless of consequences. Mr. Keating, a positive character himself, admires positive men with definite aims, and has always been attracted to them, holding the other sort in contempt.

Mr. Keating was married, in Nashville, Tennessee, October 30, 1856, by the Rev. Dr. Edgar, of the First Presbyterian church, to Miss Josephine Esselman Smith, daughter of Mr. John Smith, a native of Pennsylvania, related, on his mother's side, to the Norris family, of Norristown, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Keating graduated from the Columbia Tennessee Female Institute, under Rector Smith, whence she emerged with a diploma that attests a scholarship which she has always kept alive by constant, earnest and faithful study, notwithstanding her absorbing duties as wife and mother and housekeeper. She has been the faithful friend, companion and counselor of her husband; has seconded all his ambitions for success and distinction in his profession, and has kept pace with him in all the channels of culture and cultivation. She is one of the most accomplished women in the State. In music, is thorough as a vocalist, pianiste and harpist, and excels in a knowledge of French history and literature. Handsome of face and form, and dignified in carriage, she is beloved by all who know her for her wit and repartee and brilliancy as a conversationalist, and for her excelling abilities as a letter writer. She is also noted for her great good sense—common sense—and her love of truth, even in little things. She was a devoted daughter, and has given herself with singleness of purpose to the promotion of her husband and children. They have seven children, as follows: Neil McLeod Keating, and a daughter Caroline Morton Keating. Agreeing with her husband that their children should be taught to work at what they were best fitted for, Mrs. Keating, for several years, resided in New York, and there superintended the studies of the daughter as a pianiste in preparation for an artiste's career, and of the son, who is now in Paris, whence he went from the Art Student's League School, of New York, where, last year, he was pronounced by Prof. Dewing, the president of the school, to be the leading and best pupil, his work being regarded as equal to the best imported French work. Both the children of Mr. Keating have a promising career before them.

Mr. Keating traces his lineage back to the first of his name, Halis Keating, who landed with FitzStephens in Ireland, in 1169, one among the first of the Norman invaders, who, as he says, had once been murdering and plundering the people of that unfortunate country. Dr. Geoffrey Keating, who was the first historian of Ireland after the "Four Masters," and who wrote much poetry and many religious works, was of the same family, the origin of which is thus traced by the late Michael Doheny in John O'Mahoney's translation of Keating's "History of Ireland": "According to the traditions of the family, adopted and, so to speak, legalized, by the Books of Heraldry in Ireland, the founder of the house, whose original name is now unknown, was one of the pioneers of the Norman invaders, who kindled the beacon fire that lit the way of FitzStephens into the Cuan-an Bhainbh. The story goes, that as he lay by his watch-fire, a wild boar, chancing to prowl that way, was proceeding to attack him, until frightened by the sparkling of the fire, when he fled in dismay. The watcher, thus providentially saved, adopted for his crest a wild boar rampant rushing through a brake, with the motto, *fortis et ignis*, and his name became, we are not told how, Keating or Ketting, from the Irish words, *ceat teine*—first fire." In all his life in Tennessee, Mr. Keating has been true to this motto, and was conspicuously noted, in 1878, for fortitude and fidelity. The Keatings passed through many vicissitudes in Ireland during the civil wars and rebellions, but furnished many distinguished priests to the Catholic church in Ireland; general officers in the British army; a great many judges to the English and Irish bench, and several diplomatic agents, notable among them Col. Keating, who, after twenty-four years at the court of Persia, wrote a history of that country that is yet highly valued as a standard. Another colonel of the same name, wrote a compendious history of India. Gen. Keating, who commanded the expedition that captured the Mauritus, and was afterward governor of that island, was a distinguished military and civil servant of Great Britain. In this country the Keatings of Philadelphia, New Orleans and western Virginia have distinguished themselves in the profession of engineering and medicine, being conspicuous in the latter. One of the name, Dr. J. M. Keating,

of Philadelphia, traveled with Gen. Grant through India, and on his return home published his impressions of the tour. The branch of the Keating family to which the subject of this sketch immediately belongs, was of the yeoman or farmer class, and was settled in the north of Ireland, where its members were identified with the Tory or dominant faction, and were ardent churchmen. Mr. Keating early imbibed from his Scotch-Presbyterian mother the love of liberty and breadth of view that has always distinguished him in public life. Her teachings and explanations, her promptings and the auguries of her ambition for her boy, sent him into the world thirsting for knowledge in the solemn conviction that it *is* power. She, like his father, was of humble origin, but of the sturdy stock that stood behind John Knox in his contest as the great Reformer. The spirit of freedom burned brightly in her breast, and she hated the oppressions which her husband's Tory kindred aided in inflicting upon their own people, blinded, as they were, by bigotry and the intolerance born of it. Mr. Keating, profiting by these lessons learned at his mother's knees, availed himself of the first opportunity to manifest his love of country and, as before stated, joined the "Young Irelanders," in 1846, when yet scarce sixteen, uniting with the Curran club of Dublin, and pledging himself to help in the regeneration and for the liberty of his native land.

Mr. Keating was a director, in 1867, in a company which formed to bridge or tunnel the Mississippi river at Memphis, and which made extensive surveys for that purpose. He was also secretary and treasurer of the first elevator company in Memphis, in that year, and in 1872, was a director in the Mississippi railroad company, which anticipated the line recently constructed to New Orleans, via Vicksburg, from Memphis. He was also about that time a director in a company to build a railroad from Memphis to Jeffersonville, Texas, and another to build a railroad to Kansas City. He was also a director of the company that turned over the charter and right of way to the present Kansay City, Springfield and Memphis railroad. This latter road has been completed, and at a banquet given in Kansas City, in June, 1884, to the guests from Memphis, Mr. Keating was selected to respond to the toast, "Cotton, corn and cattle, the links of destiny that bind us in commercial unity." His response was not only able and brilliant, but elegantly eloquent, worthy of reproduction here, if space would admit, and in its peroration was as follows: "Cotton, corn and cattle bind the cities we represent in commercial unity through the medium of the Memphis, Springfield and Kansas City railroad, and we can never be separated again. We are the latest expression of American grit, pluck and enterprise, and our future is assured. With the Union restored, and sectional bitterness entirely wiped out, greater possibilities are to come as a result of the enterprise of the people of the whole country. With the curse of slavery removed, the incubus that weighed upon the energies of the white man and limited his horizon, there has come to the South a wonderful quickening. We are now free indeed. Diversity of pursuit, a more certain knowledge of our duties and best possibilities, have come to us, and we are ready for them."

In 1876, Mr. Keating was a member of the committee, appointed by Mayor Loague, to compromise the debt of Memphis with the creditors. He has never held office, and was but once before a convention as a candidate. In 1868, his name was sent to the United States senate, by President Johnson, for the postmastership of Memphis, but the mere mention of his name created a storm, and it was promptly, and by a full vote of the Republicans present, refused the courtesy of being sent to the committee. It went in at one door and was sent out at the other, and in not more than five minutes.

Mr. Keating passed, unscathed, through the yellow fever epidemics at Memphis, in 1868, 1873, 1878 and 1879. During 1878, he edited the *Appeal*, and when the compositors and pressmen, the business manager and others, went down or perished, he nobly stood at his post, and, with the assistance of but one man, Mr. Henry Mood, set up the type and made up the forms every day, for several weeks, besides doing the reportorial and editorial work, and responding to all his duties as a member of the executive committee, which really governed the city during those trying and distressful days. Thus was he true to the motto of his family, "*Fortis et fidelis.*"

In the spring of 1879, after he had written and put to press his "History of the Yellow Fever," he delivered an address at the theater, before an audience composed of the merchants, bankers and manufacturers of the city, and at which all the physicians of the city were present, in which he explained, with technical accuracy, the necessity for sanitary reform, painting in truthful colors, at the same time, the then very unsanitary condition of Memphis, which he was enabled to do from a personal inspection. This was the beginning of the sanitary work that has made Memphis one of the model cities of the world in a sanitary point of view.

Mr. Keating is president of the Memphis branch of the International Association of the Red Cross of Geneva. He is also a member of the American Health Association, and has contributed to the papers published by that organization, in 1880, "The Value of Sanitation from an Economical Standpoint," in 1882, "The Cremation of Excreta and Household Wastes," and, in 1881, "The Ultimate of Sanitation by Fire," a paper that has attracted attention in Europe as well as throughout America, and has generally been endorsed by the press. In September, 1881, he published a report on the sewer system of Memphis, and the epidemics of preventable diseases that have visited that city and its site since 1740.

He is an honorary member of the Memphis Society

BRYCE STEWART, ESQ.

THIS

marriage he had three sons and one daughter, all of whom are now dead except the youngest, Bryce Stewart, jr., who is now a lieutenant in the British army, and stationed in India. The daughter, Marion, married Mr. Hume, a banker of Louisville, Kentucky, and left one son, Bryce Stewart Hume. Mrs. Stewart died in 1866.

Mr. Stewart was married a second time, in 1873, at Clarksville, to Miss Sallie West Cobb, daughter of Dr. Joshua Cobb, a prominent citizen of Clarksville. By this second marriage he has one son, Norman Stewart, born in 1874, now living with his father. Mrs. Stewart is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Stewart revisited Europe in 1866; again in 1873, and a third time in 1881, spending on each occasion nearly two years traveling over the continent, enriching his already well stored mind with practical knowledge of interesting historic places. This knowledge he has a most pleasant manner of imparting, and therefore, is a most companionable gentleman, a man of culture and refined education. It is not difficult to account for Mr. Stewart's success in life, for he has been a hard worker, a punctual, attentive, industrious, energetic business man, and good fortune has followed his footsteps and crowned his efforts with plenty. He is a man of kindly nature, charitable in disposition, gentle-natured and firm in his friendships. In short, he is a model citizen and a good man.

HON. E. L. GARDENHIRE.

CARTHAGE.

JUDGE E. L. GARDENHIRE, of Carthage, one of Tennessee's ablest lawyers and most distinguished judges, was born in Overton county, Tennessee, November 12, 1815, and there grew to manhood, assisting his father in farm work, who, although a man of considerable property, thought it his duty to train the son to work. In the winter months he attended the neighborhood schools until just turned into his nineteenth year, when his father sent him to Clinton College, in Smith county, where he studied two years—1834-5-6—Latin, Greek, mathematics and the natural sciences. After leaving college, he continued his studies privately at home one year, when he took charge of the Livingston Academy and taught school one year. In 1838-9, he studied law under Judge Cullom, and obtained license to practice, in August, 1839, before Judges Caruthers and Andrew J. Marchbanks. From this time, he read diligently until 1844, in the early part of which he began practice at Livingston, and did an exceptionally large and remunerative practice, making six thousand dollars a year. From the very beginning, he refused bad debts. If a man would not pay him, unless it was a charity case, he refused his services. November 27, 1851, he moved to Sparta, Tennessee, where he resided until 1876, when he settled permanently at Carthage. At the breaking out of the war he was worth in negroes, lands, good debts and money in bank, some forty thousand dollars. By the war he lost not less than thirty thousand dollars. Since that time, however, he has recovered his fortune, by dint of hard work and close application to his business, and is now in very independent and comfortable circumstances.

In August, 1849, Judge Gardenhire was elected State senator from the counties of Fentress, Overton, Jackson, White and Van Buren, and served in the Tennessee Legislature of 1849-50, and was chairman of the committee on public grounds and public buildings.

In May, 1858, he was elected judge of the Fifth judicial circuit, comprising the counties of Scott, Morgan, Fentress, Overton, White, Bledsoe, Sequatchie and Marion, and held that position until December 1, 1861, when he resigned on account of the impossibility of holding courts during the war.

In November, 1861, he was elected to the Confederate Congress, and served in the sessions of 1862 and 1863. In this Congress he urged and voted for every measure which he thought would promote the interests of the South, and was regarded as an able legislator.

After the war, in 1875, he represented White and Putnam counties in the Tennessee Legislature, and in that body served as chairman of the committee on judiciary. In the spring of 1877, Gov. James D. Porter appointed him one of the Supreme court of arbitration, which position he filled one year. October 11, 1883, he was appointed by the unanimous vote of the Supreme court one of the judges of the court of referees for West Tennessee, the position in which the editor hereof found him.

In politics, Judge Gardenhire has always been a Democrat, of the strictest and straighest sect, being very decided in his political views but always respecting the views and feelings of gentlemen differing with him on party issues. In 1856, he was a delegate from the State at large to the Cincinnati convention that nominated Buchanan for president, and on his return home was nominated presidential elector for the Fourth congressional district, canvassed the district, and was elected over his Whig competitor, Judge William Hickerson.

Judge Gardenhire was made a Master Mason in Sparta Lodge, No. 99, in 1866. In religion, he is a believer in the doctrines of the Christian or Campbellite church, of which his wife and children are members. He has had some editorial experience, hav-

in ... Miss ... Sparta, in 1856-7, ... W. ... owner of ...

Judge Gardenhire married in Overton county, Tennessee, December 5, 1850, Miss Mary McMillin, native of Kentucky, daughter of James McMillin, esq., of Smith's Mill, and for several terms a member of the Kentucky Legislature, noted for his ... hospitality. His father ... Presbyterian preacher, left Scotland and went first to Pennsylvania, then to Kentucky, where he married and afterwards settled in Overton county, Tennessee. He died in 1870 at the age of ninety years.

Mrs. Gardenhire's mother ... Miss Katherine Halsell, was of Irish descent. Mrs. Gardenhire's maternal grandfather, ... McMillin, ... first ... Judge J. H. McMillin's own grandfather ... Congress, ... the French congressional ... his ... to which he was ... Hon. ... Congress. He ... 1880. Miss Mary ... Pulaski, Tennessee, ... Hon. James C. Bowen, ... Tennessee. Judge H. McMillin ... Massachusetts, ... Kentucky, ... Legislature ... that State, ... 1883. Mrs. Gardenhire was educated at Cedar Point, Kentucky, and ... her natural, ... very ... and was ... the Baptists, and possesses ... amiability and worth that ... Christian lady ... generally likes.

To this marriage were born eight children, one of whom died in infancy. The living are: James Monroe Gardenhire, born December 23, 1851, graduated at Cumberland University, was licensed to practice law, but is a farmer in Smith county. He ... the Confederate army as captain ... Twenty-fourth Tennessee, and ... to Gen. Marcus J. Wright. He married Miss Florence Carrick, of Sparta. Charles H. L. Gardenhire, born ... 21, 1854, ... Gardenhire is now with J. F. Gould, ... president, in Lonoke, Arkansas, and has five children. ... L. Frank, Lee E., Lucy ... and Willie. ... John Halsell Gardenhire, born in Overton county, December 24, 1845, married Miss Elizabeth ... Sparta, ... Judge ... Sedgwick, ... president of Sparta, and has six children: Emmons Lee, Joseph Marion, Fannie Virginia, ——, Mary ... Mack L. Clark, ... Mattie ... to Will ... Emmons ... Elizabeth, Anna Ella and Rosalie. Ella Gardenhire ... Mack L. Clark, ... Quarles, ... Sparta, has two children, Joseph and Frederick. Ada Gardenhire, married John H. McMillin, a lawyer of Celina, Tennessee. Father of Cedar ... Benton McMillin. She has three children—Ella, Elizabeth and John H. [illegible]. Rosalie Gardenhire, married Cornelius Cullom, a farmer near Carthage, and has one child, Mary.

Judge Gardenhire's great-grandfather, Jacob Gardenhire, emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania. His grandfather, also named Jacob Gardenhire, settled in Virginia, was a soldier seven years in Washington's army, was wounded at Yorktown, died of his ... wounds, and left ... children. He moved to Tennessee in 1790, and settled at Cowpalace's Station, Knox county, near the Indians there, and died in September, 1821, in Overton county, where he had moved in 1811. Rev. James Godwin, the celebrated soldier in Marion's army, was a personal friend of this old gentleman, and preached his funeral ... Weems' Life of Gen. Marion.

Judge Gardenhire's father, Adam Gardenhire, born August, 1792, in Knox county, was a successful farmer, ... strong ... and sound business judgment, ... estate of seventy-five thousand dollars and was a careful, vigilant, economical, money-making man, ... and ... who never had a lawsuit on his own account, was liberal and hospitable, and a Methodist for ... years before he died, August 1, 1851.

Judge Gardenhire's paternal uncles, William, Thompson, George and John, were all distinguished for fine ... and were prosperous business men. His paternal ... Margaret, married John Carmichael, and lived ... and died in Roane county, Tennessee.

Judge Gardenhire's mother, ... Miss Nancy Tippet, ... July ..., 1792, in Rowan county, North Carolina, was the ... of Erasmus Tippet, a farmer, who served ... two and a half years, in the latter part of the Revolutionary war. He was a man of ... estate, owned ... forty negroes, but never owned land. Her mother, Lucy Berling, was a ... of John Berling, of Rowan county, North Carolina, whose ... Gardenhire's mother was born. Judge Gardenhire's mother died in Overton county, April 17, 1873. She was a ... mother to her children, and to her neighbors, whom she treated with genuine humanity; was ... of the Methodist church for sixty years before her death, and ... as she had lived, thoroughly honest in her convictions. She had more courage than ordinary ..., but was gentle, rather than demonstrative.

Faithful and candid are the two words that distinguish the character of Judge Gardenhire. In his law practice he has always hesitated in breaching bad news to ... clients, but never takes advantage of his client's ignorance to make money unprofessionally or to his client's detriment, and never takes an ... fee. His reputation is that he deals justly with all men, and this reputation is sustained by an upright record in the community in which he has lived and practiced law for forty years.

HON. THOMAS MENEES, M. D.

NASHVILLE.

DISTINGUISHED for his eminent rank in the medical profession, for the high political honors he has won, and for being the oldest living representative of a family that assisted in laying the foundations of the civil and social fabric of Middle Tennessee, Thomas Menees first saw the light in a cabin on Mansker's creek, in Davidson county, Tennessee, June 26, 1823, under circumstances little prognostic of the distinguished career he was to run.

The family is of sterling Scotch origin, and the original way of spelling the name was McNees, but of the history of the clan there now remains no accurate tradition. Benjamin Menees, great-grandfather of Dr. Menees, was a native of Amherst county, Virginia, served with credit as a patriot soldier in the American Revolution; emigrated as a pioneer and settled on Sulphur fork of Red river, in what is now Robertson county, Tennessee, of which county he was county court judge in 1791. "He died in his block house in 1811." A fuller account of his life and services, as well as of the Menees family, may be found in Putnam's "History of Middle Tennessee," and Clayton's "History of Davidson County."

Dr. Menees' grandfather, James Menees, was a noted Indian fighter and Tennessee pioneer. He was a member of Capt. John Donelson's party of hardy emigrants, who started from the settlements of East Tennessee, in the spring of 1780, and steered the first keel-boat from Knoxville to Nashville. The adventure was by a long, hazardous and unexplored route by water—with hostile Indians continually harrassing them, but they made the voyage successfully, down the Holston, down the Tennessee to its junction with the Ohio, then up the Ohio, and up the Cumberland to the French salt spring, where the city of Nashville now stands. The buoyant, cheerful spirit of the women on that memorable voyage seemed never to fail, and they permitted not the men to do all the hard labor in the navigation, often would not be denied the privilege of lending a helping hand, for, as it is told:

> "They worked with paddle, pole, and oar;
> They worked when every hand was sore;
> They worked with cheerful heart and more—
> They worked with paddle, pole and oar,
> Until they need to work no more,
> Now landed at the wished for shore."

Such were the pioneer mothers and fathers who laid the foundations of a city so beautiful and so beloved. May their noble examples stimulate the present generation, and be not lost to posterity! James Menees, one of the boldest and bravest of this daring party, became a successful farmer, and for many years was sheriff of Robertson county. His wife, *nee* Miss Rebecca Williams, was a most excellent woman, well educated, and a graduate of the Moravian Female College, at Salem, North Carolina. She died when her only child, Benjamin W. Menees (Dr. Menees' father), was an infant.

Dr. Menees' father, Benjamin W. Menees, was born and raised in Tennessee, and died in Robertson county, in 1863, at the age of seventy four years. He served with his father and several uncles under Jackson, in the war of 1812-15. He was a thrifty, hard working, pushing farmer and stock raiser, and left, besides a comfortable estate, the more valuable heirloom of a character for integrity and broad common sense. Family pride, founded on an inheritance of this kind, is a potent factor in the formation of the manhood of children and of their success and high standing in life.

Dr. Menees' mother, *nee* Miss Elizabeth Harrison, was the daughter of Thomas Harrison, a successful Sumner county farmer, and sister of the late Judge Orville Harrison, of Panola county, Mississippi. She was a broad brained, intellectual woman, highly educated, of deep and earnest piety, devoted to her husband and children, and earnest in teaching and training them in religion, in morality, integrity and energy. It is to her good influence the son mainly owes what he is and has been, and to his father those habits of industry and probity by which he became systematic and business-like, even when a boy.

Dr. George W. Menees, brother of the subject of this sketch, is now one of the leading practitioners of medicine at Springfield, Tennessee. Their only living sister, Emily Elizabeth Menees, is now the wife of Dr. J. W. Dunn, of Turnersville, Tennessee, and has but one child, Dr. J. W. Dunn, engaged in practice with his father. Dr. Menees lost two sisters and one brother, all dying in childhood, within ten days of each other. His sister, Rebecca W. Menees, lived to be a young lady, was remarkably brilliant and gifted, the most intellectual member of the family. She died, in 1852, just as she was blooming into a lovely womanhood.

Although born in Davidson county, Dr. Menees was raised in Robertson county, and lived there until February, 1862. He was brought up on his father's farm to habits of systematic industry, received a country school education, and taught school himself one term, when a young man. In 1841, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Robert K. Hicks, at Springfield, Tennessee; next took a course of lectures in the medical department of Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, and from 1842 to 1845, practiced in his father's neighborhood with exceptionally good success. In 1845, he returned to Transylvania University and there received the degree of M.D., March 6, 1846. From that date his professional career was satisfactorily successful; from 1845 to 1855, in partnership

of the [illegible]. Think of the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible], each teacher [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], thus [illegible] God.

Then I would say to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and its [illegible] eternity.

We, however, propose to speak more particularly of the medical department. From the first announcement published in 1851 we learn that its faculty was composed of John M. Watson, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; A. H. Buchanan, professor of surgery; W. K. Bowling, professor of institutes and practice of medicine; C. K. Winston, professor of materia medica and medical jurisprudence; Robert M. Porter, professor of anatomy and physiology; J. Berrien Lindsley, professor of chemistry and pharmacy, and dean of faculty; William T. Briggs, demonstrator of anatomy. In the second edition of that announcement appears the name of Paul F. Eve, professor of surgical anatomy and clinical surgery. From the same announcement I also make the following extract:

"The medical department of the University of Nashville was organized on the 11th day of October, 1850, at a full meeting of the board of trustees, by the unanimous appointment of the present faculty. By arrangement made with the trustees the faculty are invested with the exclusive management of the department, a feature in its organization calculated to have a most beneficial effect upon the prospects of the school."

These gentlemen were the organizers of the department which has run such an unparalleled career of prosperity.

And in my humble judgment, the wisdom of the plan of organization which led to such brilliant achievements was developed in an address by my distinguished colleague, Prof. Bowling, to the trustees, urging upon them the founding of this department and suggesting the basis upon which it should be established. From that address I make the following extract:

"We have the best reason to believe that the popular voice here is in favor of a medical school. Many attempts have heretofore been made in vain to meet the expectations of the public upon this subject. The great difficulty in the way of this enterprise, as is shown by its history, running through a period of fifteen years, has been [illegible] to put it into successful operation. We propose to supply this desideratum from our private resources and to [illegible] the [illegible] by [illegible].

"We ask of you confidence and [illegible] cooperation and the loan of your college buildings for the period of twenty years. We wish to have the [illegible] management of the department ourselves.

"First.—Because experience and the history of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

All [illegible] [illegible] development of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

At the [illegible] [illegible] Nashville [illegible].

Medical [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

JUDGE M. L. HALL.

KNOXVILLE

HERE is a gentleman who is truly a Tennessean. Born in Knox county of this State, August 16, 1814, he has never lived outside of that county. Raised a farmer's boy, trained to such work early by an industrious father, he sometimes says he "knows all about it." When a boy he went to the common school of the county, and there obtained all the schools he has ever received. Always fond of reading he was in the habit of borrowing books wherever he could find them, and of reading everything that came within his reach. The books he most liked were those which told of the discovery of America, the Indian wars, the Revolutionary war, and whatever pertained to the history of the United States. This class of studies he is still partial to, and there are few men so familiar with ancient and modern history of all countries. He has also always been [illegible] fond of [illegible] particularly [illegible] Milton, Patrick Henry, and Prentice. [illegible]

At the age of twenty-two, he [illegible] father's farm [illegible] Judge Robert M. [illegible] and [illegible] James Samuel R. Rodgers, [illegible] Chancellor Thomas L. Williams in January, 1840, [illegible] admitted to the bar at Maryville [illegible]

at Knoxville, and [illegible] of the [illegible]. He [illegible] till [illegible] under [illegible]. In 1852 he was elected clerk of the [illegible] court of Knoxville, and held that office till [illegible]. In the spring of 1861 he was [illegible] but never qualified, and in April 1864 he was appointed by Judge Connally F. Trigg, clerk of the circuit and district court of the United States for the eastern district of Tennessee, and held [illegible] till August 1870, when he [illegible] to the office [illegible] Knox county [illegible] September 1886.

It [illegible] that [illegible] with the public [illegible] and that he has [illegible] the confidence of the people of [illegible]. There are [illegible] few men whose [illegible] that are representative of [illegible]. It is [illegible] that men should grow up identified with the [illegible] and people of their native localities [illegible] of forming a high moral character [illegible] and of being at once [illegible] with unwanted pleasure that [illegible] the life and character of Judge Hall [illegible] this theory.

In May 1864 Judge Trigg appointed him commissioner of the circuit court of the United States for the Eastern district of Tennessee, and he resigned that office with his clerkship in August 1870.

Judge Hall was raised a Democrat and was a Jackson man. In 1836, however, he voted for Hugh L. White for president, and after that was a Whig till the war came on, since which he has been, as he is now, an unflinching and uncompromising Republican, but has uniformly declined the solicitations of his friends to enter politics beyond doing his duty as a citizen. He belongs to no secret society, and in religion is a Swedenborgian or New Churchman.

In 1867 he was appointed by Gov. Brownlow State Director of the Knoxville and Kentucky railroad, and held that position one year, but resigned, not approving the methods of the directory with whom he was associated.

Judge Hall married in the Second district of Knox county, Tennessee, February 4, 1836, a neighbor girl, Miss Sarah Adeline McCampbell, who was born February 25, 1809, daughter of John McCampbell, who came from Kentucky to Knox county in 1820, a farmer, blacksmith and surveyor, an elder in the Presbyterian church, and of Scotch-Irish stock. Thomas and Andrew McCampbell, of Nashville, were of the same family. Mrs. Hall's mother, Martha Bennett, came from Virginia with her husband to Kentucky, and from there, in 1820, moved to Knox county, Tennessee. The mother, nee Miss McCampbell, died in 1857, and the father, John McCampbell, died in 1855 [illegible]. [illegible] with [illegible] W. [illegible] Supreme Court of Tennessee. Catharine, wife of Robert M. Anderson, brother of Judge William E. Anderson [illegible] Elizabeth [illegible] died [illegible] county, Alabama [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] John McCampbell [illegible] Knox county. Mary [illegible] Hattie T. M[illegible] Nashville. Samuel [illegible] Sarah A. [illegible] Mrs. Hall. Benjamin B. [illegible] Harry, John M. [illegible] all dead except Mrs. Hall.

Mrs. Hall was educated in the common schools of Kentucky and Tennessee. [illegible] a member of the Presbyterian church, but is still a [illegible] of the doctrines of the New Church, Swedenborgian. She is a lady of [illegible] and charitable [illegible]. During the war she was [illegible] that was alike swift to relieve sick, wounded [illegible] Confederate or Federal soldiers. Her husband [illegible] consulted her on legal questions [illegible] first submitting to her the facts and asking her opinion as to the right or wrong of the case, on the principle that what a woman knows she knows quick [illegible] by intuition. During the war Judge Hall remained at Knoxville with his family, opposing [illegible] but was never very seriously molested, though sometimes annoyed with threats [illegible]. He and his brave wife were determined to live and die at their own home.

By his marriage with Miss McCampbell Judge Hall has had eleven children, only three of whom are living. Three died in infancy, Ellen, Samuel and Nancy. Three sons, William, John and Robert, when grown, went to Kentucky and joined the Federal army. At the close of the war William was killed at Knoxville. John first joined the army in Kentucky, was taken sick and captured at Cumberland Gap, but was afterwards with the army in Kentucky and Ohio. He finally enlisted in the United States navy as mate on the "Narcissus" and perished January 4, 1866, with all on board, the ship being lost in a storm. John and William were both in the battle of Stones River. In that battle William was wounded and was lame till his death in September, 1865. John took part in all the fights with Admiral Farragut, at Mobile, New Orleans and other points. Robert joined the army at eighteen, took cold from exposure, and finally died of consumption in November 1869. William married in 1861 a Kentucky lady named Susan Jones, of Louisville. Judge Hall's daughter Martha, twin child with William, married Rev. C. L. Bowling, a Baptist preacher, of Campbell county. She died in 1871, at the age of thirty-two years, leaving an infant that died two weeks after her

death. Another of Judge Hall's daughters, [illegible], died in 187[illegible], wife of O. A. Tedford, of Knox county. The children living are: Hubert, Frederick and Mary E. [illegible] [illegible] under [illegible] and educated at Maryville, and [illegible] the New [illegible].

The Halls are of English descent. The grandfather of Judge Hall, Thomas Hall, was a native of Orange county, North Carolina, married Nancy Hart, of that State, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was taken prisoner and confined for six months at Charleston, South Carolina, a circumstance he could never mention without his anger rising at the recollection of the cruel and beastly treatment the British soldiers heaped upon him. He settled in Knox county just before Tennessee was admitted into the Union. He had ten children, nine sons and one daughter, all of whom lived to be old, the youngest dying at seventy years of age. Their descendants are nearly all farmers. The family came to Knox county when it was a wilderness, which they helped to subdue. They have never been a litigious people, have been good neighbors, and most every [illegible]. Some of them have been justices of the peace, and a very few merchants.

Judge Hall's father, William Hall, was born in Orange county, North Carolina, in 1788, came with his father's family to Knox county about 1796, had a good [illegible] education, lived a farmer's life, was prosperous, lived well and never held an office except that of school commissioner. He belonged to no church, was a Jackson man, but after the Hugh L. White split-off, was a Whig and Union man. He died in March, 18[illegible].

Judge Hall's mother, nee Nancy Nelson, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1797, daughter of Elijah Nelson. She came with her father to Knox county about the same time. She married in Knox county in 1814, [illegible]. She died in 1877 [illegible].

[illegible]

The [illegible] Judge Hall [illegible]. He has been [illegible] [illegible] nine times in a hundred.

HON. JO. C. STARK.

[illegible]

JUDGE JO. C. STARK, of Springfield, Robertson county, one of the best and most favorably known jurists in the State, was born in Sumner county, Tennessee, December 29, 1817, and there reared and educated, being raised a farmer. He taught school some eighteen months in Sumner county, to improve himself, and at the same time to make money enough to educate himself for the legal profession, which calling he determined upon when a mere youth of seventeen. He read law under Maj. John J. White, at Gallatin, in 1840-41, and went to Springfield, in July, 1841, where he began practice, having been licensed at Gallatin in that year by Chancellor Bramlett and Judge Thomas Maney. Being of a studious turn, [illegible] books [illegible] with the public, his growth in practice was rather slow at first, but steadily increased until, after a period of three years, it had grown quite lucrative. From 1844 to 1851, under the appointment of Chancellor Terry H. Cahal, he was clerk and master of the chancery court at Springfield. In 1851 he purchased a farm of some eight hundred acres near Springfield, stocked it, and ran it for a while, and then sold it for twelve thousand dollars. In 1851-52 he was elected

late and laborious workers, and has great popularity for the young men of the profession, encouraging and aiding them in their pleadings and practice. As his election to the judgeship, his county of Robertson gave him thousand five hundred votes, and there were only two hundred and fifty cast against him, and this, on account of relationship to a competitor, a fact that indicates his high character where he is best known. He stands tall, erect, and dignified as a Presbyterian divine [illegible]

[illegible]

PROF. VAN S. LINDSLEY, M. D.

NASHVILLE

PROF. VAN SINDEREN LINDSLEY fills the chair of ophthalmology and otology in the combined medical departments of Nashville and Vanderbilt Universities. As a skillful surgeon and operator upon the eye, ear and throat he is widely known. A large number of essays, addresses and lectures have been prepared by him and delivered before various scientific societies. He was again and again elected president of the Nashville Medical Society, and is an active member of the leading associations of his profession in the country.

From "Physicians and Surgeons of the United States" we find he is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is a member of the American Medical Association, and was a delegate to New York in 1880 and to New Orleans in 1885; was a delegate from the State Medical Society to the International Congress at Philadelphia in 1876, is a member of the Public Health Association, and a member of the State Historical Society. Dr. Lindsley spent some time in Europe, visiting the hospitals and medical centers of the old world. He contributes largely to medical literature, his papers always attracting marked attention, and are widely noticed and copied. Papers on the "Reproduction of Bone," and "Orthopedic Surgery," and "Disease of Mastoid Region," have been read by him before the State Medical Society, besides lectures on "Sound and Hearing practically Illustrated," "The Eye as an Optical Instrument," etc.

Dr. Lindsley's practice comes from fourteen States, besides a large hostl practice. He has approved more than one hundred times for [illegible]. One of the most remarkable of these cases was that of a man born blind. He had consulted many [illegible] and realists who declined to operate. Dr. Lindsley thought differently, and his judgment was confirmed in the finding of perfect sight through his [illegible]. He was associated [illegible] practice with the [illegible] Dr. M. E. [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. Lindsley was born at Greenbrook, North Carolina, October 13, 1840. His father was [illegible] Lindsley, native of Nashville, and [illegible] Princeton College. His mother's [illegible] was Amelia Sinderen [illegible] Lindsley [illegible] Dr. [illegible] Lindsley [illegible] Nashville University, and [illegible] Dr. [illegible] Lindsley [illegible] Washington, D. C. [illegible] The American [illegible] John Lindsley [illegible] New Haven [illegible] Lindsley [illegible] 1649. Dr. Lindsley [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

regarding the death of Dr Van S Lindsley. The following were present: Drs Thomas Menees, W P Jones, J R Harwell, W W Cabler, C L Rees, R Douglas, W J McMurray, J B W Nowlin, J F Grant, N D Richardson, J L Watkins, J W Maddin, jr, W A Atchison, G S Allen, J G Sinclair, R O Tucker, C W Patterson, D J Roberts, M H Bonner, James B Stephens, C C Fite, R G Rothrock, John B Stephens, Ambrose Morrison, R Cheatham, W D Haggard, J D Wallis, W S Vertrees, E Stephens and O H Menees. Dr Thomas Menees was chosen chairman and Dr J L Watkins secretary. In accepting the position of chairman Dr Menees made an eloquent speech which reflected not only the high esteem which the speaker entertained for the deceased but the high regard of the profession for him. A committee to which Dr Menees was added on motion, composed of Drs J F Grant, chairman, Drs W P Jones, W C Cook, J W Maddin, sr, W A Atchison and C C Fite, was appointed to draft suitable resolutions. While the committee were preparing their report remarks concerning the life and character of Dr Lindsley were made by Drs James B Stephens, W J McMurray and Charles L Rees, who were followed by Drs W P Jones, W C Cook, J W Maddin, sr, J R Harwell, D J Roberts and J D Wallis. It was then moved and carried that the physicians of the city assemble at the gentlemen's parlor of the Maxwell House at 10 o'clock, whence they would proceed in a body to the late residence, where the funeral services were to be held.

The committee presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"Resolved, that in the death of Dr Lindsley the medical profession loses a devoted, intelligent, painstaking and accomplished physician, an ornament alike to society and to the profession. To the luster of an honorable and proficient physician he added the still more enduring virtues of an exemplary moral and Christian character. A man well endowed by nature, blessed by education, possessed of large attainments, ambitious in his vocation, fortunate in social relations, discharging with full and liberal hands the good deeds of a noble profession which he pursued with a singleness of heart and scrupulous professional honor, and which had brought him many trophies of victory from the contests of life—we lament that all these he and his family can no longer enjoy, and that we too must surrender our friend and brother to the cold embrace of death. For consolation we commend the bereaved family to God and the divine promise, 'He that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die.'

"Resolved, that in token of our high appreciation of his excellencies as husband, father, citizen, Christian gentleman and learned physician, we will meet together to attend his funeral.

"Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded the family, also to the city papers for publication.

J F Grant, M D, Chairman.
W P Jones, M D.
Thomas Menees, M D.
W C Cook, M D.
W A Atchison, M D.
C C Fite, M D.
J W Maddin, sr, M D.
J L Watkins, M D, Secretary."

At a meeting of the faculties, alumni and members of the law and theological departments of the University at Vanderbilt University, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, it hath pleased Almighty God in His wisdom to take from the university circle our beloved colleague, Dr Van S Lindsley, a true, honest, noble Christian gentleman, a ripe scholar, expert in his profession, who had prepared himself by study and travel for great usefulness in his life, and whose career seemed to have a long course of prosperity and high things before him;

"Resolved, that we, the members of the medical, law and pharmaceutical faculties of Vanderbilt University, in joint session assembled, do hereby make expression of our deep regret for this great loss to the university, and of profound sorrow and sympathy with the stricken family, his colleagues and many friends, in their sad bereavement.

"Resolved, that we adjourn all exercises in the university to-morrow in honor of his memory, in order that the faculties and students may attend his funeral; that copies of these resolutions be tendered his bereaved family, and to the city papers for publication.

L C Garland, Chancellor.
Wils Williams, Secretary."

The faculty of the medical department of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University and the medical class in attendance adopted also a suitable memorial in respect to the distinguished and lamented deceased.

Prof Lindsley was a native of Greensboro, North Carolina, and was in the forty-fifth year of his age. He came to this city before he attained manhood, and has continuously resided here since. Sprung from a family many of whose members have devoted to the pursuits of science and literature, the most eminent of whom was Philip Lindsley, for long years the president of the University of Nashville, his studies were directed to the science of medicine. He received his diploma from the medical department of that institution in 1859. When the exciting days preceding the close of the civil war, he was made demonstrator of anatomy in his alma mater, and in 1868 was advanced to a professorship. He has filled several important chairs creditably to the institution and the classes which have assembled,

in its halls and at the time of his death was professor of diseases of the eye, ear and throat. For a number of years he had practiced that specialty, and had achieved a high reputation for diagnostic and operative skill.

"In September last, while on a visit of recreation to the eastern cities, he was stricken with a painful illness, and was unable to meet the class now in session at the institution, and at length, in the morning of life, comparatively, he succumbed to its ravages. The numerous alumni of the medical department of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University, who have gone forth during the long period of his professional connection therewith, will hear the announcement with deep regret, and hold him in appreciative remembrance as a faithful and capable instructor, and an urbane and accomplished gentleman.

"His associates in the faculty, while bearing testimony to the estimable qualities of his character, his abilities as a teacher, his correct and dignified deportment in that relation, and to the just distinction his pen and tongue had acquired for him as a devotee of medical science, and in recording their sense of the loss the institution has incurred in his death, would tender to his bereaved family their condolence in the great grief which overwhelms them in the removal of a beloved husband and father, and in respect to his memory adopt the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that the exercises of the medical department of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University be suspended until the day after the funeral services of Prof. Van S. Lindsley, and that the faculty and members of the class attend in a body at their performance; that the lecture desk be draped and the faculty and class wear mourning on the occasion, and that a copy of this minute be transmitted to the family of the deceased and entered on the records of the faculty.

JOHN H. CALLENDER, M.D.
THOMAS MENEES, M.D.
T. A. ATCHISON, M.D.
AMBROSE MORRISON, M.D.
W. G. EWING, M.D.
J. W. GRACE, of Arkansas.
R. L. VAUGHT, of West Virginia.
J. G. FRIERSON, of Alabama.
J. S. PALRIE, of Kentucky.
NOLAN STEWART, of Mississippi.
J. H. WAY, of North Carolina.
IRA BOWMAN, of Georgia.
W. G. NOBLE, of Texas.
W. W. THOMPSON, of Tennessee.
G. J. GILL, of Virginia.
S. P. BARKER, of Missouri.
D. G. LASS, of Iowa.

The faculty of the Vanderbilt dental department met to take suitable action with regard to the death of Prof. Lindsley. It was decided to suspend the exercises for the day. Drs. D. R. Stubblefield and R. R. Freeman, the committee appointed to draft resolutions, reported the following, which was received and adopted: "Whereas, inscrutable Providence has taken away Prof. Van S. Lindsley, of the medical department, this department tenders its sympathy for the loss of such high moral and intellectual worth, also heartfelt condolence is offered the bereaved family upon whom the irreparable blow has fallen."

At a called meeting of the faculty of the medical and dental departments of the University of Tennessee, to take action in regard to the death of Van S. Lindsley, M. D., professor of diseases of the eye and ear in the medical department of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University, the president, W. P. Jones, M. D., appointed a committee to draw up suitable resolutions, consisting of Drs. Deering J. Roberts, J. Bunyan Stephens and Paul F. Eve, who submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted: "Whereas, it has pleased the infinite wisdom of an all-wise Providence to call from the scenes of his earthly labors our friend and professional brother, Prof. Van Sinderen Lindsley, M. D.; to remove from our midst, we may hope, to the full enjoyment of a blissful eternity, one who, by strict probity, integrity of character, and all that makes up a true Christian gentleman, and has well earned and justly merited the glorious award of 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant;' therefore, be it

"Resolved, that in the death of Prof. Lindsley we sincerely mourn the loss of one whose medical skill, whose professional attainments, gentle, kind and courteous manners, and high sense of professional honor, have justly won our sincere admiration and esteem.

"Resolved, that, regarding him in his life as an accomplished Christian gentleman, refined, modest and courageous, a skillful physician, endowed with a logical, earnest and penetrating mind, we heartily commend his example as one well calculated to advance the progress and uphold the honor of a most noble science.

"Resolved, that we tender to his bereaved family and relatives, to his colleagues, and to the students of his college, our most sincere sympathies in their great loss.

"Resolved, that our faculty attend his funeral in a body, suspending the regular exercises in our institution for that purpose, and that a copy of these resolutions be published in the daily newspapers and medical journals of this city.

W. D. HAGGARD, M. D.,
Secretary of the Faculty.

At a called meeting of the Tennessee Historical Society, there were present the Hon. John M. Lea, Judge James Whitworth, Col. E. W. Cole, Rev. M. M. Moore, Col. A. S. Colyar, Dr. W. J. McMurray, J. A. Cartwright, Rev. Dr. W. C. Gray, Capt. Thomas H. Paine, Dr. N. D. Richardson, Col. W. D. Gale, Gen. G. P. Thruston, Judge Pitkin C. Wright, Rabbi J. S. Goldammer, W. A. Goodwyn, Capt. William Stockell, Rev.

Dr. C. D. Elliott, Dr. C. C. Fite, A. G. Adams, Rev. Dr. Dodd, Anson Nelson and several others. The following paper was read and adopted, to-wit: "The Tennessee Historical Society has been exceptionally favored in escaping the loss of members by the hand of death. Very seldom has the twin brother of sleep gathered to himself any one from those we are accustomed to welcome at our social meetings. But suddenly he has extended his icy grasp and taken from our midst one who was near and dear to us all. Dr. Van S. Lindsley was one of those who, very often, was present, and always was interested in our meetings, and aided in the discussions which usually arose. And, although a quiet member among us, he was one whom we will sadly miss. He was always conservative, always thoughtful, always firm in his opinions, yet not insisting on their acceptance by others. We have taken counsel together more than once in his hospitable mansion, at regular meetings, and we have frequently enjoyed the luxury of his hearth and home. He exhibited at all times an earnest interest in the great work in which we are engaged. He was a true-hearted, noble Christian gentleman, a ripe scholar, devoted to the profession which he adorned, and in which he had promise of great usefulness; a friend, whose kindly, courteous greeting and genial, hearty hand-clasp will never fade from our minds. He was born in North Carolina, in 1840, the descendant of a long line of distinguished educators, physicians and divines, showing an untainted and ever useful and honored American ancestry for eight generations, and two hundred and fifty years, and of that line of ancestry he was a worthy and true representative. He was married, in 1868, to the only daughter of our esteemed personal associate, Col. Jeremiah George Harris, a retired officer of the United States navy. This union was a happy one, in every respect, and its severance brings great grief to the companion of his bosom and to their four bereaved children. He was truly a devoted husband and a tender, loving father. At the early age of ten years, our departed colleague gave his heart to Christ and united with the Presbyterian church. He was a genuine disciple, and always walked worthy of the profession he had made when a boy. He was, too, a true adherent of the doctrines of the church to which he, and his fathers before him, were so ardently attached. He died the death of the righteous. We, as a society, tender to his bereaved family and relatives our most earnest and heartfelt sympathy, and we set apart a page in our records to the memory of our loved and departed associate. His life's duty is done. His work is accomplished, and he waits to welcome us on the other side of the dark valley. May we all be as faithful in the discharge of every trust and duty as was the dear departed one."

The above, on motion of Rev. Mr. Moore, was ordered to be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and the city papers were requested to publish the same.

The learned and venerable Chancellor Garland, in illustrating the idea that no man should live unto himself, said to the graduating class of Vanderbilt University, on the occasion of Dr. Lindsley's death: "As an illustration of this truth, to what an illustrious example can I point you in our lately deceased colleague, Dr. Van S. Lindsley. He was every inch the physician, learned, skillful, successful, meeting all the requirements of his ever enlarging profession. These, however, were but a small part of the qualities that adorned his character and made him the idol of his home and the admiration of the circle in which he moved. As husband, father, neighbor, friend and citizen, as well as physician, he has left us a model for our imitation. And, most of all, does he deserve to be imitated in that early consecration of himself to Christ, which brought to his spirit tranquility in life and peace in death. His name does not appear upon those parchments which you are presently to receive, but it is engraved upon the tablets of our hearts, not thence to be effaced by the lapse of time."

In his charge to the graduating class of the medical department of the Vanderbilt University, Dr. Menees said: "That insatiate archer, who spares neither age, sex nor condition, has invaded our faculty, and stricken down, in the midst of his usefulness, one of its youngest members, Prof. Van S. Lindsley. He was young, cultured, and justly ambitious, an ornament alike to his profession, which he loved and cultivated, and to society, which he honored and adorned. His death was a public calamity, and the providence which ordered it to us inscrutable. His ways are past our finding out. Let us, in this sad bereavement, as in all things else, bow submissively to the divine will. I knew Prof. Lindsley long and well, and had much professional, as well as professional and social contact with him, and it affords me a mournful pleasure to bear testimony, to-night, to the fact that in his professional relations, he was one of the most scrupulously ethical and honorable gentleman I ever knew. It is sad to see one already so distinguished and useful, so full of future promise, and with rapidly growing fame, cut down in the bloom of his manhood; but our loss is his eternal gain. Then we sorrow not as those who have no hope. Sleep on, Lindsley. 'Though thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee. He gave thee, He took thee, and soon will restore thee, where death hath no sting, since the Saviour hath died.'"

HON. NOBLE SMITHSON.

PULASKI.

NOBLE SMITHSON was born near Noblesville, Williamson county, Tennessee, December 7, 1841, resided in that county until January, 1853, when he moved with his parents to Lexington, Lauderdale county, Alabama. He resided there until 1865 when he moved to Pulaski, Giles county, Tennessee, where he has ever since resided.

His father was the Rev. John G. Smithson, of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, who was born near Danville, Pittsylvania county, Virginia, June 10, 1820, and immigrated with his parents to New Market, Jefferson county, Tennessee, about 1830, remaining there a few years when the family came to Williamson county, Tennessee. He now resides on his farm near Pulaski, Tennessee. He is distinguished for energy and industry, and is a first class farmer, having been quite successful in that pursuit.

Noble Smithson's grandfather, on the paternal side, was Hezekiah Powell Smithson, who was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and at one time sheriff of Pittsylvania county. He was the grandson of Capt. Powell of the Revolutionary army. H. P. Smithson died at Lexington, Alabama, in 1870. Mr. Smithson's great-grandfather was Francis Smithson, born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, and died in Maury county, Tennessee. Francis Smithson was descended from the Smithson family of Northumberland county, England. Mr. Smithson's paternal grandmother was Henrietta Carter, a member of the Carter family of East Tennessee.

Mr. Smithson's mother was Ann Varuha Ladd, born in Williamson county, Tennessee, November 10, 1818. She was the daughter of Noble Ladd and Mary Burton, and her mother was the daughter of Peter Burton, an Irishman. Her parents were born in Rockingham and Stokes counties, North Carolina, and were married in that State. She is still living, in good health and spirits. Mr. Smithson is the oldest of fifteen children, all of whom are living except one.

The early life of Mr. Smithson was spent on the farm. His father being in humble circumstances, he labored to aid him in supporting and rearing the family. But from early childhood he evinced a strong desire for education and knowledge, and diligently applied himself to his books, reading more or less every day, and going to school whenever he could be spared out of the crop. In this way he acquired a good English education, including mathematics, but did not study the classics. When only nineteen years of age, he taught school in Alabama and Tennessee, in 1860-61. In 1865, he taught school again near Pulaski, and then read law in books borrowed from Pulaski lawyers. In December, 1866, he obtained license from Judges David Campbell and Hillary Ward, and at once began practice at Pulaski. In 1868-9, he was a State director in the Nashville and Decatur railroad. From 1870 to 1872, his brother Fontaine Smithson, was associated with him in the practice of the law at Pulaski.

He was district attorney general for the Eleventh circuit, composed of the counties of Williamson, Maury, Marshall, Giles, Lawrence, Lewis and Hickman, from November, 1867, to September, 1870. At this time the bar of that circuit was exceptionally strong, having among its members some of the ablest lawyers in the State. This office was, therefore, a splendid school for the young attorney general. Since then he has, on several occasions, acted as special judge and chancellor, appointed by the governor and elected by the bar.

He was elected State senator, in the thirty eighth General Assembly for the Fifteenth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Giles, Lawrence, Wayne and Lewis, November 6, 1872, for the years 1873 and 1874, and was chairman of the senate committee on judiciary. He was also chairman of a special joint committee to investigate the affairs of the Bank of Tennessee, which sat at Nashville, after the adjournment of the Legislature. He was an industrious and efficient member of the senate, his committee doing a large portion of the work of the session. He was one of the thirteen senators who voted for the public school law of 1873, under which the present system of popular education has grown so efficient and beneficial to the State. Of the measures introduced by him that became statute law, may be mentioned the act for the better enforcement of mechanics liens, and another, allowing attorneys to appeal from judgments striking them from the roll for contempt of court.

He has been a member of Pulaski Lodge, No. 12, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Encampment in which he held the chief offices. He is now a member of the Knights of Honor, American Legion of Honor, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Pulaski Lodge of Free Masons, and of Pulaski Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar, having held the offices of Captain General and Generalissimo in said Commandery. He is a member of the Tennessee Historical Society, and of the Bar Association of Tennessee.

In politics, he is independent. He was always opposed to slavery. Having read Wayland's Moral Philosophy, when a boy, he was thereby convinced that slavery was unjust and morally wrong; that it was impolitic and ruinous to the country. He has ever since held these views. He has always held that all citizens, rich and poor, great and small, should have equal rights

before the law; that the legal rights of each and all should be precisely the same. He also advocates woman's right to vote, to hold property independently of their husbands, and to participate in the affairs of State, believing that the restrictions upon them and their subjection to the men are relics of barbarism. He believes in the utmost freedom of thought and action, in society, politics and religion, consistent with the rights of others. He was a delegate to the national Greenback convention which convened at Indianapolis, Indiana, in June, 1876, by which Peter Cooper was nominated for the Presidency, he putting Mr. Cooper in nomination before the convention. He was also a member of the national executive committee of that party during the canvass of 1876.

He was married in Giles county, Tennessee, April 2, 1865, to Miss Alice Patterson. Mrs. Smithson was educated in Giles county, is a member of the Methodist church, and is noted mainly for the domestic virtues. There have been born unto them six children, Anna Laura, a graduate of Martin Female College, Pulaski, Noble Smithson, jr., John, Tully, Guy and Alma.

He was a director in and the attorney for the National Bank of Pulaski, from 1878 to 1882. Financially, he is to-day in excellent circumstances, owns a beautiful farm of three hundred acres on Richland creek, three miles west of Pulaski, on the Pulaski and Vale mills turnpike, which is well stocked and in a high state of cultivation. He and his father, J. G. Smithson, own the Vale mills property, consisting of a merchant and custom grist mill, cotton factory, warehouse, store house and other buildings, the mills and factory being operated by the water power of Richland creek. Said mills and factory are in active operation and doing a thriving business.

His motto has always been to merit success by energy, industry and close application. He believes that fortune helps those who help themselves; that every one is, to a certain extent, the architect of his own fortune; that he who would succeed, must rely upon himself; he believes that few, if any, will aid another unless such aid will profit him who gives it, or gratify some of his passions or prejudices. He attempts to view human affairs as they are, not as they should be. He has a large practice in the local courts and in in the Supreme court of Tennessee, and is an attorney of the Supreme court of the United States. As a lawyer, he is chiefly distinguished for the labor and care bestowed upon his cases, and the thoroughness with which he prepares them.

BISHOP H. N. McTYEIRE.

NASHVILLE.

HOLLAND NIMMONS McTYEIRE was converted at the age of twelve, at Cokesbury school, South Carolina, in 1837, and since he put his hands to the plow has not looked back. He had a good induction, his parents, moreover, being love-feast and class-meeting Christians, whose overflowing hospitality made their home a stopping place for the preachers. All these influences had their effect on his character, and gave direction to his after life.

At the age of twenty he began to preach, the very year he felt called to the ministry. He has preached constantly ever since. He joined the Virginia conference November, 1845, was sent to Williamsburg, Virginia, and preached there until May, 1846. At that time the first general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, was held in Petersburg, and that general conference elected Rev. Dr. T. O. Summers to be editor at Charleston, Dr. Summers at that time being pastor of the principal church at Mobile. Young McTyeire being at the conference to see the great men of the church, Bishop Andrews picked him up there and sent him to take Dr. Summers' place at Mobile. He reached Mobile July 1, everybody assuring him he would have the yellow fever. He was at once introduced to the quarterly conference, which he found in session, occupied in discussing the startling question of buying a lot in the new city cemetery for the purpose of burying preachers who might die of the fever. The lot was not bought in vain, for, in 1854, three preachers were buried in it who had died of the yellow fever. He preached there until the end of the year, and although he did not take the fever himself, the first man he was called on to bury had died of it. While in Mobile he made the acquaintance of the lady who became his wife, a cousin of the lady whom Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt afterward married. This is one of the secret links of a chain of causes that ultimately gave origin to the great Vanderbilt University, located at Nashville.

His next station after Mobile was Demopolis, Alabama, in 1847; next at Columbus, Mississippi, in 1848. He was then transferred to New Orleans, where he spent ten consecutive years, first as pastor of Felicity Street church, which he built, and then, from 1851 to 1858, as editor of the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, which he founded in 1851. In 1858, he was elected by the general conference to edit the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, a position which he filled until February

1862 [illegible] at Fort Donelson and [illegible] January, 1863.

When [illegible] the [illegible] in 1866 [illegible] church at Montgomery, Alabama. He [illegible] the general conference at New Orleans [illegible] from the Montgomery conference, and [illegible] 1866 [illegible] bishop [illegible] with [illegible] Wightman, Marvin and Doggett. [illegible] as bishop he has resided at [illegible] the [illegible] of the church.

Bishop McTyeire has been [illegible] upon the church [illegible] after the [illegible] The Manual of the Discipline [illegible] Discipline [illegible] constitutional [illegible] which he introduced [illegible] of lay delegates [illegible] to the general conference [illegible] 1870 [illegible] That [illegible] was [illegible] the affairs of the church and is now [illegible] condition after the war. The Northern Methodist church followed the example in 1868 and lay delegates took their seats in 1872 in the general conference of the northern church. The lay addition [illegible] all the forces of the church. The result is that the southern church doubled its membership in fifteen years and is the stronger on account of the measure.

In addition to his seven years editorial experience in New Orleans and three years in Nashville, Bishop McTyeire has led a busy literary life otherwise. In 1851 the Baptist convention of Alabama offered a prize of two hundred dollars for the best essay on the duties of Christian masters. He competed for the prize. His essay was accepted and published under the title of "Duties of Christian Masters" (300 pp. 16 mo.). In 1869 he wrote, at the request of the bishops of his church, his "Manual of the Discipline" (320 pp. 16 mo.). Since its publication [illegible] quarterly and annual conferences [illegible] the volume having [illegible] to the administration of church affairs. His next book written in 1871 was "A Catechism of Bible History" (240 pp. 16 mo.) [illegible] 1874 "A Catechism on Church Government" (200 pp. 16 mo.). In 1884 he wrote his "History of Methodism" (688 pp.). This is a history of Methodism from [illegible] point of view [illegible] history of southern Methodism. A [illegible] writer in the Nashville [illegible] commenting [illegible] work: "It [illegible] the early history of the church [illegible] He discusses the great subject [illegible] and [illegible] power that [illegible] most informed mind. The work as a whole is [illegible] esteemed by the [illegible] of all Christian sects [illegible]. The author and the [illegible] are equally honored in the fact that [illegible] has won such high favor within a [illegible]."

In March, 1873, Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York made a donation of five hundred thousand dollars to found Vanderbilt University at Nashville, making it a condition of the donation that Bishop McTyeire should be president of the board of trustees for life, with a veto power, assigning as a reason that he knew Bishop McTyeire and wanted him to be to the university what he himself was to the magnificent railway system known as the New York Central. He afterward added five hundred thousand dollars, and his son William H. Vanderbilt subsequently donated two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, making the entire donation one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Bishop McTyeire expended five hundred thousand dollars of these funds for the grounds, buildings and apparatus of the institution. The grounds comprise seventy-five acres, beautifully situated, and have all the requirements for health, desirability, etc. The various buildings are thirty in number. The institution has six departments and employs forty professors. Thus, with its munificent endowment, learned faculties and magnificent system of buildings, Vanderbilt University has become the greatest institution of learning in the South or Southwest, and equal to the famous old institutions of the North and East.

Bishop McTyeire married in Mobile, Alabama, November 9, 1847, Miss Amelia Townsend, a native of that city, born in 1827, daughter of Maj. John W. Townsend, founder and for many years editor of the Mobile *Register*, and postmaster at Mobile under Presidents Van Buren and Polk. The Townsend family were formerly New Yorkers, and bought Oyster Bay, Long Island, from the Indians. Originally they were Quakers of English descent. Mrs. McTyeire's maternal grandfather was Judge John F. Everett, a native of Georgia, and one of the first mayors of Mobile. He died at a good old age, but his mother survived him many years and died in southern Georgia over one hundred years old. Mrs. McTyeire's mother was Jane Independence Everett. She died in Bishop McTyeire's house at Nashville in 1876, at the age of sixty-six. Mrs. McTyeire's grandfather, Judge Everett, married three times. His second wife, a Miss Hand, was a first cousin of Commodore Vanderbilt. Mrs. McTyeire was educated in Mobile and in New York, and was in her youth reputed the most beautiful woman in Mobile, and though now [illegible] has not a gray hair, does not use spectacles, and is very active and vigorous. Her leading characteristic is fondness for domestic life, a keeper at home. She is not fond of general society, but cultivates a few friends, who are closely knit to her.

By his marriage with this lady, Bishop McTyeire has had eight children, two of whom died in infancy. The surviving are: (1) Mary Gayle McTyeire, born in 1848, educated at New Orleans and Nashville. (2) John Townsend McTyeire, born in 1850, graduated at Emory and Henry College, now in railroad business. (3) Walter Montgomery McTyeire, born in 1852, now in railroad business. (4) Amelia McTyeire, born in 1856, educated at Nashville, married Prof. A. A. Tigert, of the Vanderbilt University, and has three children, Mary, Holland and John. (5) Holland N. McTyeire, born in 1859, educated at Nashville, now in business in the Southern Methodist Publishing House, Nashville. (6) Janie McTyeire, born in 1862, graduated at Ward's seminary, Nashville, married, in 1882, Prof. W. M. Baskervill, of Vanderbilt University, and has one child, Amelia.

Bishop McTyeire was a Whig until the Whigs got lost, since which time he has been an eclectic Democrat. He belongs to no secret society, once assigning as a reason, "it took all his time to be a Methodist."

Bishop McTyeire was born in Barnwell district, South Carolina, July 28, 1824, and there grew up to the age of thirteen, when his father moved to the old Creek Nation, Russell county, Alabama, in 1838. There he went to school, worked on a farm, and trapped wild turkeys until 1840, when his father sent him to a manual labor school at Talbotton, Georgia, where he studied and worked two years. He then went to Randolph Macon College, Virginia, and entered the sophomore class under President Landon C. Garland, now chancellor of the Vanderbilt University. In 1844 he graduated, fourth in a class of twelve. After graduation he was elected to act as tutor of mathematics and ancient languages, and after filling that position one year, joined the conference, as before stated.

McTyeire is a Scotch name. Simmons is Irish. The Bishop's grandfather, John McTyeire, was born in the northern neck of Virginia, was a farmer, and married Lucy Shelton of Virginia. The Bishop's father, John McTyeire, was called Capt. McTyeire because he raised and drilled a company in 1832-3 in South Carolina in the nullification cause, he being a Calhoun man. His politics and his religion are indicated in the fact that he had one son named John Calhoun and another named William Capers. He was a successful planter, and remarkable for decision and force of character. An instance is related of that decision which made him a leader of men. Once, while traveling through south Alabama, he stopped at a village where he was an entire stranger. During the night a fire broke out, the people were in confusion, and he stood there receiving direction, nobody knowing who he was then or afterward, but he had an air of command about him, the people obeyed, and the fire was extinguished. He died at his home in Russell county, Alabama, in 1860, aged sixty-seven years.

Bishop McTyeire's mother was Elizabeth Simmons,

daughter of Andrew Simmons, of Irish descent, [illegible] Revolution. He was a soldier of the Revolution. He was [illegible] Bishop McTyeire's mother was a [illegible] Methodist. [illegible] popular, cultured and hospitable. He died [illegible] county. His wife, Mrs. Jemima Simmons, lived on the Savannah river, [illegible] Georgia. Her [illegible] married influential citizens [illegible] Fort Perote, Mexico, [illegible] Savannah, Georgia. [illegible] had a very full development of [illegible] tender sentiments, a great [illegible] and [illegible] dren and neighbors, and [illegible] them. She was exceptionally attentive to [illegible] and infirm among them. Her husband was a willful man. He was gentle. He was strong. He was tender. Such were the pair that gave to the church one of its ablest and most useful bishops. She died in 1861, leaving four sons, Henry, Holland N. [illegible] of this sketch, John C. and William C., and three daughters, Jane Hurt, Elizabeth Harris and Emma Harris, two sisters marrying two brothers.

Two qualities essential to a pastor, one to every [illegible] portions blended in the character of Bishop McTyeire, one, the iron will inherited from his father, the other, the tenderness derived from his mother. He was a manly man, a thinker, prompt to decide and [illegible] with force. It will interest young people to know something of his boyhood. At a very tender age he got an impression at home that made him recoil against [illegible] meanness, laziness, sabbath breaking and [illegible]. His father had a fine knack of holding up a bad case to make his children abhor a vagabond or a drunkard, and to admire an industrious, sober, truthful man. His father would cite these personal instances not for subjects of gossip or scandal, but as warnings or examples. He would tell the sons how by study, by labor, and by honor, certain poor boys had risen to be great men; would point out successful poor men who had struggled up from poverty to distinction. The Bishop never allowed liquor in his house, and counseled his son an abhorrence of that class of [illegible] and took pains to keep him under good moral and [illegible] especially in the matter of selecting schools for him, passing by four State universities to take him to Randolph Macon because he had learned that there his son's morals would be safer. At the age of twenty-two he joined the church. Parents who would [illegible] this man come to [illegible] his [illegible] that he had a good soul, of the hundred [illegible] and laborious [illegible] the result proves [illegible] father who [illegible] "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

There remains one other factor of the success and

that is the rule the Bishop laid down for himself: To undertake, not what he thought he could do, or would like to do, but what he thought ought to be done. This often involved him in perplexities and troubles, and subjected him to the criticism of being wanting in prescience; but once committed to a work, he must pull through it, always finding it was nearer the shore he started for than the one he left.

JUDGE JOHN C. GAUT.

NASHVILLE.

THE subject of this biography was born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, on French Broad river, about seven miles below Dandridge, February 27, 1813. When the son was eight years old, his father moved to the Hiawassee district, and settled four miles southeast of Athens, Tennessee. There our subject was reared, working upon his father's farm until he was twenty-one, going to school very little. Upon reaching his majority, he hired out to get money to go to school. In 1833–34, he attended Forest Hill Academy, then under Charles P. Samuels; taught a school himself, in Monroe county, five months, and, at the request of his employers, continued the session three months longer. In April, 1835, he went to the Theological Seminary, at Maryville, presided over by the distinguished Dr. Isaac Anderson, and remained there one year. In April, 1836, he entered the East Tennessee College, at Knoxville (now the University of the State of Tennessee), but his funds having been exhausted by the fall of the same year, he left school, and again taught near his home, in McMinn county, until the spring of 1837, when he returned to college at Knoxville, and remained until the following October, leaving without graduating.

He commenced studying law, January 1, 1838, with Hon. Spencer Jarnigan, at Athens, Tennessee, and November 13, 1838, was admitted to the bar by Judges Charles F. Keith and Edward Scott. He practiced around the circuit till February 19, 1839, when he located at Cleveland, and practiced there until October, 1853, at which time he was elected, as a Whig, over his competitor, George W. Rowles, by the Tennessee Legislature, to the circuit judgeship of the Third (now Fourth) judicial circuit, comprising the counties of Bradley, Polk, McMinn, Meigs, Rhea, Bledsoe, Marion and Hamilton. In May, 1854, under the changed constitution, he was elected to the same position by over one thousand one hundred majority, having the same opponent. Again, in May, 1862, he was re-elected by the popular vote.

In April, 1865, he resigned his judgeship, moved to Nashville, and resumed his private practice, after having been on the bench nearly twelve years. During that long period he missed only one court, and that from the extreme illness of his daughter, Mary L., who afterwards sickened and died at Nashville, in June, 1865, aged twenty-four. From 1846, to 1854 (seven years and eight months), he was a director, in behalf of the State of Tennessee, in the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad company. Under this directory the road was built from Dalton, Georgia, to Knoxville. At a time when railroads were not very popular, he was their friend, joining with James Whitesides and others in advocating the granting of charters to them over the State. Though an old line Whig, when he came to Nashville, he opposed many of the measures of the Brownlow administration as being "too extreme," among which were the disfranchisement of ex-rebels and rebel sympathizers, and the enfranchisement of the negroes. This rendered him obnoxious to the then State government, causing him to be threatened with arrest by Gov. Brownlow for his published articles in opposition to these measures.

At Nashville, in 1867–68, Hon. Robert L. Caruthers, ex-judge of the Supreme court of Tennessee, was associated with Judge Gaut in the practice of law. This partnership was dissolved by Judge Caruthers accepting a position in the Lebanon law school, in the latter part of 1868.

Judge Gaut became a Mason at Cleveland, in 1853, and has taken the Royal Arch degrees. In religion, he is a Cumberland Presbyterian. The Gauts are of Scotch and Irish descent, and blue-stocking Presbyterians.

Judge Gaut's great-grandfather died a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The grandfather, John Gaut, was bound out to learn the tanner's trade, in the State of Pennsylvania. Being pretty self-willed, and not liking his employer, he left him and went to Virginia, where he married a Miss Irwin. He moved to Tennessee and settled, first, in Washington county, and next, on the French Broad river.

Judge Gaut's father, James Gaut, was born in Washington county, Tennessee. He died, February 13, 1875, nearly ninety years old. He was a farmer, a strictly honest man, and did not like anybody that was not honest or refused to pay his debts. He was one of the commissioners to locate the county site and lay off the town of Athens.

Judge Gaut's mother, *nee* Miss Rosamond Irwin, was born in Washington county, near Jonesborough, and

John C. Gault

reared on Little river, in Blount county, Tennessee. She died in June, 1869, aged seventy seven years, ten months and five days. For morality, mildness, discreetness and propriety, and for the assiduity with which she inculcated principles of integrity and honor in her children, she was a model mother, and a woman of very excellent judgment.

Judge Gaut was the oldest of nine children, namely, John C., Mahala S., George W., Nancy, Mary, Jesse H., Minerva, James C. and Robert D. For a fuller history of the family, see sketch of Hon. Jesse H. Gaut elsewhere in this volume.

Judge Gaut was first married in McMinn county, September 26, 1839, to Miss Sarah Ann McReynolds, a grand-daughter of Isaac Lane, of that county, who was in the battle of King's Mountain. Her grandmother was a daughter of Major Russell, of Virginia. Mrs. Gaut was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, a gentlewoman in all her ways, very affable and popular, and the possessor of the very first order of discretion and good sense. She died, June 9, 1873, of cholera, in Nashville, aged fifty-four. By this marriage were born seven children: (1). Mary L. Gaut, born July 11, 1840; graduated at Mary Sharp College, in 1860; died June 12, 1865. (2). John M. Gaut, born October 1, 1841; graduated from Rutgers' College, New Jersey, 1866, and is now a law partner with his father. He married, May 5, 1870, Miss Michel M. Harris, a very accomplished lady. She died in the fall of 1871. He married the second time, October 25, 1876, Miss Sallie Crutchfield, the only daughter of Thomas and Amanda Crutchfield, of Hamilton county, Tennessee. Thomas Crutchfield was a distinguished farmer and stock-raiser, near Chattanooga, and a prominent and leading man of his county. He died at the residence of his son-in law, John M. Gaut, near Nashville, March 29, 1886. Mrs. Sallie C. Gaut is a graduate of Mary Sharp College. John M. Gaut has had four children, Thomas C., Sarah M., Amanda K., and Mary Ann. The oldest son, Thomas C., died of diphtheria, July 24, 1885. Mr. Gaut is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and president of the publication board of that church. (3). Ann E. Gaut, born October 15, 1843, and graduated at Mary Sharp College, in June, 1861. She was married May 5, 1870, to Patrick H. Manlove, a Nashville merchant, and has had two children, Joseph E. and Horace C., the last named dying of diphtheria, March 30, 1886. Her husband is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and is also a member of the publication board. (4). Hugh Lawson Gaut, born November 22, 1845, and died, May 28, 1851, of scarlet fever. (5). Albert Coleman Gaut, born August 23, 1851, and died, May 21, 1854, of scarlet fever. (6). An infant, unnamed. (7). Horace C. Gaut, born December 19, 1856, died of scarlet fever, July 17, 1863.

Judge Gaut married the second time, in Franklin, Tennessee, Mrs. Sallie A. Carter, who, at the age of sixteen, in May, 1843, married Boyd M. Sims, a lawyer, and by him had two children—Annie A. Sims, who married, in 1875, John W. McFadden, who is now with the firm of Thompson & Kelly, merchants, in Nashville, and has one child, Sarah H., born January 5, 1879. Marienne H. Sims, who married, in 1871, R. N. Richardson, a lawyer, at Franklin, Tennessee, who lives on a farm, a portion of his wife's grandfather's old estate. Boyd M. Sims died, in 1848, and in May, 1853, his widow married Joseph W. Carter, a prominent lawyer and politician of Winchester, Tennessee, a Knight Templar Mason, a Democrat, who represented Franklin and Lincoln counties in the Tennessee State senate three consecutive terms. To Col. Carter were born two sons, William E., now in mercantile life at Nashville, and Joseph W., now a railroad officer; married Miss Katie R. French, and has one child, Joseph W., jr. Col. Carter died, July 16, 1856, from which time Mrs. Carter lived a widow till her marriage with Judge Gaut, in 1875. The present Mrs. Gaut is a cultivated lady, of fine taste, great vivacity and beauty, a high sense of honor, liberal and charitable to a fault. She is a descendant of Revolutionary stock, was born in Franklin, Tennessee, daughter of Alexander Ewing, a large stock farmer of wealth and prominence in Williamson county, Tennessee. Her grandfather, Alexander Ewing, a raiser of fine stock, was one of the pioneers of Davidson county, where he settled after his service in the Revolutionary war. He built and owned the first brick house in Davidson county. He married Miss Sarah Smith, also of a Virginia Revolutionary family, a sister of Mrs. R. R. Hightower, one of the first settlers of Williamson county. Mrs. Gaut's mother, Chloe Saunders, daughter of Herbert S. Saunders, was also of a Virginia family of Revolutionary fame. Mrs. Gaut's father died in 1835, and her mother, in 1839, leaving five children: Sallie Ann (Mrs. Gaut); Alexander C., who died at twenty years old; Herbert S., now a farmer, in Williamson county, on a part of the old homestead; Melvina, who died the wife of H. B. Titcomb, a druggist and capitalist at Columbia, Tennessee, leaving one child, Alexander Titcomb, now a farmer, near Columbia; William R., who married Miss Johnnie Brown, of Franklin, Tennessee, died of heart disease, 1880, at Franklin, leaving one child, William Wheless, born November 22, 1869, and who, with his mother, still resides in Franklin.

Mrs. Gaut's most marked trait of character is her living up to the Golden Rule, her abounding charity, and devotion to principle. She has been president of several benevolent societies in Williamson county, and is a pronounced prohibitionist. During the war she was truly Southern, and kind to soldiers on both sides, and after the war was one of the most prominent members and ruling spirits of the Ladies' Tennessee Memorial Association, which had for its object the care of maimed soldiers, and supplied artificial limbs to many

[illegible]

WILLIAM PALMER JONES, M.D.

[illegible]

THIS [illegible]

[illegible]

ROBERT A. YOUNG, A.M., M.D., D.D.

a native of Carter county, Tennessee, descended of John Hyder, a Revolutionary [illegible] of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. The Hyders are [illegible] [illegible] in East Tennessee. Hon. Michael Hyder, at one time a member of the Legislature from Carter county, was a maternal uncle of Dr. Young. Dr. Young's mother was born in 1800 and died in 1875, leaving four children, namely: Barbara Decatur Young, who died the wife of W. [illegible] [illegible], of Washington county, Arkansas; Eliza Ann Young, who died the wife of Capt. J. B. Smith, of [illegible] county, Arkansas; Rev. John Henry Young, who was [illegible] educated by a [illegible] Jeremiah R. Moore, a famous East Tennessee teacher, and died in [illegible], Kentucky, in 1857, a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church, South. The fourth and last child was Robert A. Young, the subject of this sketch. Of his childhood the biographer has little information beyond the fact that he spent his time at home on the farm, and in a first-class [illegible] school near [illegible] Station, Tennessee. His schoolmates there were the Bells, the Maleys, the McMillans, the [illegible], all members of prominent families of that section. When out of school or engaged in farm work, he had his room at home, and [illegible] [illegible] his books, [illegible] to them and taking much delight in history and geography. On his sixteenth birthday his mother [illegible], saying, at the time, she never expected to have one moment's care or concern for him, so great was her confidence in him and so pleased was she with the habits he had formed. Fifty years later, and shortly before the good mother died, she said: "I have never had an anxious care about you, Robert, since the day I set you free."

On that memorable day in the young man's life he determined to finish his education at some good college and be a physician. In August, 1842, he made a profession of religion and joined the Methodist church, an event which was the turning point and epoch of his life, for he had been seeking religion [illegible] from his fifth year up to that date. The following December he entered Washington College, near Jonesborough, for, having been reared under the influence of the old school Presbyterian church, it was natural that he should thus select an old school Presbyterian college, an institution in which every professor was a graduate either of Princeton or Hillsborough. Here he graduated in 1844, having among his classmates Judge O. P. Temple, of Knoxville, and Hon. Z. B. Vance, the celebrated United States senator from North Carolina.

After graduation he went into the office of Dr. [illegible], of Elizabethton, and with him read medicine for a few months. But, in the meanwhile, his heart was turned toward the ministry. Therefore, in September, 1845, he was admitted on trial in the Holston conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and traveled Dandridge circuit one year. He had the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

In the fall of 1846 he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of Dr. A. L. P. Green, [illegible] the Tennessee conference, and was stationed at Cumberland [illegible] [illegible]. About this time he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] A. M. from Jackson College [illegible]. In the fall of 1850 he was [illegible] at Huntsville, Alabama, [illegible] McKendree church, Nashville, [illegible] Tennessee conference. [illegible] Huntsville he was elected president of the Huntsville Female College [illegible]. In the fall of 1857 [illegible] the [illegible] Methodist church at St. Louis, Missouri [illegible] [illegible] St. Louis conference [illegible]

In the fall of 1861 [illegible] Dr. Young [illegible] was transferred back to the Tennessee conference, and stationed at [illegible], Arkansas. At the end of that year he was elected president of Wesleyan University at Florence, Alabama, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] he received the degree of D.D. [illegible] [illegible]

In the fall of 1866 he was again stationed at [illegible]

[illegible] Tennessee. In the fall of 1865, he was sta[illegible] Polk Street church, Edgefield Tennessee, and elected [illegible] conference which met in New Orleans [illegible], and has been a member, elected on the first ballot [illegible] conference from that day to this. In the fall of 1866, he was stationed at McKendree church, Nashville, where he remained four consecutive years. During this time he wrote "A Reply to Ariel," on the ethical principles of the war, of which five thousand copies were sold in six weeks. In the fall of 1870, he was stationed at First Street church, in Nashville, where he remained four years, which was the close of his active pastoral life, though he has been actively engaged since then in other departments of church work.

In 1874, he was [illegible] secretary of the board of trustees of Vanderbilt University, a position of which he held the duties for [illegible] years, and resigned to accept his present position. He was elected May, 1882 while he was absent by the general conference, at Nashville, secretary of the board of missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in which he has since been actively engaged to the present time. For this [illegible] a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, which [illegible] travelling expenses.

He is the editor of the Missionary Monthly, the organ of the board which he is secretary. Many of his sermons and addresses have been published in pamphlet form. He was secretary of the Tennessee conference for twenty consecutive years. He is a member of the Book Committee of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, a member of the board of trust of Vanderbilt University, of the board of trust of the Nashville College for Young Ladies, of the board of missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Previous to the American Centennial, he was Nashville served three years as a member of the Nashville board of education, became a Mason in Edgefield Lodge, and has taken all the degrees. He is a Knight Templar. He has [illegible] every enterprise of any importance in his neighborhood, and has experimented with the American rapid fire breech loading rifle. He was [illegible] in the war, having an [illegible] a Republican in a Democratic district he has voted with the Democrats.

Dr. Young has been twice married, first on June, 1847, while yet a pastor at the Cumberland Iron Works, Tennessee, to Miss Mary A. Kennedy of Bledsoe county. She died in 1870.

His second marriage, which occurred in Nashville, Tennessee, August 18, 1880 was with Mrs. Anna Green Hunter, youngest daughter of Rev. A. L. P. Green, D. D., LL. D., the most influential man in the southern Methodist church of his day, the bishop excepted. It used to be said "When Dr. Green speaks, the meetin' is out." Dr. Green was probably the wealthiest Methodist preacher in the South. He died, July 15, 1871, at the age of sixty-eight. Mrs. Young's mother, [illegible] Miss Mary Ann Elliston was the only child of John T. Elliston, of one of the pioneer families of Nashville. The history of the family dates back to 1780, and to Fort Buchanan, in which they lived. Mrs. Young's mother died, March 28, 1881, aged sixty-three years, a lady remarkable to a very high degree of intelligence, and of almost unbounded influence in society and in the church. Mrs. Young graduated from the Nashville Female Academy in 1858, in her seventeenth year. Dr. Young has no children. Mrs. Young, by her first husband, Capt. R. P. Hunter, has three children, Mary Green Hunter, Alexander Green Hunter and Susie Hunter.

Mrs. Young is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as are her two brothers, Frank W. Green, of the firm of Anderson, Green & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, of Nashville, Rev. William M. Green, pastor at Franklin, Tennessee, and her sister, Laura Elliston Green, now wife of Thomas D. Fite, of Fite, Porter & Co., the largest wholesale dry goods firm in Nashville. It may be said in this connection, that all the descendants of Dr. Green, without exception, are Methodists.

Throughout life, Dr. Young has been recognized as a man of one purpose and one work, "drawing all his thoughts and studies one way." Not only is he a man of stability in this respect, but, to use a phrase it, is one "of grit and bottom." His financial success is attributable to industry, economy and the scrupulous avoidance of debt. He has never said to any one who presented a bill, "Call again," but paid it then and there. His leading distinguishing trait of character is punctuality. In the pulpit, he is an orator of great power, extraordinary learning, and wonderful convincing ability. He never had a charge in which he did not [illegible] successful revival, but he was not known as an evangelist as he was for his successful pastoral influence, the upbuilding and strengthening of his congregations. He has been an extemporaneous preacher from the beginning, and this proves him a great scholar, and a close reader and observer. In personal appearance, Dr. Young would attract attention in any body of men by his commanding form. He weighs two hundred and thirty pounds, stands six feet eight inches high, and like Saul, the son of Kish, towers a head and shoulders above his brethren.

JOHN H. WHITE, M. D.

MILLERSBURG.

IT does not often occur that a teacher lives to become the biographer of his pupils. This volume, however, contains sketches of three gentlemen of distinction who were once students under the editor, to-wit: Hon. James D. Richardson, now member of Congress from Tennessee, Hon. Ethelbert B. Wade, and Dr. John H. White, subject of this article.

John H. White was born, October 6, 1849, at Millersburg, Rutherford county, Tennessee, grew up and has lived there all his life, on the same place where his father was born, lived and died. He took his first lessons in literature at Zimmerman Institute, a school founded and taught by William S. Speer. At the age of twenty he attended college five months at the Ashland University, Lexington, Kentucky. He next attended Union University, at Murfreesborough, Tennessee, ten months, and then began the study of medicine in the office of his brother, Dr. B. N. White, at Christiana, Tennessee. He graduated M.D., from the medical department of the University of Nashville, February 22, 1872, under Profs. Bowling, Eve, Briggs, Maddin, Callender, Buchanan, J. B. Lindsley, Nichol, V. S. Lindsley, and Sneed, and returned to Rutherford county, where he has been engaged in the practice of medicine and in farming ever since, excepting such times as he represented his county in the Legislature. He is a member of the Rutherford County Medical Society, and of the State Medical Society, and is justly regarded as one of the rising members of the profession in Tennessee.

Dr. White is an hereditary Democrat—comes by his Democracy honestly—his father and all the male members of his family on both sides being of that sturdy and unswerving political faith and complexion. He never drew any but Democratic breath in his life. In 1883, and again in 1885, he served in the Tennessee House of Representatives as a representative from Rutherford county, and was considered one of its ablest and most useful members. He was made chairman of the committee on public grounds and buildings, and was temporary speaker of the House in 1885.

In religion he is a member of the Christian church, which he joined at the age of twenty-one, and at present is an elder in his home congregation. In 1872, he became a Mason in Charles Fuller Lodge, No. 426, Carlocksville, Rutherford county, Tennessee.

Dr. White married, in Rutherford county, Tennessee, February 16, 1876, Miss Mattie Pruett, who was born in that county September 15, 1859, the daughter of F. M. Pruett, a farmer, native of the same county. Her mother was Miss Catharine Davis, daughter of Rev. Nathan L. Davis, a noted Baptist preacher, of Rutherford, a farmer and stock trader, who acquired a handsome fortune. Mrs. White was educated at Bellbuckle, Tennessee; is a member of the Christian church, and is one of the most kind hearted and affable of women, bowing to God's will, asking God's guidance, and ever striving to make her husband and family comfortable and happy—a disposition which extends its influence to others in the form of good neighborly feeling and in acts of charity. Her husband takes commendable pride in praising her, which is probably the highest compliment in men's estimation a woman can receive.

By his marriage with Miss Pruett, Dr. White has had four children, three of whom survive: (1). Buford M. White, born April 12, 1877. (2). Ella Mary White, born May 1, 1879. (3). Francis Pruett White, born February 16, 1881; died January 31, 1885. (4). Burrell G. White (named for his grandfather), born April 6, 1883.

The Whites are an English family. Stephen White, grandfather of Dr. White, was born in North Carolina, was an officer in the American army in the Revolutionary war, and acquired a good deal of fame in that war. He married a Miss Searcy in North Carolina, and had six sons, Franklin, William, Harvey, Nat, Stokely and Burrell G., and one daughter, Susan, wife of Hugh B. Jameson—all of whom are dead. Two of the sons of Dr. Harvey White, Stephen N. and Thomas D., were captains in the Confederate army. Both of these are dead. Stokely White left one son, William B., now merchant in Kosciusko, Mississippi; has been tax collector of Attala county, and is a citizen of considerable influence. Stokely White, also, left two daughters, Anna and Susan, the latter now wife of Dr. Jo. Collins, at Kosciusko, a leading physician there.

Dr. White's father, Burrell G. White, was born May 20, 1808. He was a man of wide influence in his county, a warm politician, a merchant, a fine financier, of fine property, and a warm friend of education. He was a man who threw his whole soul into his business, his politics, his religion, and into the educational and railroad enterprises of the country. He was a zealous party man; in politics a Democrat; in religion a member of the Christian church. A desire for the promotion of the happiness and advancement of his fellow beings was his strongest trait of character. He was of strong likes and dislikes, of strong sympathies and antipathies—indeed, a man of very strong individuality. He died, October 31, 1884, leaving six children: Robert M. White, now a farmer and justice of the peace in Rutherford county; William N. White, a farmer in the same county; Dr. B. N. White, a prominent physician and farmer in the same county; Frank White, now deputy county court clerk of Rutherford county, is also a merchant; Catharine G. White, now wife of Benjamin Fugitt; Dr. John Howland White, subject of this sketch.

Dr. White's mother, originally Miss Mary Donelly, now living at the age of sixty-three, was born December 11, 1821, in Dublin, Ireland. She is the daughter of Peter Donelly, a wealthy Irishman, who came from Ireland and settled at Shelbyville, Bedford county, Tennessee. He died of cholera, in 1833, leaving six children: Lucy Donelly, who died the wife of Dr. John W. Wilburn, a member of Congress from Missouri; Mary Donelly, mother of Dr. White; Bartley Donelly, a captain in the Mexican war; Catharine Donelly, now widow of Thomas Jameson; Elizabeth Donelly, who died the wife of Dr. Thornton Matson, of Louisiana, Missouri; Honora Donelly, now the wife of Dr. P. H. Manier, of Wartrace, Bedford county, Tennessee.

Dr. White's mother is a lady of very positive character and pronounced opinions, is very frank; of unusual mental ability; and is both progressive and aggressive.

Honesty, sobriety, veracity, and attention to business and with a determination, even in boyhood, to make life a success if possible—these are the distinguishing characteristics of Dr. White. His father and mother stimulated his ambition to be something and to do something for himself. From them he had a most excellent education; from them he had wise advice and good example. Thus he had a good send off, and he has made a man of himself. The editor knew his family well, and furthermore knows whereof he speaks.

Dr. White's father married twice. His first wife was Elizabeth Miller, daughter of Esq. Robert Miller, by whom he had three children: Robert White; William White; Elizabeth White, who died the wife of Thomas D. White, her cousin. She left one son, Otie R. White. Dr. White's own brothers are Bartley and Frank, and his own sister, Catharine, wife of Benjamin Fugitt, all of whom have been previously mentioned.

W. M. VERTREES, M. D.

NASHVILLE.

DR WOODFORD MITCHELL VERTREES, professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the medical department of the University of Tennessee, was born in Brownsville, Kentucky, March 23, 1827, the son of Jacob and Catharine Vertrees.

His grandfather, John Vertrees, was a farmer, of Pennsylvania-German stock, and emigrated to Kentucky in the same party with the father of Gov. Helm, Hayecraft and other well-known pioneers, shortly after the arrival of Daniel Boone on that extreme frontier. The Vertrees Helm party built a fort a very short distance from what is now known as the public square of Elizabethtown. The family name at the time of their emigration to Kentucky was Von Treese, which was afterward anglicised to Vertrees. John Vertrees, therefore, was the first to spell the name in its modern form. He was, also, the first judge of the Hardin county court (Hardin being one of the three counties into which the territory of Kentucky was then divided), and he tried the first murder case in Kentucky, which resulted in the hanging of the murderer.

John Vertrees and his sons, in the early days of their settlement, were engaged in many fierce battles with the Indians. One of their battles, which was fought near Rolling Fork, eight miles from Elizabethtown, is said to have been the hardest fight which ever occurred on the "dark and bloody ground." John and Daniel Vertrees, with a party of eleven other white men, were pursuing a band of Indians, numbering thirteen, who had committed some depredations near Elizabethtown. Daniel Vertrees, being an expert in wood-craft and the modes of Indian warfare, was "trailing" the savages when he suddenly came upon them in a sink-hole, where they were cooking their breakfast. He at once fired upon them, but on turning to gain the protection of a tree, he himself fell dead, pierced by the bullets of the Indians, who, running out to scalp him, were themselves fired upon by the remainder of the whites who came up at that moment. A hand to hand fight ensued, and in the desperate struggle all of the Indians and five of the white men were killed, John Vertrees being one of the survivors.

Some time after, Joseph Vertrees—son of John Vertrees—when nine years of age, was captured by the Indians near where the public square at Elizabethtown now is. His captors started with him to cross the Ohio river on a raft. John Vertrees followed with a band to rescue the little fellow, but when the Indians, hotly pursued, threatened to kill the boy if they were fired upon, the white men desisted from the pursuit and the Indians pushed off and crossed the river with their prisoner. The boy was kept in captivity nine years, but finally made his escape at the age of eighteen, returned to Kentucky, married and brought up a large family, all of whom have Indian peculiarities—love of hunting and fishing, love of solitude and life in the woods. Joseph Vertrees was an uneducated man, but lived to accumulate considerable property, after his return.

Jacob Vertrees, son of John Vertrees, and father of Dr. W. M. Vertrees, subject of this sketch, was a man of strong native sense, and of great honesty and integrity. Indeed, it is the pride and boast of the family that, since the name has been borne, no Vertrees has

ever appeared in a criminal court on any criminal charge whatsoever. Jacob Vertrees was also a great lover of fishing and hunting, and retained a fondness for hazardous field sports to the day of his death. He married, in 1812, at Leitchfield, Kentucky, Miss Catharine Davis, then recently from Virginia. She was a most excellent and a most devout Christian woman, and, it is said, not an idle word ever escaped her lips, for she sought to live by the teachings of the Bible, as she understood them.

By his marriage with Miss Davis, Jacob Vertrees had ten children, four sons and six daughters: (1). William Duval Vertrees, the oldest son, was born March 21, 1816, at Brownsville, Kentucky; was educated there; was a sergeant in Col. Churchill's command in the Mexican war, and was wounded at Palo Alto. Returning to Kentucky, he was elected and served several terms in the Legislature, after which he was county judge of Hardin county for fifteen years. He married, in 1855, Miss Haynes, of Elizabethtown; she died in 1876, leaving four children: Mattie Vertrees, now wife of Mr. Bernard, dealer in agricultural implements, New Orleans; John Vertrees, a telegraph operator in the employ of the Louisville and Nashville railroad; Catharine Vertrees, now living in Elizabethtown; Charles Vertrees, who died at the age of eighteen. (2). James Cunningham Vertrees, born in Brownsville, Kentucky, in 1825, and educated there; married Miss Susan Lee, of North Carolina, now a merchant in Palatka, Florida; has three sons: John J. Vertrees, who graduated at the Lebanon law school, and is now a distinguished attorney at Nashville, and regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the State; James Cunningham Vertrees, jr., born in Missouri; now with his father in business at Palatka; William Otter Vertrees, now law partner with John J. Vertrees; received his literary education at the University of Nashville, and graduated from the law department of Vanderbilt University in 1883. (3). Woodford Mitchell Vertrees, subject of this sketch. (4). John L. Vertrees, born at Brownsville, Kentucky, March 21, 1829; graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville, in 1857; practiced in Glasgow, Kentucky, until the outbreak of the war, when he joined the Confederate army and was made surgeon of the Sixth Kentucky regiment, Col. Joseph H. Lewis commanding. When Col. Lewis was made brigadier-general and given command of the famous Kentucky "Orphan Brigade," Dr. Vertrees was made brigade-surgeon. He has, ever since the war, been disabled by paralysis, the result of his labors and exposure while in service. The daughters of Jacob Vertrees were: (1). Nancy R. Vertrees, who became the wife of John D. Otter, a leading wholesale grocer and commission merchant, of Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Otter died in June, 1883, leaving four sons, who succeeded him in the management of the business carried on at the corner of Sixth and Main streets, Louisville, one of the largest wholesale and commission houses in that city. (2). Rebecca B. Vertrees, married Dr. D. J. L. Ford, of Rocky Hill, Kentucky. (3). Sarah Wright Vertrees, married James H. Wortham, of Leitchfield, Kentucky, who died in 1857, leaving two sons: James Wortham, an attorney, and Woodford Wortham, druggist; both now living at Leitchfield. (4). Zerelda Hopkins Vertrees, married Thomas Hardey, son of Lieut.-Gov. Hardey, of Kentucky; now resides at Horse Cave, Kentucky, and has four children. (5). Mary H. Vertrees, died in 1857, the wife of Charles Wortham. (6). Elizabeth Vertrees, died at the age of sixteen.

Dr. Vertrees attended literary school at Brownsville, Kentucky, until he was twenty years old, when he entered Wirt College, Sumner county, Tennessee, remaining there two years, under President Thomas Patterson. During his collegiate course among his class-mates were Hon. Atha Thomas, ex-treasurer of Tennessee, and Hon. Thomas B. Ivie, of Shelbyville. He then read medicine under Dr. John Sweeney, at Smith's Grove, Kentucky, and afterward attended the medical department of the University of Louisville, where he graduated, in 1851, under President James Guthrie. He practiced at Smith's Grove one year, then moved to Elizabethtown and remained there until 1857, when he went to Mattoon, Illinois, and practiced until the beginning of the war. He was elected mayor of Mattoon in 1860, on the Democratic ticket, but resigned and removed to Franklin, Kentucky, remaining there until he removed to Nashville, in 1871.

Dr. Vertrees was one of the founders of the Nashville Medical College (now medical department of the University of Tennessee), the charter being granted to Drs. Duncan Eve, J. B. Stephens, W. F. Glenn, W. C. Cook and W. M. Vertrees. At the organization of the faculty, he was elected professor of materia medica and therapeutics, but resigned in 1881. In 1883, he was elected to the chair of medical chemistry and toxicology, and in 1885, was transferred to the chair of materia medica and therapeutics, which he now fills.

Dr. Vertrees was a charter member of Tennessee Lodge, No. 20, Knights of Honor, the lodge being organized about six months after the founding of the order, and at a time when it had not more than five hundred members. He afterward withdrew and was a charter member of Cumberland Lodge, Edgefield. He has been a member of the Christian church twenty-five years, and was on the building committee of the first Christian church built at Mattoon, Illinois. In a State where he is so well-known, it is almost superfluous to say he is a Democrat of the loyalest and most unswerving type. He cast his first vote for Franklin Pierce, and has voted the Democratic ticket ever since.

Dr. Vertrees married, in 1857, Miss Martha Ford, daughter of Dr. William Ford, of Dripping Spring, Warren county, Kentucky. By this marriage he has

[illegible] Vertrees, born [illegible]; (2) William Sterne Vertrees, born April [illegible], a student of the medical department [illegible]; (3) [illegible] Vertrees, born [illegible]; (4) Harry [illegible] Vertrees, born [illegible]; (5) Marie Vertrees, born April [illegible]; (6) [illegible] Vertrees, born August 27 [illegible].

[illegible] Dr. Vertrees' children [illegible].

Mrs. Vertrees' oldest brother, Dr. D. J. L. [illegible], [illegible] physician at Rocky Hill, Kentucky. Her [illegible] brother, William C. [illegible], [illegible] at Russellville, Kentucky. She had [illegible] sisters, all of whom married [illegible] Warren county, Kentucky [illegible] Dr. Vertrees [illegible] James D. [illegible] Mississippi, has four children. [illegible] William F. Martin, a [illegible], Kentucky, has four children. [illegible] Dunn, a successful farmer in Cumberland [illegible], Tennessee. Nannie [illegible] is the wife of H. F. [illegible], a retired farmer of [illegible], Kentucky. [illegible] children.

As to an estimate of Dr. Vertrees' character as a man, as a physician and as a medical educator, the following from Dr. W. P. Jones, of Nashville, his colleague in the same field of medical science, is well worth quoting: "I regard Dr. Vertrees as a gentleman of the highest honor and strictest integrity. He is an excellent physician, and, while not remarkable for the [illegible], is a [illegible] teacher of medicine. The students of the medical college of the University of Tennessee loved him [illegible] because of the exactness of his information and teachings. The foundation of his success was laid by his noble mother, from whom he inherited vigorous powers of thought as well as will force. The Doctor is eminently social by nature, but does most as the counsel of his own will. Hence, in the language of the poet,

'[illegible]
[illegible].'"

WILLIAM E. WARD, A.M., D.D.

NASHVILLE.

THIS eminent educator, whose name appears in [illegible], is familiar by [illegible] in all quarters of the country. Tall and spare, [illegible] the [illegible]. His [illegible] appearance. [illegible] He looks more like a lawyer or [illegible] than an [illegible]. Yet it is [illegible], and for more than twenty years the [illegible] of the [illegible] Ward's Seminary for Young Ladies at Nashville, that he is known [illegible] Tennessee and the surrounding States. [illegible]

William E. Ward was born near Huntsville, Madison county, Alabama, December 21, 1829, and was raised on Brier Fork, near Hazel Green, in the same county. His father, John C. Ward, was a large cotton planter and slave-holder, a native of Georgia. He was a leading person in his section, a prominent Democrat and an influential man, the associate of Hon. Clement C. Clay and his father Gov. Clay, Hugh L. McClung, and other noted politicians. Honesty of purpose, faithfulness to obligations, and fine judgment and reasoning powers were among his salient characteristics. It used to be said of him that he was a born lawyer, though he never studied or practiced law. In 1847, he removed to Texas and was an extensive cotton planter on Red River in that State. He died there in 1856, at the age of fifty-six years, having been born at Augusta, Georgia, October 23, 1796.

Dr. Ward's grandfather, Matt Ward, was a native of Dublin, Ireland, the son of Thomas Ward, a large land owner in the city of Dublin. On the second marriage of his father, Matt Ward went to sea when a mere boy, and remained a sailor before the mast till he became a captain. On the close of the Revolutionary war he settled at Savannah, Georgia.

The name Ward means a guard, one who takes care of or protects—very beautifully significant of the chosen profession of the subject of this sketch. The Hon. Matt Ward, Dr. Ward's uncle, was a congressman of the old Republic of Texas for many years, and was

W. E. Ward.

fourth United States senator from Texas. His brother, Dr. William Ward, went to Texas with Col. Matt Ward and was prominent in his profession in that State.

Dr. Ward's mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Clark, was born in Hancock county, Georgia, in 1807, the daughter of Robert Clark, an Indian fighter under Jackson, a planter and slave holder. Her mother was originally Miss Rebecca Sledge, of a large, wealthy and influential Georgia family. Her brothers, Robert and Silas Clark, were large planters and men of note in Alabama. Silas Clark raised and equipped a company and fought with it till he lost his life in the Confederate army. Dr. Ward's mother had only a fair English education, but her integrity, purity of character and unselfishness made her the life of her family and neighborhood. Her charity was boundless. Her executive ability was shown in her managing a large plantation and forty slaves after her husband's death. She sympathized with her husband in his efforts to educate their offspring. She died at Nashville, in the home of her son, in 1889, at the age of sixty, leaving four children surviving, of six she had borne. (1) William Eldred Ward, subject of this sketch. (2) John Shirley Ward, now a planter and orange grower at Colton, California. For a short time he edited the Nashville *Union and American*, and the *Lobby Bird*, the latter a literary magazine of fine merit. He is a Democratic politician and orator, and a lucid writer as a literary man. He was a captain in the Forty-ninth Tennessee Confederate infantry regiment and distinguished himself throughout the war. (3) Rebecca E. Ward, graduated from the Athens, Alabama, Female College and married Col. Frank E. Williams, a distinguished lawyer at Nashville, for nineteen years the partner of Gov. William B. Bate, and now the law partner of Judge John V. Wright. (4) Laura V. Ward, graduated from Ward's seminary, and is now the wife of Col. William Williams, nephew of Col. Frank E. Williams, just named. (5) Robert H. Ward, graduated in law at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, married Annie Allen, of Texas, and died just after the war, through which he fought as a Confederate soldier. (6) Silas M. Ward, the youngest child, enlisted in Gregg's Texas regiment, was captured at Fort Donelson, and died a prisoner of war at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, Illinois.

At early as the age of six Dr. Ward was placed in a country school and pursued the ordinary branches with considerable success, and was considered a quiet, studious boy, somewhat eccentric, and not much given to play. He soon got ahead of his class and began the study of Latin at the age of ten, which excited the derision of his school companions. Nothing daunted, however, he mastered history, arithmetic, grammar and the other rudimentary branches, and having a great taste for oratory found time to cultivate that talent. At [illegible] he joined the Methodist Church, South, being born and reared under the impression, even while studying law, that he ought to be a minister. The conflict he [illegible] terminated his whole studies and course of life into a preparation for the ministry. To carry out this purpose he entered the Hiwassee school in Lebanon, Tennessee, and studied church history, the Greek and Hebrew languages, and pursued one year. He then spent a year on the farm of his maternal uncle, Col. [illegible], traveling through Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and the Indian nations, preaching every where, at camp meetings and other meetings, and raising money for the endowment of the theological school at Lebanon, the sum which yielding about ten thousand dollars. It was a year of very great labor, hardships and sufferings, traveling [illegible] and especially in the Indian nations, swimming streams and under other circumstances requiring good deal of nerve. He had a liberty to cook at his lodgings for only a few hours which he thoroughly enjoyed, having swimming rivers in the Indian nations. Some of these journeys Horace Greeley [illegible] Bayard Taylor, [illegible] bear the marks of their treasures to this day.

At the end of that year, 1850, he reported his year's work back to the annual conference, which met in Nashville, and he was discharged from further work. He then bought the *Banner of Peace*, the leading paper of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and settled in Nashville in March, 1851, and remained as editor and proprietor of that paper till February, 1862. His editorial career is known to all the church and recognized to entitle the statement that a new spirit [illegible] the Banner [illegible] and [illegible] a high tone and value. The fall of Fort Donelson

This institution is flourishing under the management of Mr. Ward and has accomplished a high place in the most prominent institutions of learning in the South.—*Memphis Ledger.*

Parents wishing to send their daughters out of the State would find Nashville a fine location, and Mr. Ward promises to offer every educational advantage.—*Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser.*

The institution has justly earned a high position. It has just closed a very prosperous session.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

Ward's seminary at Nashville, Tennessee, has a distinguished reputation for the education of young ladies.—*Houston (Texas) Telegraph.*

It has gradually worked forward till it justly occupies a position in the front rank of American institutions.—*Galveston (Texas) News.*

One of the most flourishing institutions of learning in the country. Those who wish to give their daughters a thorough education, not only in the solid requirements of life, but in all the graces going to make the accomplished woman, cannot do better than place them in W. E. Ward's seminary, Nashville, Tennessee.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The late commencement exercises of Ward's seminary were highly interesting, attracting large and delighted audiences of the elite of Nashville society. Dr. Ward exhibits the qualities of a born educator, and his seminary is one of the best institutions, not only of Tennessee, but the whole South. Its continued and increasing success is the just reward of energy, talent and public spirit.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

Ward's Seminary for Young Ladies is an example of individuality applied to schools. Prescribing boards of trustees, visiting committees, head teachers, theory, and the common machinery of [illegible] schools, it has been managed by one mind, and its aim [illegible] has been to find the want [illegible] of the times and to provide for it on the most direct lines.—*Nashville American.*

The school is in the prime of its usefulness and reaching out for more patronage than ever, and receiving more. It is a solid, permanent institution, destined, let us trust, to be perpetuated. So much of Dr. Ward's time is taken up with [illegible] leaves but little leisure to devote to [illegible]. In 1860 he became a Master Mason. In politics he is an hereditary Democrat, but has never taken more active part in politics than exercising the right of suffrage.

Dr. Ward married at Nashville, February 24, 1858, Miss Eliza H. Hudson, oldest daughter of Dr. John E. Hudson, a Virginian, distinguished in his profession, and a large practitioner in his native [illegible] and in his [illegible] Nashville. Her grandfather, Charles Hudson, of Mecklenburg county, Virginia, was a distinguished planter of that country, a large tobacco grower. Her mother was Miss Minnie Nelson, [illegible]

[illegible]

By his marriage with Miss Hudson, Dr. Ward has five children [illegible] William E. Ward, Jr., and Rebecca Ward.

[illegible]

HON. HOWELL EDMUNDS JACKSON.

This [illegible] United States [illegible] from [illegible] and [illegible] the most prominent [illegible] lawyers in the State, was born at Paris, [illegible] March 9, 1832. After [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] daily [illegible] he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] determined to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Dr. A. Jackson and wife [illegible] Mrs. Mary Howell Jackson, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] found on the [illegible] [illegible] William H. Jackson, published in another part of this volume.

Howell E. Jackson [illegible] academical education [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] of Jackson and [illegible] [illegible] from the West Tennessee College at Jackson, from which [illegible] graduated in 1849, being the youngest honors at his class. In 1850 he entered the University of Virginia and completed the [illegible] course, graduating with distinguished honors. Returning home he read law [illegible] [illegible] and in his [illegible] Judge A. W. O. Totten, then a member of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and Judge Milton Brown. Next he attended the Law School at Lebanon, Tennessee, in the fall of 1855 and graduated thence in the summer of 1856.

While [illegible] [illegible] the law school he [illegible] his brother Gen. William H. Jackson who had just graduated from the West Point Military Academy, met in Nashville, spent a few [illegible] visiting points of interest about the city and for the first time visited to gether the home of their father Gen. William G. Harding, of Belle Meade, whose daughter, it is stated that the two brothers later married, the only two daughters of Gen. Harding. From Nashville the brothers repaired by a stage coach to their home in Jackson, Tennessee, where their fond father met them at the door, as the stage stopped at his front gate, filled with joy that his two only sons should have filled the entire circle of his hopeful fraternity at the university, and his generous approval rebounded to the credit of the young students.

Resuming the [illegible] of the law at Jackson, [illegible] met with flattering success. Subsequently, in 1858, he removed to Memphis, where he formed a partnership with Hon. David M. Currin, [illegible] [illegible].

At the beginning of hostilities he was appointed [illegible] [illegible] Confederate commissioner to the West Tennessee [illegible]. He visited [illegible] at different points in the South, [illegible] [illegible] to take part of a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] war.

After the war he returned to Memphis, resumed the practice of his [illegible], associated with him B. M. Estes, [illegible] the firm name of Estes & Jackson, [illegible] the [illegible] law firm of Memphis subsequently [illegible] [illegible] with them Judge Estes, ex-member of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, and for the first time of Howell E. Jackson.

Judge Jackson has been [illegible] twice, in 1859 to Miss Sophia Malby, daughter of David B. Malby, a banker of Memphis. Her mother was a Miss Shapard. To this marriage were born four children: Henry, Mary, William H. and Howell. The first Mrs. Jackson died in April, 1873.

In April, 1874, Judge Jackson married Miss Mary E. Harding, daughter of Gen. W. G. Harding, of Nashville, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Like many other men in public life who have been extraordinarily successful, he has had the assistance of a faithful and sympathetic wife. Mrs. Jackson possesses, as her more prominent characteristics, energy and industry. She is domestic in her tastes, loving home and home life better than society, fashion and gaiety. She is reticent in general matters, but very liberal in her gifts to the church and all religious objects. She is cheerful and even tempered, not subject to extreme fluctuations of spirits, is cordial and pleasant in manner, is a devoted mother, a genuine help meet to her husband, and in short is all that the mistress of a Christian household should be. By this marriage Judge Jackson has three children, Bessie, Louise and Harding Alexander.

Shortly after his second marriage Judge Jackson removed to his old home at Jackson, Tennessee, and there formed a partnership in law with Gen. Alexander W. Campbell, under the firm name of Campbell & Jackson. He continued the practice of law there successfully until the fall of 1881, when he was elected to the Tennessee Legislature upon what is known as the State credit platform, this being his first experience in politics, never having been a member of any political convention. However, he at once became the leading member of that Legislature, and was elected to the United States senate by that body in 1881, his term expiring in 1887.

Upon his entrance to the United States senate Judge Jackson began at once making his mark in committee work, especially as a member of the committees on claims, pensions and agriculture. In the second session the senate and the country discovered that they had in the quiet and modest senator from Tennessee one of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the Union. His opinions in constitutional law are regarded as [illegible] [illegible]. A re-

cent Washington correspondent of the Nashville *[illegible]* [illegible] of him: "A good deal of interest is felt in the senate in Senator Jackson's speech on the pending question in regard to presidential nominations and appointments and the right of the senate to demand papers touching the suspension. Senator Jackson has attained a high rank in the senate in regard to his views on legal and constitutional questions such as these. This is especially shown by the fact that a very large proportion of the bills pertaining to judicial questions and those looking to the reform of the judicial system are referred in the judiciary committee to the sub-committee of which he is a member. Some of the most important judicial questions that have been before the senate this session have been intrusted to this sub-committee."

Cool, direct and patient, he is a man of deliberation and weight, given to profound thought, but with courage and candor to speak his views when the occasion demands. Judge Jackson's salient characteristics may be summed up as follows: From early boyhood he has been a remarkably close student; of the most exemplary habits; a constant reader, especially of history; a man of scholarly attainments, possessed of an analytical mind; a clear, forcible speaker and writer; of fine constitution; a laborious worker; a most highly successful lawyer; a prudent, sagacious, economical business man, constantly accumulating. He has filled all positions on the bench; has been the attorney of several leading lines of railroad in the State; in politics is a State credit Democrat, and as a politician is conservative, believing in an economical administration of the government. Upon the subject of the tariff he holds that, while revenue should be the primary object in levying duties upon imports, these duties should be laid or adjusted with discrimination, so as, incidentally, to afford that much protection to home labor and capital against foreign competition; and that these duties should be heaviest on luxuries and lightest on the necessaries of life, and that the protection aimed at should as far as possible be made to apply to the three great interests of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, so as to give harmonious development to the country.

He has a strongly marked face, a compact, well knit frame, and a stout, if not robust, constitution. He is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

On the 12th of April, 1886 [illegible] [illegible] the death [illegible] Judge Jackson had been [illegible] to President Cleveland [illegible] [illegible] by the Senate [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] States for the Sixth judicial circuit [illegible] [illegible] occasioned by the death of the Hon. John Baxter. This appointment [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from the time that he received his appointment for the position that was earnestly [illegible] the counsel [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] [illegible]. The following letter from the president to Judge Jackson shows the [illegible] of his action: "*My Dear Senator*: The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Judge Baxter's death [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. I [illegible] that I have determined to send the name of Judge Baxter's successor to the Senate [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of public service, and very clear conception of my [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the country. Your [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] right to attempt [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ought to be done, from which I [illegible] [illegible] your arguments [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] into in the face of [illegible]

"Yours sincerely,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

HON. WILLIAM HENRY WILLIAMSON.

ZANESVILLE.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, October 28, 1828, and for a man of his age looks remarkably robust and well preserved, his hair being only slightly tinged with gray. He grew up in that county, on his father's farm, leading the life of a farmer's boy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] when he entered Cumberland University in October, 1848, from which he graduated in 1852 in a class of [illegible], among whom were Rev. D. C. Kelly, the first [illegible] pastor of McKendree church, Rev. E. D. Pearson, D.D., of Missouri, and

HON. DAVID P. HADDEN

[illegible] he [illegible] in a [illegible] Nashville in 1838. [illegible] had [illegible] his [illegible] of their [illegible] in 1840. On [illegible] from his former [illegible], R. H. [illegible] & Co., wholesale [illegible] he had observed [illegible] in 1840 and [illegible] returned to Clarksville in 1842 [illegible] partnership with Mr. John S. Hart, who had [illegible]. The firm of Hart & Kennedy [illegible] till 1850, when Mr. Kennedy, [illegible] of ill health, retired [illegible] a highly [illegible] in the most assiduous attention and adherence to such principles as rarely fail to ensure the confidence of communities and the approbation of an enlightened conscience. Although their [illegible] the business, they competed [illegible] the benefits of [illegible] and more extensive means.

Subsequent to his marriage in 1843 his residence in Clarksville was not regarded as so permanent as subsequent [illegible] of his relations caused it to be. Hence in 1844 he was made a director in the branch bank of Tennessee, and in 1845 his appointment was renewed and the directors elected him president, although the junior [illegible] of the board. In 1846 the Legislature, with a view of winding up the bank, put the Clarksville branch, with others, in a state of gradual liquidation, operations to go on through the parent board with an advisory committee, of which Mr. Kennedy was a member. It eventually appearing impolitic to wind up the bank, and highly desirable that the State should [illegible] in the profits which might be derived from the extensive trade of Clarksville, the Legislature in 1850 reestablished the branch, devolving upon the parent board the duty of reorganizing it. In pursuance of this [illegible] a new directory was formed, among whom was Mr. Kennedy, and by whom he was elected president, which office he filled till November, 1850. The resignation of the cashier, Thomas W. Barksdale, at this time devolved upon the directory the necessity of electing another. In casting about, Mr. Kennedy was [illegible] the most suitable person to fill the vacancy, but it was not known whether he would accept it, as he would have to give up the presidency as well as his [illegible] pursuits. On being approached it was [illegible] to him to do so in view of his feeble health. Thereupon he resigned as president and was [illegible] cashier.

Having organized the Northern Bank at Clarksville on January 1, 1854, he became its president, which position he has filled continuously till the present time. This bank [illegible] by the same stockholders that [illegible] the same [illegible] officers, viz.: Mr. Kennedy as president and Mr. James L. Glenn as cashier [illegible] during the war, the [illegible] the cashier remaining [illegible] though business [illegible] in private [illegible]. Of the thirty-six [illegible] persons on whom the bank [illegible] during the first year of its existence, [illegible] Messrs. Sawyer, Wallace & Co., of New York, [illegible] two bank [illegible] afterward failed, and only three, the American Exchange Bank and the Metropolitan Bank of New York and A. D. Hunt & Co., of Louisville, are now engaged in business. Of the three hundred depositors [illegible] in the vicinity of Clarksville in 1870, [illegible] of whom continued as depositors. During the seven years prior to the war the entire losses of the bank did not exceed five hundred dollars, and it has never suspended payment, though it has passed through four years of war and the commercial panics of 1857, 1861 and 1873.

In 1860 Mr. Kennedy was unanimously elected president of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville railroad, but declined the position.

A pronounced Henry Clay Whig up to the war, in favor of a protective tariff and internal improvements, and a staunch Union man, Mr. Kennedy voted in 1860 for Bell and Everett, but when it became evident, in 1861, that the Union could not be saved, he went with the secessionists, and was in August, 1861, unanimously elected to the lower house of the Tennessee Legislature from Montgomery county, was made chairman of the committee on finance, and upon the resignation of the chairman of the committee on military affairs, was elected to that position.

Tennessee being overrun by the Federal troops, the Legislature having first moved to Memphis and adjourned, and he being physically unable to bear arms, cast his lot with the southern army, and rendered service in the treasury department under appointment from President Davis, remaining in that position until Gen. Johnston's surrender, when he returned to his home, where, as soon as a pardon was obtained from President Johnson, he reopened the Northern Bank.

In November, 1869, he was unanimously elected from Montgomery county a delegate to the Tennessee State constitutional convention of 1870, in which he was an active, energetic and influential member. This closes his political career, his resolution being then taken never again to accept any public office. Since that time he has been an active church worker.

Mr. Kennedy married at Clarksville, November 22, 1843, Miss Sarah A. Bailey, a native of Wilkinson county, Mississippi, daughter of James Bailey, originally from North Carolina, and of Scotch blood. He was a cotton planter in Mississippi and was a brother

of Maj. Charles Bailey, of Montgomery county, Tennessee, a prominent and honored citizen, and the father of the late United States senator, James E. Bailey.

Mrs. Kennedy's mother was Miss Lucinda Brown, of Wilkinson county, Mississippi. Her father died when she was an infant, and her mother died when she was ten years old. She was raised by her uncle, Maj. Charles Bailey, before mentioned. She graduated from the old Nashville Female Academy, under Dr. C. D. Elliott, and is noted for her lovely character, the leading traits of which are benevolence and firmness, blended with gentleness. She has been wonderfully successful in training her daughters to become women filling their positions with credit and distinction. She is a very efficient and earnest church worker, and her charities are limited only by her means and opportunities.

By his marriage with Miss Bailey, Mr. Kennedy has six children: (1) Mary B. Kennedy, graduated at the Clarksville Female Academy, married in 1870 B. H. Owen, a druggist of Clarksville, and has three children, Sallie K., John D. and Mary K. (2) James E. Kennedy, born June 21, 1853, educated at Stewart College, Clarksville, and is now a tobacco warehouseman and commission merchant at that place; married December 1, 1885, Miss Lois Viser, daughter of James H. Viser, of Manatee, Florida. (3) Sallie G. Kennedy, graduated from the Clarksville Female Academy; married, in 1879, Rev. T. J. Plunket, a graduate of the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville and of the Union Theological Seminary, Columbia, South Carolina (a brother of Dr. J. D. Plunket, of Nashville, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume), and now pastor of the Second Presbyterian church at Covington, Kentucky. They have three children: Thomas Smythe, Henry Clark and Ross Wood. (4) Clara Stuart Kennedy, educated at Miss Baldwin's Female Seminary at Staunton, Virginia, graduating in several schools without taking a full course; married in 1881, to Robert H. Burney, a prominent lawyer and at present attorney-general of the Clarksville criminal court. They have two children, Robert H. and Sarah B. (5) David Neville Kennedy, [illegible]. (6) Lucy B. Kennedy, [illegible] Mary Baldwin's [illegible] Staunton, Virginia; married, in October, 1882, [illegible] of Memphis [illegible]. They [illegible].

Mr. Kennedy [illegible] member of the [illegible].

Beginning life [illegible] Mr. Kennedy has [illegible] remarkable success [illegible] tobacco business [illegible] from the time he [illegible] years, he has [illegible] he was [illegible] until 1857, when he [illegible] thousand dollars. He has [illegible] through [illegible] from his youth [illegible] member of the church. His [illegible] a member of society.

The late Hon. James E. Bailey [illegible] Mr. Kennedy: "He [illegible] himself and [illegible] his energy [illegible] devotion to business. [illegible] the branch bank of Tennessee [illegible] his own bank. [illegible] with all his might [illegible] the man who thinks and is ever ready to carry out his thoughts [illegible] in church and State. [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] always been the safe [illegible] Mr. Kennedy, the most distinguished [illegible] Clarksville for many years."

HON. ABSALOM ARTHUR KYLE.

ROGERSVILLE.

ABSALOM ARTHUR KYLE was born February 20, 1818, upon a farm on the Tennessee river, six miles west of Rogersville, Hawkins county, Tennessee. He was a son of Absalom Kyle, who was born in the same county, November 4, 1780, and whose father, Robert Kyle, was an Irishman, having emigrated to this country from the north of Ireland, and was one of the early pioneers of Tennessee, which then formed a part of North Carolina. The father of Absalom Kyle was a [illegible] and was blessed with a [illegible] Absalom [illegible] The latter, in 1803, married [illegible] Charles and [illegible] who were from North Carolina and of English ancestry.

night of the 14th, and next morning was found in his bed a corpse, having manifestly passed away without a pain or a struggle.

The untimely death of this good man, for he was only in his sixty-eighth year, with an apparent promise of great longevity, cast a gloom over the entire community, a people who had known him and loved him for years. It has been said that it is difficult for palsemen to live and flourish without making enemies. Mr. Kyle, however, it may be truthfully remarked, was an exception. He had no enemies, but lived respected, and died much regretted by all who knew him.

Mr. Kyle practiced law for thirty-five years, and his intercourse with the bench and bar was distinguished for courtesy of deportment and probity of character. He preferred rather to lose a case than gain it by unfair means, or a disreputable act. Although fond of politics, he was not a politician in the modern sense; his reputation being chiefly attained as an honest man, a fair-minded just and skillful lawyer. So notorious was his integrity that he acquired the sobriquet of "Honest App."

But the strong natural powers of Mr. Kyle's mind lay dormant until 1861, when the stability of the Union was threatened and assailed. Then it was that his latent energies were aroused, and he became conspicuous as one of the Union leaders of the State. In connection with such men as President Johnson, Col. John Netherland, Judge Nelson, Judge Lackey, and others, he breasted the coming storm and sought to avert the impending calamity. His exertions and example in this direction fostered loyalty to the Union among the people of East Tennessee, for which they have ever since been distinguished. He, like his father before him, was a man of great individuality, and a natural leader of men. Mr. Kyle's devotion to the principles of the constitution which ordained these States into one strong general government was sincere and unaffected. While conceding the right of the several States to regulate their own municipal affairs, he had no patience with the theory of secession, or the right of each State to withdraw from the Union at her own will, and establish independent governments. Hence, when the late conflict of arms was ended, and it became a question whether the southern States were in or out of the Union, Mr. Kyle opposed the measures of reconstruction logically maintaining that the States had never gone out, within the purview of the constitution, and were, therefore, entitled to representation in the American Congress. This drove him into the Democratic party, although a great Unionist, and a Whig in *antebellum* days. The policy of disfranchisement was adopted by the Republicans—then called the Radical—party in Tennessee and other southern States, was distasteful to him, and not congenial to his nature. While the conflict was raging, none desired the success of Federal arms, and overthrow of the Confederates more than he, yet when the [illegible]

Glen on the Yankin river North Carolina. One child [illegible] the [illegible] daughter Margaret now four years old. He [illegible] at Rogersville. The third child Amy was born in 1853. She was also educated at Salem, North Carolina, receiving a classical training. In September 1875 she married Judge H. S. K. Morrison of Estillville, Virginia, where they have since resided. Maria Louise, the youngest, was born in September 1862, and received her education at the Rogersville Female College. In 1882, she was wedded to W. B. Robinson, a merchant of Newport, Cocke county, Tennessee.

Though their father left them no patrimony of a pecuniary value, it must be the chief solace of these children to reflect now and in after years that he left them a patrimony of infinitely more value, the character of a just and honest man, whose very name was a synonym for integrity, which is the greatest panegyric that could be written of his fame. May they follow the example of their illustrious sire.

ORVILLE H. MENEES, M. D.

NASHVILLE

LOOKING at the two principal factors of the greatness of a State—mind and pride—and taking the medical profession as the measure of both, it is safe to say there is no reason to be found, either in climatic influences or the products of its soil, to prevent the development of character and talent here in Tennessee equal to any on the globe. The State has already developed surgical talent equal to Gross, "the best in the world," practitioners equal to Flint, and diagnosticians that have no superiors on the continent. The more prominent physicians of the State are not only masters of their profession, but men of broad culture, and of the highest sense of honor, making themselves—to use the language of the most eloquent of them all—"both a service and a sacrifice," and to honor their work, the only legitimate way to get honor from it. The medical schools of Tennessee are already commanding the respect of the nation and have given three presidents and five vice presidents to the American Medical Association, one president to the association of superintendents of insane asylums of the United States, sent their accredited representatives to the World's Medical Congress at London, and the Centennial Medical Congress at Philadelphia, and, the most significant fact of all, are attracting students from the immediate neighborhoods of older institutions, and even from localities beyond them.

Nor are the older medical men the only representatives of the profession that are entitled to a place in this book. There are young men developing among the faculties that have already achieved something of distinction, and are a promise that the standard of the profession shall not be lowered when committed to their hands. Of these, Dr. Orville Harrison Menees, of Nashville, son of the eminent professor Dr. Thomas Menees, deserves a separate mention.

He was born at Springfield, Tennessee, April 15, 1859, received his literary education in Vanderbilt University, Nashville, graduated M. D. first from the medical department of the Vanderbilt, in 1879, and took the degree of M. D. in the medical department of the University of Nashville, in 1880, and succeeded his deceased brother, Dr. Thomas W. Menees, as associate demonstrator of anatomy. In April, 1880, he was elected demonstrator of anatomy in the same institution. Born on the high plane of an inherited profession, there he played and grew up and studied under the judicious training of a father ambitious to be excelled by his son. After taking his degrees and having seen some of the practical work of the profession here, his father advised him, before entering upon his professional career, to visit the famous medical colleges and hospitals of Europe, study the methods of the professors there, attend their lectures, read their books, and thus thoroughly qualify himself for his life's work. Accordingly, in 1881, he made a medical tour of Europe, and visited the medical institutions of Edinburgh, London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna.

He continued to hold the position of demonstrator until the spring of 1883, when he was elected to the chair of anatomy and histology in the medical department of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University, a professorship which he now holds with great credit to himself and brilliant promise for the future.

Dr. Menees became a Mason in 1882, in Phœnix Lodge, No. 131, Nashville, and has taken all the degrees in the York Rite, including Knight Templar, and the 32° of the Scottish Rite. Like all his family and relations, in politics he is an hereditary Democrat, and in religion a Methodist. He is unmarried.

HON. NATHAN GREEN, LL. D.

LEBANON.

THE reputation of this distinguished educator in the law is one that is not confined to Tennessee alone, but is co-extensive with the geographical boundaries of the Union, and particularly with those of the South. Thousands of men, now eminent in judicature and statesmanship—many of them enrolled among the *nomina clara* of the Republic, and thousands of others struggling up the rugged paths to eminence, with hearts of steel and intellects of fire—bear the impress of this master mind, and testify to his great abilities.

Judge Green was born in Winchester, Tennessee, February 19, 1827, and in that vicinity grew up to the age of sixteen, alternately going to school and working on his father's farm—his father's policy being to train his children to respect the dignity and acquire a knowledge of manual labor. It was a wise policy, too, for it strengthened the boy's physical constitution and taught him, besides, to appreciate school learning the more when he could get to it. In 1843, his father sent him to Cumberland University, at Lebanon, where he entered the junior class and graduated A. B., in two years, under Rev. T. C. Anderson, president, and Profs. N. Lawrence Lindsley and A. P. Stewart. After graduation he served five months as tutor in the preparatory school of the university. After this he returned home to Winchester and began reading law, and in September, 1847, entered the first class of the law school, founded at Lebanon, by Judge Abram Caruthers. In two years he graduated, receiving the degree of LL. B. under Profs. Caruthers and Judge Nathan Green, sr., father of this subject. He then formed a partnership with Judge Robert L. Caruthers and began the practice of law at Lebanon in the fall of 1849, and remained in this partnership twelve months, until Judge Caruthers went upon the Supreme bench. In 1853, he associated with himself in the practice of law the late Gen. Robert Hatton, and with him remained in practice three years, doing a good business, when they dissolved partnership, Gen. Hatton going to congress, in 1856, and Judge Green taking the professorship of law in Cumberland University, in which he was associated with his father, Judge Nathan Green, sr., and Judge Abram Caruthers, until the breaking out of the war between the States, in 1861. During this period, before the war, the law school was remarkably successful, numbering as high as one hundred and eighty pupils. At the breaking out of the war, Lincoln's proclamation of April 13, 1861, caused the suspension of its operations, its five hundred students in all departments scattering everywhere, most of them going into the southern army, and Judge Green's occupation as a law teacher was gone.

Shortly after the beginning of the war his old friend, Prof. A. P. Stewart, having been made general in the Confederate States army, invited him to accept a place on his staff as first aid-de-camp, which he accepted and afterward became adjutant-general. He remained in the army while it was at Columbus, Kentucky, and was afterward at Fort Pillow, Island Ten, New Madrid, and Shiloh. He was exposed to fire at New Madrid and Shiloh only. Shortly after the battle of Shiloh, his health failing, he resigned his position, but rejoined the army in the fall of 1863, having been appointed, May, 1864, superintendent of engineering works, located first at Atlanta and then at Macon, Georgia. This position he filled till the surrender. In April, 1865, he was captured by the Federal General Wilson at Macon, Georgia, and paroled. In company with hundreds of other Tennesseans he started home, but at Chattanooga he and they were perfidiously arrested and imprisoned by the Federal authorities, and detained prisoners till they took the oath of allegiance, ten days afterward. While in prison they were treated contemptuously in all ways, with one exception. A sergeant of the Federal army, finding that Judge Green was destitute of money and of all things, gave him a horse on which he made his way home to Lebanon, after two years' absence. On arriving home, his beard having become gray, and his clothing being the regulation rebel gray, rather coarse gray at that, his children did not know him.

Although the country was in a desolate and disrupted condition, the mails had been stopped and the means of communication were limited, Judge Green and his father, who was then in feeble health, reopened the law school in September, 1865, Judge Abram Caruthers having died during the war. They succeeded in collecting some twenty-five young men, every one of whom had been an officer or soldier in one or the other of the contending armies. All of them being beginners, the work of the law school necessarily devolved on Judge Nathan Green, jr. His father having attempted to teach law a few months, sickened and died, March 30, 1866. On his death-bed the eminent gentleman called the son to him and said, "If you fail to get Judge Ridley or Judge McKinney to take my place your law school is gone." He got neither, both having declined. He, however, in September, 1866, secured the services and co-operation of Hon. Henry Cooper, late United States senator, and the law school, instead of dying, as the father had predicted, doubled in numbers within six months after his death—so true it is that the success of no enterprise is dependent upon any one man, however great he may be. There is always somebody raised up in the providence of God

to take a position. [illegible] he was connected with [illegible] and [illegible]. Since he became connected [illegible] law school in the [illegible]. His professorship in the law school extends over [illegible] years, and during this time he [illegible] more than two thousand young men, many of whom now creditably represent [illegible] in legislature, [illegible] all the States south of the Ohio river. Among the distinguished alumni [illegible] assistant Secretary of the United States; [illegible] William B. Bate, of Tennessee, United States Senator; Howell E. Jackson; Hon. [illegible] House; Hon. [illegible] and many others.

Upon the suggestion of Dr. [illegible], in 187[illegible], Judge Green was elected chancellor of the university, and has held that position ever since. In 187[illegible] the trustees and faculty of Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, on motion of Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, member of Congress from Kentucky, conferred upon Judge Green the degree of LL.D.

Judge Green's [illegible], however, [illegible] confined to his [illegible] contributions as a teacher and expounder of the law. His work [illegible] the [illegible] department of law [illegible] and literary [illegible] of the university is recognized by those most interested and best acquainted with the history and progress of the institution, and marks him a [illegible], entitling him to the gratitude of the faculty, students and patrons of the university.

Judge Green became a Mason at Lebanon, in 1850. In religion he is a Cumberland Presbyterian and an elder in that church, and in politics acts with the Democrats, though a Whig before the war. He is the author of a volume entitled "The Fall [illegible]," a book intended for the young, the copyright of which he gave to the church, and they have sold several [illegible] thousand copies of it. He delivered in August, 188[illegible], an address before the Monteagle Assembly on the subject of "Government of Families and Schools," which has attracted wide attention.

In 18[illegible] he became president of the National Bank of Lebanon, and still fills that position. When he was married twenty dollars in his pocket and good claims for about three hundred dollars were the sum total of his worldly possessions. Before the war he was worth twenty thousand dollars, mostly slave property. His life work has been teaching law, but, unlike most bookish men, he has managed to accumulate a very pretty property, and is now in very independent circumstances.

Judge Green married at Lebanon, October 15, 1850, Miss Bettie M. McClain, daughter of Josiah S. McClain, for forty years clerk of the county court of Wilson county, remarkable for his great integrity, particularly as a custodian of the public funds. He died April, 18[illegible], aged [illegible] years. Her mother was Miss Martha Johnson, who died in 1880 at the age of seventy, was a native of Wilson county. Mrs. Green graduated at [illegible] Academy, Lebanon, in 18[illegible], and like her father is [illegible] and remarkable for her [illegible] without any [illegible], well educated, [illegible] Christian.

By his marriage with Miss McClain Judge Green has had eight children, two of whom died in infancy. Those now living are: (1) Ella Green, graduated from Corona Institute, Lebanon, and afterward from Ward's seminary, Nashville; married in 18[illegible], Hon. W. C. Caldwell, a lawyer of Trenton, Tennessee, now one of the judges of the court of referees. They have four children: Gertrude, Albert, Mattie [illegible] and Willie. (2) Mattie Green, graduated at Ward's seminary; married June 28, 1882, Reagan Houston, a successful lawyer of San Antonio, Texas. (3) Grafton Green, born August 2[illegible], 187[illegible].

Judge Green's most remote known English ancestor was a tallow chandler in London. His grandfather, Thomas Green, was a soldier in the Revolution from Virginia, and fought under Washington. He began life as an overseer in Virginia, and by taking care of what he made he was soon better off than his employer, and became a rich man and raised a large family, of whom Judge Green's father, Judge Nathan Green, was the seventh son, born in Amelia county, Virginia, December, 179[illegible]; moved to Winchester, Tennessee, when a young man, practiced law there successfully, was a member of the State Legislature from Franklin county, was elected by the Legislature chancellor of the division, including his county (Franklin); was then placed upon the Supreme bench of Tennessee, where he remained by successive elections twenty-five years. He had much to do with formulating and settling the peculiar jurisprudence of the State. He was elected a law professor in Cumberland University, in 184[illegible]; resigned his position as judge of the Supreme court in 185[illegible], and died March, 18[illegible]. He was universally considered by the profession as one of the greatest and purest judges that ever adorned the bench of this or any other country. He was remarkable for the purity of his private character and his great activity and zeal as a worker in the church of Christ.

Judge Green's mother was Miss Mary Field, a native of North Carolina, was born in 179[illegible]. Her influence and character had much to do with the formation of her husband's character. She also distinguished herself for her piety and her work in the church; was a sweet-natured, gentle-spirited woman, whom everybody respected and honored. Her father, James Field, was a farmer in North Carolina. His family claimed to be descendants of Mary Queen of Scots. Judge Green's mother died in 18[illegible], leaving seven children, one of whom, Gen. Tom Green, the oldest son, fought at the battle of San Jacinto in the Mexican war, and was a major-general in the Confederate service at the time

of his death, April, [illegible] in [illegible] of the [illegible] Tom Green county, Texas, perpetuates his memory and marks the county in which Texas held his name.

Judge Green's second brother, William [illegible] Green, was a prominent planter in north Georgia, now deceased. His third brother, Dr. [illegible] Green, is a successful and prominent physician at [illegible], Mississippi. His fourth brother, John A. Green, is one of the oldest lawyers in Texas—at San Antonio—and was secretary of State under Gov. [illegible]. His fifth brother, Robert Green, died at the age of thirty, in Texas, having acquired very great reputation as a lawyer, and of whom the Texans used to say, "the best lawyer among us." Judge Green's only sister, Mrs. Ann Green, is the widow of the late Dr. James C. [illegible], an [illegible] [illegible] of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and [illegible] Cumberland University at [illegible]. [illegible] is a strong, able, [illegible], and has [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and daughters.

Judge Green's father, by a second marriage, had one daughter, Miss Mary [illegible] Green, who [illegible] the wife of [illegible] Morris, now a [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible], Kentucky.

Judge Green's [illegible] in life has [illegible] [illegible] of his faithfulness to [illegible] [illegible] to his [illegible] [illegible]. As his [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] has [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] character [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and giving him a place among the [illegible] [illegible] of Tennessee.

ALEXANDER B. WILSON, A. M.

[illegible]

ALEXANDER B. WILSON, the well known attorney, is a native of Greene county, Tennessee, born February 26, 18[illegible]. He grew up in that county and has lived there all of his life, excepting the winter of 1865-6, which he spent in Illinois. After attending various country schools he [illegible] the old Greeneville College three years, graduating therein in 18[illegible], under President John L. [illegible] and Prof. A. J. Brown. After graduation he followed [illegible] [illegible] until the war [illegible], when, being a Union man, he joined the Federal army as a non-commissioned officer in company [illegible], [illegible] Tennessee infantry regiment, commanded by Col. [illegible], [illegible] of President Andrew Johnson. Shortly afterward he was promoted to a second lieutenancy, and again to a first lieutenancy, and served in Kentucky and Tennessee. His regiment was captured at McMinnville, Tennessee, by Gen. Wheeler's Confederate cavalry forces; was paroled and disbanded, but reorganized a few months thereafter, at Lexington, Kentucky, re-entered the service in East Tennessee, and served in that section until the close of the war. He was mustered out of service in August, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee.

After the close of the war he went to the home of his brother, John P. Wilson, now a merchant at [illegible], Illinois, and spent the winter there, [illegible], but the [illegible] climate not agreeing with him, he returned to Greeneville and pursued the study of law with [illegible] [illegible], and was admitted to the bar in 1867, by Judge R. R. Butler and Chancellor [illegible] Milligan. Shortly after he became the law partner of Mr. [illegible], under the [illegible] of [illegible] & Wilson, a partnership which lasted until Mr. [illegible] death, since which time he has practiced alone, [illegible] business in all the courts of the State.

Politically, Mr. Wilson has been a Republican since the war, but previously was a Democrat, as was his family. In 1861, at the State election on the [illegible] whether Tennessee should secede from the Union, he voted against secession. In 18[illegible] he was appointed commissioner of the United States circuit court, and has held that position ever since. In 18[illegible] he was elected to represent Greene county in the Tennessee Legislature; served in the session of 18[illegible], was a member of the judiciary committee, and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the State debt in 18[illegible].

He became a Mason at Greeneville, and is now a member of the Royal Arch Chapter. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, is a member of the board of trustees of Greeneville and Tusculum College, from which institution he received the degree of Master of Arts, conferred in 18[illegible]. In addition to his [illegible] he has done a good deal of newspaper writing, without being formally an editor.

Mr. Wilson first married, in [illegible] county, South Carolina, September 7, 18[illegible], Miss [illegible] [illegible], daughter of Rev. A. M. [illegible], of the Baptist church. Her mother was originally Miss [illegible] [illegible]. The first Mrs. Wilson was educated at [illegible], South Carolina. By this marriage two children were born: James C. and [illegible] Belle.

The first wife dying, Mr. Wilson next married Miss [illegible] J. [illegible], a [illegible] of his first wife, by whom he has one child, a daughter, [illegible] [illegible], an infant girl.

The grandfather of our subject, John Wilson, came from Pennsylvania and settled in Greene county, Tennessee, among its early pioneers. He was of Scotch-Welsh stock. He married a Miss [illegible]. The father, James C. Wilson, was born in Greene county, Tennes-

ser was justice of the peace, a farmer, and a Democrat in politics. He died at the age of sixty-four years, in 1872.

Mr. Wilson's mother, was Catharine Rice, was a native of Greene county, the daughter of David Rice, who came from Rockbridge county, Virginia, and settled in Greene county as a farmer. She died in 1873, at the age of sixty-four years, leaving eight children: 1. John Wilson, now a merchant at Olney, Illinois. 2. Mary Wilson, wife of Dr. G. H. Evans, now living near Sacramento, California. 3. David Wilson, a merchant at Eufaula, Alabama. 4. Alexander Benjamin Wilson, subject of this sketch. 5. Margaret Wilson, married Dr. D. W. Rankin, now in Washington county, Arkansas. 6. Samuel D. Wilson, now in business at Knoxville. 7. Belle Wilson, now wife of J. L. Marsh, depot agent at Bluestone, on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad. 8. James Theodore Wilson, who died in 1881.

Naturally is Mr. Wilson a successful lawyer, but he ranks among the leading members of the East Tennessee bar. He specially excels in chancery practice, and his name is associated with many of the most important cases that have come before the courts in his section of the State. His life has been upright and honorable. He has been strictly temperate—was never even a dram drinker; never bet on games of chance; has always tried to keep his business up, and be prompt and ready for the trial of his cases.

Without solicitation on his part, he was nominated to the Legislature and served one term, but has refused to be a candidate again, under any circumstances. In his case it will be observed that he has staid at one place; concentrated his energies upon one business; has friends because he is a friendly man—and has fixed habits and fixed principles—and thus has secured the full confidence of the public. A gentleman of culture, he is not the mere lawyer, but stands high in social circles also. As a speaker, he is forcible; is a thoughtful, studious worker; a safe counselor, and as a lawyer, is prompt, faithful and energetic in the management of his clients' cases. Living among people who have known him all his life, he is esteemed by them for his professional ability and personal integrity, which is a better eulogium, perhaps, than anything an editor can write.

MAJ. JOHN T. WILLIAMSON.

COLUMBIA.

MAJ. JOHN T. WILLIAMSON, lawyer, editor and State senator, was born the second of three children, all sons, in Maury county, Tennessee, August 11, 1839, and, with the exception of two years of his early boyhood, that county has been his life-long home. He received his education at Pleasant Grove Academy, in Maury county, and at Lebanon, Tennessee, closing in the sophomore class in 1860.

In May, 1861, he enlisted in Capt. George W. Jones' company, raised in Maury county for the Confederate service, and was made brevet second lieutenant in that company, when it was organized as a part of Col. John C. Brown's Third Tennessee infantry regiment. He saw the war to its close, surrendering at Greensborough, North Carolina, in April, 1865, having served in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and North Carolina, under Gens. Albert Sidney Johnston, Bragg, Joseph E. Johnston and Hood. He took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Perryville, Murfreesborough, in Hardee's fight in Georgia, July 22, 1864, and in the numerous and continued battles of the Georgia campaign of 1864. At Fort Donelson he was wounded by a minie ball through his left arm, and disabled for a month. The same ball after passing through his arm mashed flat around the barrel of his pistol in his side pocket as if it had been hammered there of purpose.

On the reorganization of the Fifty-first Tennessee regiment, at Shelbyville, Tennessee, he was elected major of the regiment, and served in that capacity the balance of the war.

After the great civil struggle had closed, finding himself without property, and without trade or profession, he first taught school five months, in 1865, at Brick Church, in Giles county, Tennessee, after which he clerked twelve months at the same place. In 1867, he commenced studying law with Frierson & Fleming at Columbia; was licensed to practice in March, 1868, by Judges H. H. Harrison and A. M. Hughes; began practice at Columbia, where he has since continued with fair financial success.

In politics, Maj. Williamson is a Democrat, and has taken an active part in the political contests—national, State and county—that have come before the public in his time. The first civil office he held was that of alderman of his town, of which, in 1877–8, he was also mayor. In November, 1882, he was elected State senator, as a "Bate Democrat," from Maury and Lewis counties, and during the session of the senate of 1883, was chairman of the committee on new issue Tennessee money. He has been frequently sent as a delegate to the congressional and State conventions of his party, and was chairman of his county executive committee.

He was president of the Tilden and Hendricks club of Columbia, in 1876. While always a warm friend of the Democratic party, and active in it, he has worked in a quiet way rather than as seeking its honors. He took the position of State senator somewhat against his wishes, and only made the canvass, upon the representation of his party friends that the success of the contest depended upon his making the fight.

He became a Mason, in 1867, in Pleasant Grove Lodge, No. 138, and has taken all the degrees up to and including Knight Templar, and has served as Master, High Priest and Eminent Commander. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum.

He married, in Charlotte county, Virginia, June 22, 1869, Miss Albina Goode Bugg, a native of that county, born the daughter of Zachariah Bugg, a tobacco planter and trader, also a native of Virginia. Her mother was Mary J. Goode, daughter of a Mr. Goode, of the family of Goodes who for many years have furnished members of Congress from that State. Mrs. Williamson was educated at Danville, Virginia. By this marriage, Maj. Williamson has five children: Mary G. Williamson, born August 12, 1870; Ella Vernor Williamson, born in April, 1873, and died in August of the same year; George Bugg Williamson, born September 6, 1874; Lucy Mildred Williamson, born October 8, 1877; Lotta Gray Williamson, born August 21, 1880.

Maj. Williamson and lady and their daughter, Mary, are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of which he is a deacon.

His parents having started in life poor, their children were brought up to work and labor on the farm; some were sent to school, while the others were kept at home to "keep the plows a-going," yet, by alternating work and schooling, the boys managed to get as good an education as any of the boys in the neighborhood. From an early age, our subject had an inclination to the law, was a studious boy and raised under strict moral training of Presbyterian parents. His father, G. C. Williamson, now living on his farm in Maury county, is in his seventieth year, but quite stout and active, and in comfortable circumstances. He was raised in Giles county. He is a fine specimen of the Tennessee farmer, and throughout life has maintained a reputation for honor, integrity and industry, and for devoted attachment to his family—watching and following even his grown children with paternal help, assistance and counsel. Maj. Williamson's grandfather, Samuel Williamson, was a Virginia farmer; married, in that State, Miss Judith Woodfin, and settled in Giles county at an early date.

Maj. Williamson's mother, formerly Mildred Angeline Brown, now living at the age of sixty-six years, was born in Maury county, the daughter of Charles Brown, a farmer, and a native of Virginia. Her mother, Elizabeth Akers, a native Virginian, was the daughter of Peter Akers, who settled twelve miles south of Columbia, where he lived and died a farmer. The whole family, after settling in Tennessee, seem possessed of exceptional staying power. Maj. Williamson's father is now living on the place settled by his great-grandfather, Peter Akers, and many of the old generation now lie buried in the same graveyard. Maj. Williamson's brother, Charles S. Williamson, is a farmer in Maury county, and his brother, Dr. James G. Williamson, is a practicing physician near Culleoka. Both these brothers were in the Confederate service, Charles S. in the cavalry, and Dr. James G. in the same regiment with our subject.

In 1882, Maj. Williamson, immediately after the nomination of Gen. Bate for governor, in connection with others, purchased the Columbia *Independent* and changed its name to the *Maury Democrat*, of which he and Col. J. L. Bullock were the editors, Maj. Williamson being also the business manager. Subsequently they sold the paper and both resumed their law practice.

In personal appearance, Maj. Williamson is a very attractive man. He stands five feet nine inches high, has a Grecian cast of face, with large perceptive and concentrative power, and makes the impression of a kindly-natured man, making his way in the world in moderation, without the restlessness, worry and hurry that characterize too many of our business men, and which shorten the lives of half that die.

The purposes of his life, he said to the editor, have been "to put myself and family in comfortable circumstances, but I have never sought or craved riches; to be liberal and fair with everybody with whom I have dealings. I have never had but little security money to pay, and never had a note to go to protest. I have endeavored so to act as to merit and retain the confidence and esteem of my associates. The history of my family has been that of a fight to come up in the world. One of the ruling motives of my father's life has been that his children might not have to start where he did: one of his desires that they might have advantages he never had, and my feelings are the same toward my family." On such foundations noble families are built. "To found a noble family is a noble ambition—for great families make great States."

DAVID A. NEILSON, M. D.

MORRISTOWN.

THIS gentleman was born in Greene county, Tennessee, March 25, 1825, the son of Col. William D. Neilson, a soldier in the Indian wars, under Jackson, a native of Virginia, who came with his father to Greene county when he was quite young. He married, in Claiborne county, Tennessee, lived a farmer, was a Whig in politics, a colonel of militia, and a man of great energy. He went into business, as a merchant, when very young, had a partner, broke for thirty-six thousand dollars, and, in seven years, paid up his indebtedness, thus showing both energy and honesty. He lived to the good old age of eighty, and died, in 1861, respected and beloved by all who knew him. Dr. Neilson's grandfather was Hugh Douglas Neilson, a native Scotchman, and a man of fine education. He married Miss Sarah Hale, of Virginia, came as a pioneer settler to Greene county, Tennessee, and died there a large farmer.

Dr. Neilson's mother, *nee* Miss Eliza Evans, was born in Claiborne county, Tennessee, daughter of George Evans, of Irish descent. She was a woman of sterling character, noted for her industry, economical habits, and model housekeeping. Neither she nor her husband were members of any church, nor is the son, though all are believers in the Christian religion. She died at the old homestead, in Greene county, in September, 1843, leaving five children: David Alexander Neilson, subject of this sketch; William D. Neilson, died, unmarried, while mining in California; Sarah Jane Neilson, married John D. McCurly, a merchant, at Greeneville, Tennessee, and has nine children; James S. Neilson, who married Miss Martha Baker, is now a very successful farmer, in Greene county, has two children, J. T. and Jesse Neilson, the former of whom is a physician, practicing at Emory, Virginia; Eliza Neilson, married James L. Cain, a farmer, in Greene county, now merchandising in Mississippi.

The Neilson family are a thrifty people, mostly farmers and merchants. Hugh D. Neilson, an uncle of Dr. Neilson, was a well-known and prominent merchant, at Somerville, Tennessee.

Dr. Neilson, from infancy till thirteen years old, being afflicted with a skin disease (*eczema*), was confined to the house in winters, and only went to school in summer. From that time on, continuously, he went to school, attending Tusculum College four years, and two years at the college in Greenville. He began reading medicine when twenty years old, under Dr. F. M. Compton. In 1846, he entered the University of the City of New York, took his medical degree in 1848, under Professors Valentine Mott, Samuel Henry Dickson, Granville S. Pattison, Martin Payne and Gunning S. Bedford. After serving as assistant surgeon in the hospital attached to that institution some four months, he returned home, married, and went to practice at his father's, in Greene county. Practicing there till 1853, he moved to Wheelock, Robertson county, Texas, where he practiced two years; moved to Williamsburg, Kentucky, and practiced till 1857, when he moved back to Greene county, Tennessee, to a farm given him by his father, and practiced medicine and farmed till 1868, when he settled in Morristown, where he has practiced ever since, with the exception of the year 1870, when he was in the commission business at Chattanooga, a venture that proved financially disastrous.

During the war, he was a Union man, but practiced medicine all the time, not going into either army as a soldier. Since the war he has voted with the Democrats. For a number of years he was examining surgeon for the pension office at Morristown. He also served as an alderman, at Morristown, several years.

Dr. Neilson first married in Knox county, Kentucky, October 28, 1848, Miss Jane R. Herndon, who was born December 24, 1824, the only daughter of Benjamin F. Herndon, a farmer and stock-trader, originally from Virginia. Her mother, Theodosia Renfro, was the daughter of William Renfro, also a Virginian. Mrs. Neilson's only brother, Dr. O. P. Herndon, is now a prominent physician at Barboursville, Kentucky. Mrs. Neilson was educated at Greeneville, Tennessee, was a woman of great energy, of decided domestic tastes, a member of the Christian (Campbellite) church, and died, February 24, 1876, leaving her husband three children living: (1). Nellie Neilson, educated at Morristown, married George S. Crouch, cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Morristown, has three children, Katie, Jennie and Lillie. (2). Sallie Neilson, educated at Morristown, married A. G. Stewart, now at Buffalo, New York, a fine business man. They have two children, Alexander and Gaines. (3). William B. Neilson, now a practicing physician at Whitesburg, Tennessee. Dr. Neilson's second marriage, which transpired at Russellville, Tennessee, September 11, 1877, was with Miss Mollie M. Burts, daughter of John Burts. Her mother was a Miss Finch. By this marriage, Dr. Neilson has two children: (1). Ludie Neilson. (2). Cora Neilson.

Dr. Neilson became a Mason, in Greeneville, Tennessee, in 1846, has taken the Chapter degrees, and has served as Captain of the Host. He is a quiet, pleasant-mannered man, sociable, friendly, but not obtrusive, is not a man to take trouble to heart, is devoted to his practice, with a ruling ambition to educate his children for advancement in life. A peculiarity of this gentleman is that, when a patient badly needs his attention,

he stays with him, treating him conscientiously, and will not leave him to go to a new patient. This has always been his course, and by this means he has saved the life of many a man who, had he left him to attend to another call, must have died. It occurs to the editor that if a physician should leave a patient needing his attention, and he should die, that the doctor must ever thereafter be a miserable man.

Dr. Neilson is about medium height, weighs one hundred and seventy pounds, is of broad, compact build, is very dressy, and impresses one as a man content to do his duty and given to the enjoyment of life.

HON. JAMES M. GREER.

MEMPHIS.

JUDGE GREER, though comparatively young, has made for himself a fine reputation as a criminal judge, and has, besides, the distinction of being the youngest judge in the State. The secret of his eminence is attributable not only to what he believes, but to that which he enforces by practice. Criminal law, he holds, is the enforcement of the demands of a community, that every man shall observe a decent respect for the opinions and rights of mankind. It is not less the prerogative than the duty of man to obey law. Obedience is the expression of his manhood and of his love of liberty. It measures the value he sets on freedom. A criminal judge, sitting to determine whether men properly obey the law, should himself be a man of high moral tone, fine character, a man of mark, quick to perceive, and prompt to act upon his conceptions. The administration of his court should not be harsh, nor yet merciful, but rigid and directed to the suppression of crime and immorality in whatever form they manifest a contempt for organic society, and should guard the statutes designed to protect the public. Though a kind-hearted man, he should be a firm judge, punctual in attendance to business, granting and insisting on the speedy trial of prisoners, and keeping his docket cleared. These are the leading traits in the intricate character of Judge Greer, and which, the lawyers of Memphis say, peculiarly fit him for a criminal judge, especially because he is fearless and cannot be swayed in thought or speech or action by what has become known as the "popular breeze." He is of that class of men who are not for the moment merely, but have lasting qualities, and are destined to live. Remarkable for his skill in the analysis of character, he is likewise distinguished for his discriminating estimates of men. In the administration of his office, he has never been swerved by public clamor. When old evils that had fastened as a sore on the body politic had been given over as incurable, mild salves being applied by others, he, with the boldness of a skillful surgeon, cut them out—gambling, for instance—and received as his immediate reward much hostile criticism and bitter condemnation. The one he accepted good humoredly, and followed the path of duty, unmoved by the other. Per sequence, he instituted many reforms which were at first condemned, but in six months the papers that had censured, applauded him for his achievements.

James M. Greer was born in Holly Springs, Mississippi, October 27, 1847, and there grew to the age of sixteen. After receiving an academic education at Holly Springs, he became a cadet in the Virginia Military Institute, "the West Point of the South." Early in 1861, the battalion of cadets, of which he was a member, went into the Confederate army, Col. Shipp commanding the battalion of four companies, serving in Virginia until April 3, 1865, when, upon the evacuation of Richmond, the battalion was disbanded. Young Greer served throughout as a private, and the gallant body of young soldiers, of which he was a member, served under Gen. Breckinridge in the charge at New Market, in the Shenandoah Valley, in the engagement at Lexington, in defense of Lynchburg when it was attacked by Hunter, and in a number of skirmishes around Richmond.

The war over, he returned, at the age of eighteen, to his father's home in Holly Springs, finding the family so impoverished as to render it necessary to leave their town home and go to their plantation, in De Soto county, Mississippi. There he spent five years, working on the farm, studying law at such intervals as he could find between plowing, scraping cotton, and other work incidental to a Mississippi plantation. Fortunately, he had the assistance of his father, an able, retired lawyer, and, therefore, his nights and odd times were spent profitably. He went to Memphis, completed his law studies, and was licensed to practice by Judges C. W. Heiskell and W. L. Scott, and began practice with three acquaintances and one hundred and fifty dollars in his pocket, showing the confidence he had in himself and the stuff that was in him. While waiting for the coming client, he helped to eke out his existence by writing anonymous articles for the New York *Ledger*. After a while, however, clients did come, and his practice gradually increased until March 21, 1883, when he was appointed judge of the criminal court of Shelby county, his present position. Like his family for three generations before him, Judge Greer is a Democrat, but not a strict partisan, nor has he taken an active part in politics. He is a Knight of Honor,

and of the Royal Asylum. In religion, he is a Protestant Episcopalian, as is also his wife.

Judge Greer married in St Charles, Missouri, September 27, 1877, Miss Betty Buckner Allen, a native of Lexington, Kentucky, a daughter of Dr. John R. Allen, who, from 1860 to his death, in 1877, was a prominent practitioner at Memphis, formerly physician in charge of the Insane Asylum at Lexington, Kentucky. He was a member of the Iowa State senate, from Keokuk, in 1856, and distinguished himself in that body by introducing measures for the care of the insane, a subject which was a specialty with him, and for which he became widely known.

By his marriage with Miss Allen, Judge Greer has three children, all born at Memphis: Allen James Greer, Autry Greer, and Rowan Adams Greer.

Judge Greer's great-great grandfather, James Greer, came from the north of Ireland, where some members of the family were members of Parliament. He settled in Virginia, on the Potomac river. His son, James Greer (Judge Greer's great-grandfather), was born there soon after the arrival of the family in Virginia. He became a lieutenant in the American army in the Revolutionary war, married a Miss Hayne, of the celebrated South Carolina family of that name, and after the war was a farmer in Virginia. His son, also named James Greer (Judge Greer's grandfather), was born and grew to manhood in Virginia, married a Miss Searcy, emigrated first to Georgia, thence to Sumner county, Tennessee, where James M. Greer, Judge Greer's father, was born, January 22, 1816. Shortly after the birth of Judge Greer's father, the grandfather moved to Paris, Tennessee, and there the son was reared. The family subsequently moved to Holly Springs, Mississippi, where James M. Greer, having studied law, entered upon practice, and won much distinction in his profession. He married Miss Mary Elizabeth Autry, December 22, 1841, and soon after retired from practice, engaged in planting, and subsequently represented De Soto county in the Mississippi Legislature. He removed to Corsicana, Texas, in March, 1876, and there died, March 21, 1879. He was noted for his keen appreciation of humor, for the great strength with which he could use good humored ridicule as a weapon, and for his large fund of accurate information, historical and political. His detestation of sham and his great sincerity of speech, made him the champion of the weak, but gave him a large number of enemies among the strong. He had no patience with anything that approached pretense, fraud and hypocrisy. He was a man of strong character, but without the training of a mother, as she died when he was only three years old. One of his brothers, Hon. Robert S. Greer, of Marshall county, Mississippi, was for twenty-five years in the State senate, and during that long period of service was identified with the early law making of that State, and, without being a great man, was conspicuous for his clear, common sense and devotion to honest and economical government. Another brother, Gen. Elkanah Greer, was a lieutenant in Jefferson Davis' regiment in the Mexican war, and afterwards a major-general in the Confederate army, under Gen. Price.

Judge Greer's mother, nee Miss Mary E. Autry, was born in Jackson, Tennessee, February 7, 1827, daughter of Maj. Micajah Autry, whose name is the first on the monument that marks the Alamo, where he died in the struggle for Texan independence. He was of French stock. Born to fortune and reared in easy circumstances, having no business aptitude, he spent his inheritance early in his married life. With Crockett he went to Texas, at the time of the revolution there, in the desperate hope of winning fame and fortune for his family. A descendant of a line of soldiers, he naturally took to this calling. When the bloody massacre at the Alamo came, he fell with Crockett, Travis, Bowie, and the remainder of the one hundred, and as Leonidas and his gallant band at Thermopylæ immortalized Spartan history, so they gave an illustrious page to that of America. His wife (Judge Greer's grandmother), was Miss Martha Wyche Putney, a native of Virginia, and descendant of an English family. When a widow, she removed to Holly Springs, and with an indomitable will that nothing could conquer, succeeded in raising and educating her son and daughter. The daughter became the mother of Judge Greer. The son, Col. James L. Autry, graduated at St. Thomas' Hall, Holly Springs, was elected to the Legislature, and made speaker of the Mississippi house of representatives at the age of twenty-two, the youngest speaker in the United States. He was the military governor of Vicksburg at the beginning of the siege, and at the demand of Admiral Farragut for surrender, made the celebrated response, "Mississippians don't know how to surrender." He was afterward colonel of the Twenty-seventh Mississippi regiment, and was killed at the head of his command, in the battle of Murfreesborough, December 31, 1863. Judge Greer's mother is now living at Corsicana, Texas. She has four children, all lawyers: Hal. Wyche Greer, at Beaumont, Texas, Robert Autry Greer, and De Edward Greer, at Corsicana, Texas, and the eldest, James M. Greer, the subject of this sketch. She inherited from her French ancestry the enthusiasm and courage which marks that people, and has sobered it by taking from her English stock common sense and unflinching perseverance. She is possessed of rare musical and poetic talent, which she has cultivated to an extreme, but used neither, except for the training of her children and the entertainment of her friends. A religionist, whose faith in Jesus as the Son of God has never wavered, she has anxiously read and studied all that Darwin, Huxley and Tyndall have said about the material world, believes in evolution, and reconciles it with Christianity.

Judge Greer has not accumulated a large property,

Like many other lawyers, he seems to have accepted Sydney Smith's idea, to live happily, bring up his family, and seek to do no man harm. Necessarily, therefore, he has spent for them his professional income as he made it, yet he is in quite independent circumstances. His first ambition has been to hand down to his children the same thing he received from his father—a clean and honest name; his second has been to win for himself the reputation of being a just and a truthful man. Incident to these ambitions he has desired, by study and reading, to know what the wise have thought and to apply that thought to his everyday life, so that he might remember that whilst the world was made for him, it was also made for his neighbor. His desire for political distinction,- which inspired him in his younger days, he has had to lay aside for the duties devolved upon him as the head of a family. His leading characteristic is dogged, unflinching persistence, which amounts at times to the appearance of obstinacy. His course points out clearly that he does what he deliberately thinks is right. He is inflexibly honest, and has a reputation as a dispassionate, logical and upright jurist.

During the short time that Judge Greer has presided in the criminal court, he has made a distinct and individual impression as a judicial officer. Coming after Judge Horrigan, his career was watched with more than usual interest, and he has not disappointed his many warm personal friends and that element of the people who desire to see the fearless administration of justice. Sentiment has played too large a part in the administration of the law in the South, and the tendency has been toward the exaltation of the criminal. Sympathy for a man in distress, no matter how heinous or disgraceful his offense, not unfrequently plucks the prisoner from a merited punishment, but surrounds him with a halo of glory and innocence. It is hardly necessary to say that Judge Greer has at no time shown any inclination to yield to sentimentalism, instead of enforcing the law. The tendency of his mind and tastes is pre eminently judicial. He is a cool, fearless and clear-headed thinker, with one guiding star before him, and that is the conscientious and intelligent enforcement of the laws. When he assumed the bench, there was no laxity in the prosecutions against parties carrying concealed weapons. If anything, he was even stricter than his predecessor, and nothing but good character could mitigate the imprisonment of the criminal. Men high in social position, have been sentenced to the jail, and have had to go there. It is in his stand against gambling that Judge Greer has, probably, in the most conspicuous way, earned the gratitude of the people of Shelby county. When he announced that he intended enforcing the laws against gaming, there were those who sought to ridicule him by calling him a crusader, a moral judge, a visionary. But he had the consolation of knowing that the gamblers have all scattered and fled, and that the last resorts of the guild, maintained in secret and dark places, were raided and almost broken up. This movement has been of lasting benefit to the workingmen of Memphis, many of whom spent all their wages in the professional gambling hells. It is unnecessary to call attention to Judge Greer's administration of justice in detail. In brief, he does not know what it is to temporize or compromise with crime, and his one conviction is that there is no need of law unless it is to be enforced, and he has shown the requisite courage, the requisite indifference to unpleasant personal consequences, and the requisite intelligence to enforce it. Though some of his positions on law questions have seemed extreme, yet the results have shown that he is no legal heretic, and it can be fairly said of him that his law is as sound as his administration of justice is fearless.

HON. DAVID M. KEY.

CHATTANOOGA.

HON. DAVID M. KEY, ex-United States senator from Tennessee, ex-postmaster-general of the United States, and now United States district judge, was born in Greene county, Tennessee, January 27, 1824, the son of Rev. John Key, a Methodist preacher and farmer, a native of Greene county, who died in Monroe county, at the age of fifty-six. Rev. John Key was a man of very ardent and enthusiastic temperament, rather distinguished as a revivalist, in the neighborhood of his operations, and of great power over the audiences he addressed, though having but a limited education. He was remarkable for his adherence to principle, and his reputation for honesty was never assailed. His grandfather was a pioneer settler in East Tennessee, came from Scotland, and settled in Greene county in Revolutionary times, or before. David Key, Judge Key's grandfather, was born, lived and died in Greene county, a farmer. In politics, the family were always Democratic Jeffersonian and Jacksonian. They were plain country folk, farmers of the middle class, none rich, none without property, and all had comfortable homesteads and lived in quiet, easy rural simplicity.

Judge Key's mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Armitage, was a native also of Greene county, born February 18, 1804, the daughter of Isaac Armitage, of an English family. Her mother was Elizabeth

Weston all pioneers of East Tennessee. The Armitage family came from Pennsylvania, were of good reputation in the localities of their residence, but not known far from home. Judge Key's mother died April 12, 1882, leaving four children—the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, now wife of Dr. J. H. Brunner, president of Hiwassee College, in Monroe county, Tennessee; John F. Key, who married Miss Margaret Pearce, of Monroe county, and is now farming in Texas; Summerfield A. Key, a leading lawyer of Chattanooga. The latter married Miss Mary E. Devine, daughter of John L. Devine, a merchant and planter of that city. This younger brother, though not an aspiring man, served in the Tennessee Legislature, the session of 1877-8.

Judge Key was brought up on a farm and worked industriously, a business that seemed to have begot in him those simple manners and plain tastes that have distinguished him through life. Morally, he was always exemplary and of good home habits, owing to the influence of his parents. The Judge told the editor that he never swore an oath in his life. His education began in the backwoods common schools of Monroe county. His father removed to Monroe county, Tennessee, when the son was only two years old, but he was afterward sent off to better schools, and finally became the first graduate of Hiwassee College, taking his degree in 1850. He had read law in the private office of H. H. Stephens, while attending school, and was licensed to practice in 1850, by Chancellor Thomas L. Williams and Circuit Judge Ebenezer Alexander, both quite distinguished in their day. In 1853, he removed to Chattanooga, where he has resided ever since, in the practice of law, in which he has been quite successful, doing a leading business.

Judge Key married in Roane county, Tennessee, July 1, 1857, Miss Lizzie Lenoir, who was born in Chattanooga, January 28, 1838, the daughter of Gen. Albert S. Lenoir, of a French Huguenot family, who came from North Carolina to Tennessee. On her father's maternal side, she is the great-granddaughter of Waightstill Avery, who was a member of the Mecklenburg convention that made the first American declaration of independence; was the first attorney-general of North Carolina after her separation from the mother country, and noted as Gen. Jackson's antagonist in the first duel he fought, though neither of the combatants were hurt, and Avery was ever after a warm political friend of Jackson. Gen. Lenoir, Mrs. Key's great-grandfather, was president of the North Carolina senate, and was a captain of a company at the battle of King's Mountain. Mrs. Key's mother was a Welcker, of German descent, through Henry Welcker, who came from Germany and settled in Roane county, Tennessee. Mrs. Key's uncle, James M. Welcker, was judge of the Knoxville circuit court, and died, about 1860, during his term of judicial office. Her uncle, Albert G. Welcker, was chancellor of the Chattanooga chancery division, at the commencement of the war, but was ousted from his office when the Federals took possession of East Tennessee, in 1863.

Mrs. Key received a good education, and is noted for being considerate and cautious. It has been said of her that she does not rush to her conclusions as women are supposed to do, generally, but reasons her way to them. She is doubtless entitled to no small share of the credit for her husband's success. She is quite a handsome woman, tall and graceful, and of commanding presence, a firm, resolute woman, but of a disposition so amiable that it is said all who know her are her friends. Her principal characteristics are stability of character and loyalty to her convictions.

By this marriage Judge Key has nine children, all born during the family residence in Chattanooga: (1). Emma Key, educated at Salem, North Carolina, and afterward graduated at Baltimore. She married, June 20, 1883, to W. B. Thompson, general superintendent of the railway mail service of the United States, a native of New York. She died March 8, 1885. A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Washington City, upon the occasion of the death of this most estimable lady says: "The death of Mrs. Emma Key Thompson, which was announced here this morning, created great surprise. It was a shock to a large number of people. Mrs. Thompson was the daughter of Judge Key, postmaster-general of the Hayes administration. Miss Emma Key was the belle of that period in Washington. She was a tall, well-developed, regular featured blonde. She had very blue eyes, the clearest of clear complexions, while her yellow hair was slightly inclined to red. She was a very matter-of-fact young lady, without the slightest affectation or nonsense. She was thoroughly well educated, and would have been at ease in any society. After her father retired from the cabinet, she went back with him to Chattanooga, Tennessee. She returned here two or three years after marrying Mr. Thompson, who was the superintendent of the railway mail service, under Judge Key. Mr. Thompson is a capitalist. He afterwards established himself in Washington, doing a general speculative business. Mrs. Thompson was one of the most conspicuous of the young matrons of Washington society. She went home for a visit early in the winter. When she went away she was apparently in perfect health. Several years ago she received quite severe injuries by being thrown from a carriage. It is probable that some latent development of the injuries at that time has resulted in her death. She has been ill nearly all of the time since she went home. None of the time has her illness been regarded as serious until very recently." (2). Albert Lenoir Key, was born July —, 1861, graduated from the Annapolis United States Naval Academy, and is in the naval service now, in the Asiatic waters. (3). Kate Key, graduated at Baltimore, with her sister Emma,

after attending with her the Salem school. (4). Sallie C. Key, educated at Salem, North Carolina. (5). Maggie Key, now attending school at Chattanooga. (6). John S. Key. (7). David M. Key, jr. (8). Lenoir Key. (9). Lizzie Key.

In the war of the rebellion, the first position Judge Key held was that of adjutant-general, on Gen. Caswell's staff, in the Confederate army. He afterward became lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-third regiment of Tennessee volunteer infantry, which office he held till the end of the war, refusing all promotion, he having loyally assisted in raising the regiment, and many fathers having sanctioned their sons going into the service because he was its lieutenant-colonel, James W. Gillespie, an old Mexican soldier, being its colonel. He was with Gen. E. Kirby Smith and Gen Bragg, in their Kentucky campaigns, and was captured in the siege of Vicksburg. He was at the siege of Vicksburg, and was wounded by a minnie rifle ball.

Judge Key, like his ancestors were, is Democratic, but he takes no part in politics. In 1856, he was on the Tennessee State electoral ticket when Buchanan was elected, and in 1860, was on the Breckinridge ticket, but has never aspired to become a candidate for any political office. In 1870, he was sent, without opposition, to the constitutional convention of Tennesssee, from the counties of Hamilton, Meigs, Rhea, Bledsoe and Sequatchie. In August, 1870, after the adoption of the new constitution, he was elected chancellor of the Chattanooga chancery division, and served until August, 1875, when Gov. James D. Porter appointed him United States senator for Tennessee, to succeed Andrew Johnson, who died in that position. He remained in the senate until January, 1877. In March following, he was appointed postmaster-general of the United States by President Rutherford B Hayes, and served until August 25, 1880, when he resigned to accept the office of United States district judge for the districts of Eastern and Middle Tennessee, which office he still holds.

Neither Judge Key or his wife belong to any church, though both were brought up by Methodist parents, are orthodox in their views, and understood to be Methodistic in their leanings. As to property, Judge Key is in comfortable circumstances. From boyhood he has been a close economist, from necessity and inclination; was never sued on a note, except as security for others, and has never been a borrower of money. Like all Confederates, he came out of the war with nothing, and, indeed, is not believed to be very ambitious to be rich, but only for excelling in his profession and to discharge his duties to his clients and the public, when in public position. His methods have been to keep out of debt. Offices he has held, but he never sought one of them; he had not enough audacity. Always honest and truthful, never deceiving the public or individuals, he has so demeaned himself as to win the confidence of the people, of the governor, and the president. He was never a politician, though a party man, and often endorsed by political opponents. He has always sought to be right—never sacrificing a principle for party consistency or party advantage. In fact, as Col. Jeremiah George Harris, of Nashville, has said of Judge Key, "Put him in a company of great men, and he will be the only man present that will not know that he is himself a great man."

Judge Key stands six feet high, is erect, and somewhat corpulent, weighing two hundred and forty pounds. His silver gray hair, which he wears roached, is luxuriant. His look is like his reputation, quiet, serene, and very benevolent. He appears, also, a large-hearted, public-spirited man. His eyes are dark, with a clear, mild expression. He is a man collected, affable, approachable, and of uniform dignity. The qualities of his make-up are so blended in harmony, it is difficult to name the one that is his differentiation.

GEN. WILLIAM H. JACKSON.

BELLE MEADE, NEAR NASHVILLE.

TO a phrenologist, a study of this gentleman's picture reveals a neck and chin indicative of push and force; compressed lips, that speak of determination; arched nostrils, which belong to those who were born to command; eyes of a discoverer, "looking right on and thine eyelids straight before thee;" a brow of depth and breadth, showing quickness of perception; a forehead of concentration of purpose, not given to change, and a coronal denoting dignity and clearness of character. Moreover, one would find in him an illustration of the theory that justifies biographical work-to-wit: that native talent, stimulated by family pride, is the chief factor of individual excellence. Closely akin to this incentive to distinction and success in other directions, is State pride, which blossoms into the activities called public spiritedness, and prompts to lending a helping hand to whatever will elevate and advance one's own native State. In other words, that love of country, which men call patriotism, of the loftiest character and most superb organization.

William H. Jackson was born, October 1, 1835, at Paris, Tennessee, but when four years old, his father

moved to the vicinity of McLemoresville, in Carroll county, Tennessee the motive leading him there being to get near his father-in law, Rev. Robert Hart. Remaining there one year, he removed to Jackson, Tennessee, in 1840, and in that town the subject of this sketch was raised. Of the incidents of his boyhood life, one might cull from his father's sketch of him a number of interesting facts. His life has been somewhat eventful. He is a man of strong individuality, both of thought and action. By no manner of means is he a man of dash and show and light weight. His father used to compare that style of man to a "syllabub," from one of Davy Crockett's unique expressions, who, when he had taken his first spoonfull of "syllabub," remarked, "I snapped at it, but by hokey, I believe I missed it." Gen. Jackson's looks and manner make the impression that he might have adopted for his life's motto, "*Festina lente*." He is deliberate and slow and farmer like, and for that reason a man of force and a good manager and marshaler of affairs.

He was reared amid good and wholesome precepts in the home circle and sound instruction in the school, and in the Methodist church, of which his parents were members. He gained fast friends for his high spirit and the zeal with which he espoused the cause of the weak or younger children, in his school-boy days, between the age of ten and sixteen. His numerous school broils originated in his fervor in defending the weak against the strong. Naturally of a sanguine temperament, in later years he strove to correct his combative tendencies, never carrying weapons, lest that dangerous temperament might impel him to the use of them, which he might, in cooler moments, regret. It required the severe military training of West Point, where he graduated in his twenty-first year, to subdue this fiery spirit. The future of his manhood was early foreshadowed in the impetuous youth, noted more for energy of action than intensity of application. His fondness for field sports often conflicted with the strict discharge of the duty required in his early school days.

In the spring of 1852, being at that time a member of the senior class in West Tennessee College, at Jackson, he received the appointment of cadet to West Point from his member of Congress, Hon. Kit. Williams. This change brought about higher aspirations, stronger efforts and new associations. He had not applied himself to books, being surrounded by clever chums who were not studious. On entering the Military Academy, he determined to stay where so many from his district had failed, the impelling motive being a desire to please his father, whom he loved devotedly while living, and whose memory is kept ever green and fresh in his mind. There was never greater congeniality in thought, language and sentiment between father and son than between Gen. Jackson and his father. At nine years of age he heard his father remark, in conversation with Judge Turley, of the Supreme bench, Judge A. W. O. Totten, Gen. William T. Haskell and Judge Milton Brown (the educational institutions of the country being under discussion), that he would be perfectly satisfied to have one of his sons graduate at the University of Virginia, and the other at the Military Academy at West Point. At the time of his entrance to that institution, his brother, Howell E. Jackson, late United States senator, now United States circuit judge (who was always a hard student), was progressing finely, and therefore he determined to carry up his end of the row towards gratifying his father by graduating at West Point, which he did creditably, in 1856, in a large class, many of whom have been very distinguished, among them Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee and Gen. Lomax, of Virginia, on the Confederate side, and Gen. George Bayard, on the Federal side. During his term at West Point, Gen. Robert E. Lee was superintendent of the academy, whom Gen. Jackson speaks of as being the grandest man, in his whole make-up, of any man he ever knew.

After the usual furlough, he went to the camp of instruction, at Carlisle barracks, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and reported to Col. Charles May, of Mexican war fame, then commanding at that cavalry school of instruction. While there, Gen. Jackson was detailed to conduct a batch of recruits to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and turned them over to Gen. Harney. Returning via Washington City, he spent three days in company with Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, at Arlington, where he met and was greatly interested in old Mr. Custis, the proprietor.

In 1857, he crossed the plains, from Leavenworth to Fort Union, New Mexico, to join his regiment of mounted rifles, two months *en route*, the trip full of novelty and adventure, encountering, as he did, for the first time, the buffalo, the grizzly bear and the antelope, just suited to his ardent temperament and love of field sports.

From 1857 to 1861, he was engaged in the principal Indian fights of that territory, with such men as Kit Carson, Larue and others, as his guides; was complimented several times in orders from department headquarters, also from headquarters of the army, for gallantry, tact and good judgment in Indian fighting.

When war was threatened between the States, he awaited the action of his native State, subscribing to the idea that in a sectional conflict his allegiance was one primarily to his State and his people, the only consideration that caused him to tear himself away from the Federal flag which he had ever cherished and honored, and from those social ties that bound him as with links of steel to his old army associates. He had no voice in precipitating the war, and regretted very much the outbreak of hostilities. Yet, for this act of loyalty to the State which gave him birth, and to the people of his State, whom he has always loved, he remains yet an unpardoned rebel of the government for which he once

fought gallantly, often risked his life, and for which, if circumstances rendered it necessary, he would risk his life again. Raised under the Methodist dispensation, he would never apply to the government for pardon, because, under that dispensation, a condition precedent was a confession of enormity of guilt and deep repentance for the humble part that he had performed, neither of which has he ever admitted. And it is a source of proud satisfaction to him that he is in a position where he can stand this implied stigma as long as a great government may see fit to continue it. Of all the participants on the losing side in that great struggle, Gen. Jackson and some thirty others, alone, are thus under the ban.

In 1861, when the war broke out, he was in the United States regular army, stationed at Fort Staunton, New Mexico, with the rank of second lieutenant, in a regiment of mounted riflemen, Col. William Loring then commanding the department of New Mexico, and Lieut.-Col. George B. Crittenden, of Kentucky, commanding the regiment. When the first shot was fired on Sumter, he tendered his resignation, turned over to the government every cent of money in his hands, as assistant quartermaster, something over twenty-eight thousand dollars, and proceeded, in company with Col. Crittenden, to Galveston, Texas, where he found the port blockaded. Together with Col. Crittenden, Maj. Longstreet, and Messrs. Terry and Lubbock, of Texas, he ran the blockade and proceeded to New Orleans, from which place he sent a tender of service to the Confederate government, through Maj. Longstreet. Previous to that time, however, he had been appointed by Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, to a captaincy of artillery. On arriving at his home in Jackson, Tennessee, he reported by letter to the governor, who ordered him before the military board of the State, composed of Gov. Harris, ex-Gov. Neill S. Brown, James E. Bailey and Gen. William G. Harding. This board retained him a week, interviewing him in regard to cavalry and artillery equipments, arms, etc. Thence he was ordered to report to Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, then commanding the Confederate forces at Memphis, and served in the capacity of a staff officer to Gen. Pillow, in the army of occupation in Missouri and Kentucky, with headquarters at Columbus. He organized a light battery at Columbus. In the battle of Belmont, which soon after followed, he was ordered with his battery to report to Gen. Pillow, but could not land his guns, by reason of the flying Confederate troops, who would have swamped the boat. But he went ashore himself, secured a horse, reported to Gen. Pillow, and was ordered to the duty of conducting three regiments of infantry in rear of Grant's army. While in the discharge of that duty, his horse was shot from under him, receiving eight bullets, while he received a minnie ball in the right side, supposed, at the time, to be a mortal wound. The ball was never extracted, and Gen. Jackson still carries it as a memento. That move, however, was a successful one, routing Grant's army and saving the day to the Confederates.

When the troops were concentrated at Corinth, Mississippi, under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, Jackson's battery was ordered there. A week before the battle of Shiloh, Jackson was promoted to a colonelcy in the Confederate service for gallantry at the Belmont battle, and ordered into West Tennessee to take command of all cavalry in that section. He commanded all the cavalry in the minor conflicts in West Tennessee and north Mississippi, frequently capturing trains on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and on one occasion came nearer capturing Gen. Grant than, according to Gen. Grant himself, he ever was at any time during the war. In the fights about Holly Springs, Mississippi, and Bolivar, Tennessee, and in the vicinity of Corinth, Jackson's command frequently captured whole regiments. He was in that severest of all battles during the war, the attack of the combined forces of Van Dorn and Price on the fortified position of Corinth, commanded by Rosecrans. Subsequently Van Dorn was assigned to the command of all the cavalry in that department, and Jackson was placed in command of a brigade of cavalry under him, his command consisting of one thousand five hundred cavalry, when he moved in the rear of Grant's army and attacked Holly Springs, Grant's depot of supplies. Jackson led the charge upon that place, and with his command captured and paroled one thousand eight hundred infantry with arms in their hands. The command also captured a great many cavalry, and destroyed all the commissary, quartermaster and ordnance stores, estimated at six million or eight million dollars. They also secured all of Gen. Grant's private papers, maps, carriage and baggage, by sending a staff officer into the room of Mrs. Grant, who was present. This brilliant and dashing raid had the effect of changing the plan of the movements of that army, by orders from Washington, caused Grant to retrace his steps and make the river campaign against Vicksburg, his plan before being to destroy Jackson and proceed by land against Vicksburg, in the rear. For this service, Jackson was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general by President Davis, then at Jackson, Mississippi, and assigned to a division of cavalry under Gen. Van Dorn.

Gen. Jackson's next service was at Spring Hill, Tennessee, on the left of Bragg's army, in 1862, Gen. Forrest commanding the First division of Gen. Van Dorn's corps, and Gen. Jackson commanding the Second division. Jackson planned and made the fight at Thompson's Station, his command consisting of Gen. Frank Armstrong's brigade of Mississipians and Tennesseans, and Gen. Sul. Ross' Texas brigade. He lost in that fight, in twenty minutes, two hundred and sixty-five men, killed and wounded, but succeeded in capturing Col. Coburn's Federal brigade of one thousand six hundred infantry.

After various skirmishes with the enemy in front of Gen. Bragg's army, Jackson was ordered to join Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, in the fall of 1863, at Canton, Mississippi. He commanded the cavalry of that army in all the movements on the Big Black river, for the relief of Vicksburg, and opposing Sherman's attempted marches to Meridian, capturing a goodly number of prisoners, army trains, and destroying much of Sherman's supplies.

When Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was assigned to the Army of Tennessee, then at Dalton, Georgia, at his request, Jackson's command was transferred there. As previously, at Johnston's request he was transferred from Tennessee to Mississippi. He was assigned by Gen. Johnston to duty as commander of the cavalry on the left wing of his army which position he held during the entire memorable Georgia campaign, reporting directly to Gen. Johnston, a member of every council of war that was held and participating in all the engagements. His command performed very faithful service, among other notable events, the defeat of Kilpatrick, at Lovejoy Station, and again, in conjunction with Gen. Wheeler, at Newnan, Georgia, which resulted in the capture of one thousand five hundred Federal cavalry. Gen. Jackson's command participated actively and most gallantly in the desperate fights around Atlanta, while Gen. Hood was commanding the army. Also in the memorable battle Gen. Hardee fought against Sherman's army, at Jonesborough, Georgia.

Gen. Jackson was then selected by Gen. Hood to accompany him in his move around Sherman into Tennessee. On reaching Florence, Alabama, he was put under command of Gen. Forrest. Jackson's command led the advance into Tennessee, pursuing most vigorously the retreating Federal Army. Unaided, and alone, it held Schofield's army at bay at Spring Hill, Tennessee, all night, after Hood's disastrous failure to attack that army with his whole force, that afternoon. It participated in the bloody battle of Franklin, one of the most desperate engagements of the whole war, and pursued the flying Federals, leading the Confederate advance up to within three miles of the strongly fortified city of Nashville. Thence it moved with Forrest and operated around Murfreesborough, where Jackson defeated and drove back the enemy to their entrenchments, after the infantry, commanded by Gen. Bate, had held the field, capturing, while there, a train seeking to succor Murfreesborough, together with a large number of prisoners.

Upon the defeat of Hood's army besieging Nashville, Gen. Jackson was ordered over to the Columbia and Franklin turnpike, to sit in front of the victorious Federals, under Gen. George H. Thomas, who were then advancing. This he did successfully and his command bore the brunt of the retreat from there to within twenty miles of the Tennessee river, and to their credit be it said, did more fighting than any other command in preventing the capture of Hood's entire army—recrossing the Tennessee river in as good order and as well organized as when they made their march into Tennessee.

Jackson's command was noted for its discipline and famous for its true fighting qualities. For this service Gen. Jackson was assigned to the command of all of Forrest's cavalry troops and the Texas brigade, making three brigades, and was recommended for promotion by Gen. Dick Taylor and Gen. N. B. Forrest, as he had previously often been recommended by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Gen. Hardee and Gen. Leonidas Polk. Promotion, however, was never given him, because, while in Mississippi Gen. Jackson arrested a young friend of Mr. Joseph Davis, a brother of President Davis, for taking government cotton, carrying it into Vicksburg and selling it, and declining to accede to the request of Joseph Davis for the release of his friend. This was regarded as a high handed offense against the said Joseph Davis, who was all powerful with his brother Jeff., and which offense was shared in by President Davis.

Gen. Jackson next served with his command in the Alabama campaign, defeating Gen. Croxton and Gen. McCook, of the Federal army, and arrived at Marion Junction, Alabama, where he learned of Forrest's defeat at Selma. Forrest then moved his forces to Gainesville, Alabama, at which time Gen. Taylor surrendered to Gen. Canby the troops of that department. Here Gen. Jackson was appointed by Gen. Dick Taylor, commissioner on the part of the Confederate States, associated with Gen. Dennis, of the Federal army, for the parole of the Confederate troops at Gainesville, Alabama, and Columbus, Georgia. This was Gen. Jackson's last military service. The war had ended. The sword of the dauntless cavalry leader was sheathed. Henceforth the services he saw in the field were to serve him well in the peaceful pursuits of the farm. He returned to his home at Jackson, Tennessee, after the surrender, and his father turned over two cotton plantations to him, which he managed successfully until the fall of 1868.

On December 15, 1868, he married Miss Selene Harding, of Belle Meade, near Nashville, Tennessee, daughter of Gen. William G. Harding, a very full and most interesting sketch of whose life and family connections appears elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Jackson's sister, Miss Mary Harding, is the wife of Judge Howell E. Jackson, late United States senator from Tennessee, and judge of the United States circuit court for the Sixth circuit—two brothers marrying two sisters.

Mrs. Jackson was educated at the old Nashville Female Academy, under Dr. C. D. Elliott, and completed her education in Mme. Masse's private French school, in Philadelphia. She is a highly cultivated lady, speaking French fluently, and, while domestic in her tastes and habits, and supervising her household department,

her active housekeeper is her cousin, Miss Lizzie Hoover. A lady of true refinement in every pulsation and thought, cultivated and well read, Mrs. Jackson is also the most devoted daughter, wife and mother. Her sphere and her glory is the home circle. Sociable in her nature, and fond of the company of her friends, her health yet forbids her being a lady of society. She loyally and lovingly subscribes to the idea that her duty is first to the dear ones at home, and the nearer she can attain perfect happiness in this true sphere the more bright are the glimpses of heaven. Thoroughly imbued with the true spirit of Christianity, she is sympathetic in her nature, and given to large yet unostentatious charity. No one possesses a more tender heart for the poor, the needy and distressed than she. Possessed of principle of the highest order, and the personification of truth pure and unembellished; a Tennessean, highly charged with pride of ancestry and of State; intensely southern in her feelings, and without concealment in the expression of them; devoted to the Confederate soldier, and sympathizing with and urging on every movement looking to the perpetuation of the memory of the fallen heroes of the Confederate cause — she is endeared, not alone to her family and friends, but is claimed as one of the jewels of the commonwealth, a true-blooded southern lady of the fairest and most delicate organization. How vividly apt, in contemplating this happy union, are the poet's words, "None but the brave deserve the fair." Born, as her father was, on God's beauty spot of earth, the lovely Belle Meade estate, which is her home, as it was and is her father's, and was her grandfather's, she is very pronounced in her preference of a farmer's life for her son, in spite of all the allurements of political or fashionable existence.

By his marriage with Miss Harding, Gen. Jackson has three most interesting, bright and happy children, all born at Belle Meade: (1). Eunice Jackson, was born February 8, 1871. This daughter, now entering her "teens," is distinguishing herself by conducting a Sunday-school for the colored children on the Belle Meade estate, and a charitable society in Nashville bears her name, "The Eunice Jackson Society," in the interest of which a monthly periodical, entitled *Woman at Home*, is published. Her father said of her, "Parents are apt to be partial to their children, but if this daughter has a fault we have not discovered it, which is saying a great deal." With a Grecian face, a graceful figure, and modest manners, she promises to be an honor to the name she inherits. (2). William Harding Jackson, born July 17, 1874. (3). Selene Harding Jackson, born August 20, 1876.

Gen. Jackson and wife, and the daughter Eunice, are members of McKendree church (Methodist Episcopal, south), of which he is also trustee. Originally, Gen. Jackson, as was his father and brother, was a Whig, but since the war he has acted with the Democratic party. He has never held any office, subscribing to the idea that the holding of political office is oftentimes incompatible with a high order of self respect and personal independence.

Gen. Jackson's father, Dr. Alexander Jackson, was a native of Virginia, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia. He married in Virginia, and settled first at Paris, Tennessee, where he practiced a few years, and finally located at Jackson, where he died, in 1880, at the age of seventy six. He was a man of considerable property, which he had accumulated by the practice of medicine and investments in negroes and land. He was one of the remarkable men of the State, of extensive reading, a fine writer, his style being clear, perspicuous and terse. He served in the Legislature two terms, 1849-50 and 1851-52, during the inauguration of the internal improvement system. He was a member of the agricultural board of Tennessee, and took great interest in all matters pertaining to agriculture. He was a member of the Methodist church. Of a philosophical turn of mind, he took life easily and smoothly, never permitting anything to disturb him. Fond of good living, he was exceptionally hospitable to the day of his death. He passed the last half of his life in reading, writing and visiting all portions of America. Though possessed of as much brain as any man in the State, he was not ambitious, and upon his writings and labors many men in Tennessee have risen to prominence. He was one of the remarkable conversationalists of Tennessee; of a rare jovial and social temperament, not given to excess, however; fond of the society of young people; given to music, the arts and sciences, yet possessed of an exceedingly practical turn of mind, and was a man of rare judgment as to men and measures. In the rearing of his boys, his cardinal principles were to impress upon them that truth is the bed-rock of all character, and to establish an intimate companionship with them. Of the paternal ancestry of Gen. Jackson further back, the editor finds no trace, except that the family is of Irish stock.

Gen. Jackson's mother, *nee* Miss Mary Hurt, was born in Halifax county, Virginia, daughter of parson Robert Hurt, a Baptist minister, a man of rare oratorical and conversational powers.

Gen. Jackson's maternal uncle, Maj. Robert Hurt, of Jackson, was a member of the Legislature, and of the bureau of agriculture of the State, a man of most pleasing address and great popularity. He has sons and daughters in Jackson, Tennessee. Gen. Jackson's maternal uncle, William Hurt, was noted as a turf man, in Virginia, a contemporary of William R. Johnson, "the Napoleon of the turf." His children are in Virginia. John and Henry Hurt are influential men in their respective neighborhoods, and both have represented their counties in the Virginia Legislature. Gen. Jackson's great-uncle James Hurt, a Baptist minister, a man of strong brain, and of great honor and integrity,

as well as others have done, but to truly the salient points of successful characters of men in the different fields in which I have been placed and bring to bear the most practical judgment coupled with energy, strong application, system and will power to accomplish the greatest results. These qualities coupled with boundless courage and dash account for my success.

He is a man given to boldness of speech without mincing words. His reputation in Tennessee is such that those who know him know the man by asking, find out where he stands as to persons and measures. Of singular simplicity and transparency of character he is a strong man—calm, slow, determined, driving right on to his purpose. Of very social disposition, enjoying above all things the society of friends in his command of language and power of expressing in few words comprehensive views no man is more entertaining. He is the interest of the dinner table. It is one great advantage of a farmer's life that he has no temptation to conceal his opinions lest he lose custom or patronage, for he depends on neither for his support. Still, even if this were not so, Gen. Jackson would be a man of his own mind with courage to think right to speak right and to do right. Even his personal appearance declares this. He stands five feet nine and a half inches high, weighs two hundred and twenty pounds, is compactly, even powerfully, built, has blue eyes, auburn hair, a neck of force, a chin of determination, and that look of command that made his soldiers love and obey "Old Rough," as they familiarly called him, and to go forward when he ordered—even into the very jaws of death.

BELLE MEADE

The Creator of the universe honored the vocation of farming by creating a garden eastward in Eden and requiring man to dress it and keep it, and by reason of being surrounded in this calling of agriculture by nature in its purity and diversity, the desire to be an agriculturist has become implanted in the composition of man, and all desire to be farmers. The vocation to insure success, to pursue it, better intellect, better judgment, and more energy than any other, and to the intelligent agriculturist opens up a wider field of thought, in both the science and art of agriculture, than in any other calling. It serves to form a greater breadth of intellect, carrying him out on a broader and higher plane of conservative thought, and a purer plane of life, comparatively free from the great conflicts and wrangling of men in the more gentle trading and commercial pursuits.

To gratify the farmers of the State, the editor presents, from a personal visit, a description of Belle Meade—the richest stock farm in Tennessee, and not exceeded in size by any in Kentucky. The estate contains about five thousand acres in one body, all under fence, the outer fence, which is of stone, being eighteen

idea that the share system is fatal, both to the owner and the cropper. For a partnership with a negro is construed on his part to be absolute freedom to [illegible] away all the time he in his judgment or exercise [illegible] see proper. The system of wages on the plan is a graded one and consists for the best hands of [illegible] dollars per month for January and February, besides rations in sufficient quantity of food and [illegible] house for the laborer and his family, including fuel, a garden spot of sufficient size to furnish all vegetables for his family, fruit from the orchard, buttermilk for the family, medicine in case of sickness is furnished gratuitously, not being a part of the contract, team and tools to cultivate their garden spots, and every other Saturday as a holiday. Twelve dollars a month wages are paid the balance of the year, except during the harvest months of June, July and August, when fifteen dollars per month is paid. For slow boy size eight dollars, nine dollars and twelve dollars per month wages are paid with the house, fuel and other things as for the others. The remaining hands are classified between these two rates, according to their ages, efficiency and ability to perform work.

The negro quarters (cabins) are arranged on three sides of an open court or square of five acres, a playground for the children, and where the hands hold their open air church meetings when the weather is pleasant. During inclement weather an ample room is provided for church services. All of the children of the place are taught in Sunday school every Sabbath evening, by Miss Eunice Jackson, eldest daughter of Gen. Jackson, the exercises consisting of reading the catechism and singing. They all attend the district day school under a colored teacher. These hands, the oldest [illegible] before the war, were born and raised on the place, and the motto of the management is they would rather pay above than below the customary wages of the country, give them better treatment and in return have better command of the labor and receive more faithful labor. The farm is conducted under [illegible] military in its precision, formulated in rules, not too stringent, distributing the labor and regulating the work on the principle of deduction from wages for neglect, disobedience of orders, [illegible] breaking or [illegible]. Yet all this is based on strict justice and [illegible] treatment for the negro, like the white child, it seems can never be made to understand the [illegible] of a contract, as well as how the employer's interests [illegible] neither forget or neglect the fulfillment of a promise. Gen. Jackson stated that he had not in [illegible] years of his management forgotten or neglected [illegible] promise made to a hand. He promised a [illegible] George Thornton to bring him a pair of pantaloons from the city. As he stepped out of his [illegible] at the [illegible], George was there with an air of perfect confidence that he would receive his pantaloons. When informed that Gen. Jackson had forgotten them, his face presented a [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

distinguished Tennessean (Gen. William G. Harding) is an household word. His life has been a complete success, and furnishes an incentive for high endeavor on the part of the youth of the South. In his quiet retreat, surrounded by those who love him, this venerable man can have a pleasing retrospect. The book of his life is without a blot or a stain. His word is as good as his bond, and that is beyond valuation. No whisper has ever been heard against his name or his character. From a small beginning he has made Belle Meade, as the commissioners of the French government lately said, the most splendid race horse nursery in the world. His career exhibits the rich results of a life anchored to a never-dying purpose. There are ambitious young men in Tennessee, here and there, who have commenced their career in the same line, who can gain immense advantages by a close study of Gen. Harding's life and methods. In the hey-day of youth he caught the spirit of "Old Hickory," and from him he learned to fear "the stain of dishonor as a wound." From him he imbibed the loyalest of loves for the pure bred horse. With an unflagging energy, and with an elastic hope, he set about the development of the glories of Belle Meade, his ancestral home. Its broad acres and its famous denizens show what a brave and honest man can do. How rich is his experience! How beneficial would be his autobiography! What a tale he could tell of Priam, of Lexington, of Jack Malone, of Bonnie Scotland! In his younger days, Gen. Harding wielded a facile and fascinating pen. In the evening of his life, if so minded, he could enrich the literature of his State by deathless reminiscences of his contemporaries and his horses. He could not withstand the appeal of his friends on this score, and we trust requests may pour in upon him to begin the work. He is the pioneer in one of the most remunerative industries of the South, and his book would be read by all with increasing interest. Besides, his words of experience would greatly aid the rising establishments all over Tennessee, which are destined to bring great revenue to our people."

HON. JOHN A. TINNON.

PULASKI.

THE TINNON family is of Scotch Irish origin. James Tinnon, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from Ireland with his father when only three years old, settled first in Pennsylvania, afterward in North Carolina, and, in 1806, emigrated with his family to Williamson county, Tennessee, when the country was nothing but a dense wilderness. He remained in Williamson county two years. Cutting his way through the almost impenetrable canebrakes, he finally settled on the fertile lands of Richland creek, five miles north of Pulaski. Here he died, in 1844, at the age of eighty-six, leaving six children, of whom Robert Tinnon, Judge Tinnon's father, was the youngest. His wife, *nee* Hannah McCracken, was a native of North Carolina, and of Scotch parentage. She died eighty years of age.

Robert Tinnon was about nine years of age when his father took him to Giles county. He grew up to be a good, plain farmer, a good conveyancer, thoroughly posted in the lands of that section. He was a justice of the peace and a member of the county court for twenty years, up to the time of his death, in April, 1862, at the age of sixty-five. He was a class-leader in the Methodist church, a perfectly upright man, genuinely good, quiet in every way, not wealthy, but widely respected.

Judge Tinnon's mother, Elizabeth Abernathy, was the daughter of Joseph Abernathy, from North Carolina, a surveyor and conveyancer in that State, and in Giles county, Tennessee. He was connected with Judge Haywood and the Shephards in surveying large bodies of land on Richland creek, in Giles county, at an early day—from 1800 to 1810.

Judge John A. Tinnon was born in Giles county, Tennessee, November 28, 1822, and was brought up in that county, on his father's farm, going to the old field schools until sixteen or seventeen years old, when he entered Wirtemburg Academy, in Pulaski, under Profs. Mendum and Hartwell Brown, in 1841–2, and studied there nearly two years. Then he read law about two years with Judges T. M. Jones and Goode, at Pulaski. In 1848, he taught school one year at Lawrenceburg, as an assistant to Prof. J. W. Dana, in the meantime studying mathematics and the languages, and reading some in the law. He obtained license to practice, in the spring of 1848, from Chancellor T. H. Cahal and Judge Scott, and practiced from Lawrenceburg from 1848 to the fall of 1854, when he moved back to Pulaski, and has practiced and resided there from 1855 to the present time. He was in partnership with Col. Solon E. Rose from 1858 to 1882.

In May, 1883, he was appointed by the judges of the Supreme court one of the judges of the court of referees, a position he now holds, at a salary of three thousand dollars per annum. He has three or four times been commissioned by the governor as special chancellor to hold court at Columbia to try causes in which the chancellor, Fleming, was incompetent, and also as special judge, to hold court when the sitting judge, W. P. Martin, was sick.

REV. GEORGE WHITE, D. D.

MEMPHIS.

WHEN the compiler of this sketch was seeking information concerning Dr. White, he was told, "You have one of the richest subjects for a biography, but it will take but few words to tell of him." And, indeed, it does not require volumes to portray the life of a man, who is so uniformly kind and courteous to all; so universally popular with all sects, creeds and all conditions of society; so unflinchingly devoted to duty; so earnest, faithful and tireless in the Master's cause—a man, whose whole existence may be summed up in the sweetest phrase that ever fell on mortal ears, "Glory to God in the highest; peace on earth, good will to man."

All the virtues of a man and a Christian are so harmoniously blended in him and form such a symmetry of character that in looking about to get an estimate of him, it is difficult to find which of the noble traits of manly, mental and spiritual make-up predominates the other.

He was born in Charleston, South Carolina, March 12, 1802, and lived there until he was eighteen years of age. He began his education in Charleston under John Wrench, a very eminent teacher of that day, and subsequently went to school for some time near Statesburg, in Sumter county, South Carolina. When the venerable gentleman—now more than fourscore years of age, and fast traveling toward the nonagenarian period—was asked where he was educated, he replied, with vivid recollection, and with a merry twinkle in his eye: "I went to school for seven years to a teacher who whipped the boys every day, no matter whether they were good or bad; and to this day the sound of fire bells is sweetest music to my ears, because our teacher was a member of the fire board, and whenever there was an alarm of fire, it meant a brief cessation of hostilities, for the teacher's words were—"Go home boys; you have a holiday."

After leaving the school near Statesburg, young White entered a law office in Charleston, and devoted two years to the study of the legal profession, which he had determined to pursue. While in this office he, with a number of other young men, went to a camp-meeting, and becoming deeply and seriously interested in the subject of religion, joined the Methodist church, gave up the bar for the pulpit, immediately went to exhorting, and shortly thereafter to preaching.

He remained in the Methodist ministry about ten years, during which time he was the contemporary of Dr. Capers, afterward the celebrated Methodist bishop, and other eminent Methodist divines. Though but a boy in years when he began his ministerial labors, his fame as a preacher spread abroad, and he was known as the "beardless preacher."

In 1822, he went to Savannah and there opened a school, called at first Savannah Academy, and afterward Chatham Academy, a school which he conducted for more than a quarter of a century, meeting all the time with remarkable success. Few men have been accorded the privilege of laboring so long and so successfully in the cause of education in one place as he did at Savannah. During this period he educated the children of many of the first families in the State of Georgia—the Bartows, Berriens, Laws, Andersons, Bullocks, Screvens, Habershams, Sheftels, Lamars—their name is legion. Many of the men who have been most prominent in the State of Georgia since that time—the great and virtuous in divinity, in judicature, in statesmanship, in commerce and war, have been trained under him, and to day their children and grand children refer with pride to the fact that their fathers or grandfathers went to school to Dr. White.

After remaining in the ministry of the Methodist church for about ten years, as a matter of conscience and conviction of duty, he joined the Protestant Episcopal church, prepared for that ministry, and was ordained by Bishop Bowen in St. Michael's church at Charleston, South Carolina, December 31, 1833. During all the years of his teaching at Savannah, he was also engaged in preaching. Indeed, it might be said of him here that he has preached every Sunday of his life for the last sixty-four years, except when prevented by sickness. Likewise, it may be said that one of his strong characteristics, which developed itself then, has stuck to him throughout life, and that is, his extreme kindness to the colored race. Much of his time was spent in ministering to them. His plain, simple, effective and forcible style of preaching suited these people, and they always called upon him, when any prominent member of their congregation died, to preach the funeral. His labors among these humble people were very effective, for moved by the gentleness of his manner, the simplicity and kindliness of his words, they would come about the altar and ask for the prayers of the minister. His years of disinterested labor among them brings out in bold relief one strong element of his character—a genuine and unaffected desire to do good to all men, to lift up the lowly and comfort the humble. For several years of this same period he also preached to the seamen at their chapel, erected by Mr. Penfield, and made many friends among the sailors and sea captains. The founder of this chapel, by his will, left money in bank to employ a pastor, but during the time of Dr. White's pastorate, the bank failed yet he continued to labor among his charge without money and without price, other than the reward which an approving conscience brings to duty done.

In the meantime he had established, in Effingham

county to secure a people called St Michael's which was established by Queen Anne's Parish and was the source of creating the first bishopric of Georgia—Bishop Provoost

During his residence in Savannah he was prominently connected with the literary and scientific pursuits of the day and was specially interested in the sciences of geology, conchology and mineralogy, spending much time and study upon them

In 1852 he published White's Statistics of Georgia a volume of wide circulation which was received and endorsed by the first men of Georgia

In the same year, desiring to take his family to a more healthy locality, he left the field in which he had so long and so successfully labored and went to Marietta Georgia and while there published his Historical Collections of Georgia which book was also a great success and was widely circulated in the State and it as well as White's Statistics, is to this day a standard work of reference in the State

About 1856 he went to Florence Alabama, took charge of a church there, and by his efforts during the next two years contributed largely to building it up

In 1858 he went to Memphis, as rector of Calvary church which he has made his field of labor up to the present time

Dr White is descended from an old Huguenot family who were among the earliest settlers of South Carolina, where descendants of the family are still living, in the vicinity of Charleston His father was George White, a cotton factor at Charleston

Dr White was married, January 23, 1823, before reaching his twenty first year, to Mrs. Elizabeth Groves, and for more than sixty years they have toiled along the path of life together They have had ten children only four of whom are now living

Mrs. White's father was John Milledge, an Englishman, who came to Charleston and became an indigo and cotton planter Her mother was Martha Simmons of an old and aristocratic South Carolina family Mrs White was born November 23 1802 and was first married, at the age of seventeen, to John Groves, who died of yellow fever at Savannah in 1822 She is remarkable for firmness and decision of character and is a woman of strong affections strong impulses, and genial, sunny disposition During all the years of her husband's ministry she has been with him his counsel and his helpmeet through all the vicissitudes of life through sickness and sorrow and death And now like two ships returning full freighted into port they are journeying toward their God-home down by years of usefulness while three generations of their descendants rise up to call them blessed Mrs White is remarkable for the clearness and vigor of her mind for one of her advanced age She has a memory of dates and incidents which is quite as vivid as in her early youth In the case of this sweet and lovable old couple the [illegible] seem to have been answered— Mercifully grant that we may grow old together

Dr White has been a zealous Mason and an Odd Fellow for many years He took the degree of Master Mason in Solomon's Lodge at Savannah, in early life He has always been active in the fraternity, and has many times been called upon to deliver addresses and memorial speeches He took the degree of Knight Templar at Memphis and has been Prelate of the Commandery for more than twenty two years. Sir T J Barchus Recorder of Memphis Commandery No 1, Knights Templar says "Rev George White the venerable Prelate of this Commandery received the orders of Knighthood in the Commandery on the 28th day of January 1862 and was elected Prelate on the 22nd of September following in office which he has held uninterruptedly to the present time The members of the Commandery are closely attached to him by the strongest ties of knighthood and honor him not only as the venerable Prelate of our Commandery but also for the purity of his life and character Dr White always loved the order and adhered strictly to its Christian and knightly tenets and his brother Knights have always shown a more than ordinary appreciation of his virtues He has also been warmly attached to the Odd Fellows, of which order he became a member soon after its organization at Savannah and in which he afterward filled the office of Noble Grand

Twenty eight years ago Dr White went to Memphis, where he has spent the ripest years of his life in a labor that has won for him the love of all, for he has proved himself a blessing to all He is loved, not only by his own denomination, but has the confidence and affection of all classes of people, on account of his piety and liberality Combining the qualities of the gentleman with those of the Christian philanthropist, he has the love of all creeds and conditions The benignity of his nature the affability of his manners and a bearing venerable and dignified make an impression upon all blest with the hallowing influence of his society and his ministry His life has been clear, sereno and full of usefulness As a theologian a historian, a profound and ripe scholar, his name ranks among the foremost in his church and State In modesty, charity and brotherly love, he has no superior His gray locks unsullied during the long years of his ministry, add triple force to his sermons His very appearance bespeaks goodness The circumstances inducing him to locate at Memphis are quite interesting The church was without a pastor one of the members who had lost a son got him to come to Memphis to conduct the funeral services He was so well liked that he was at once called there by the church and at once began a career that has embalmed his memory in the hearts of his people for ever The church immediately began to flourish and has always flourished while under his charge He has been a faithful rector, has labored ardently for his

church and has always been at his post of duty. Through the trying scenes of the war, and the dreadful epidemics which have ravaged the city, he has kept his church open. Through the dreadful epidemic of 1878 he was indefatigable in his labor in ministering to the wants of his people—his charity was almost a fault—and in visiting the sick he was tireless.

Indeed this has been true of him at all times and under all circumstances. During all this troublous time his beloved and faithful wife was at his side. In September of that year they lost their son, Eugene D. White, at a time when the city was panic-stricken with the plague, and this aged couple went out to bury their son—the sole mourners at his grave—and while there an incident occurred which beautifully illustrates his character. The remains of a brother Mason were brought to the cemetery for interment; the venerable minister asked the privilege of reading the burial service, and when it was granted, in words most feelingly uttered and amid tears and sobs that almost choked their utterance, eulogized the character of the deceased. As the sod was falling upon the grave he was approached by a gentleman who asked him to read the service over his wife. The kind old man consented, but first asked that he might bury his own son. In a few moments he was requested to conduct the services at another grave. Even in that hour of trial and suffering, when he had just consigned to the grave his own dearly beloved boy, he did not fail to discharge the duties of his Christian calling.

As a preacher, Dr. White is characterized by simplicity, force and earnestness. He always seems to feel what he is saying, and his sincerity and conscientiousness carry conviction. He is plain and outspoken. If he ever had anything to say, he said it; if he saw anything wrong among his people he told them of it, but always in the greatest kindness, acting only from a sense of duty—he always did his duty. He has always been prominent in the diocesan conventions in his State, delivering many able and eloquent addresses and sermons. He has three times been a delegate to general conventions of the church—first at Boston in 1877, then at New York in 1880, and at Philadelphia in 1883. Every denomination recognizes the fact that he has stood at the head of the clergy of Memphis; and even after he had reached the age of four-score he was still eloquent. It was said of him then by one of the papers of his city: "In his sermons his soul seems to triumph over the frailties of his body and pours forth its rich and glowing conceptions with all the fire and energy of youth. There is nothing senile about Dr. White. He is one of that class of men whose intellect will never be impaired by age, for his subjects are thoroughly analyzed, his logic is correct and conclusive, his sentences are compact, his enunciation slow and distinct, his elocution graceful and emphatic, while he is evidently a man of deep evangelical piety, whose [illegible] Memphis [illegible] work [illegible] those [illegible] The [illegible] of Calvary church and to [illegible] congregation [illegible] attendance [illegible] that Dr. White is not wanting in pulpit [illegible]. He is certainly a faithful and [illegible] pastor [illegible] to [illegible] the sweetness and the [illegible] of his [illegible] to endear him to his people and render him [illegible] to their families."

During the plague of 1878 the heroic conduct of Dr. White was noted and commented upon by the [illegible] over the United States. His [illegible] even [illegible] come to hear him preach [illegible] known to speak [illegible] of him. His [illegible] to the colored race was carried to Memphis [illegible] he helped to build them a church there, and his [illegible] exertions kept it up.

As a man, Dr. White belongs to the type of old-school gentlemen, too courteous to allow etiquette to interfere with naturalness. He meets all men, high and low, with a smile and a kind word. He is remarkable for the child-like simplicity of his character. In disposition he is characterized by the modesty which belongs to all true worth. Never in all his life has he been known to put "Rev." to his name, always signing the plain "George White;" never has he been known to seek advantage from any of those privileges which are sometimes supposed to belong to men in his calling, but in the social and financial world he has been as other men, seeking no honor from his station. His love for children and for animals is almost proverbial; especially is his love for dogs remarkable—for living dogs, images of dogs and pictures of dogs. He has always been fond of work and has led a most active life—a life of energy and ceaseless labor. At seventy-five years of age he moved with almost the vigor and activity of youth. His face betokens a love of freedom and not restraint, and even in his extreme old age bears upon it the glad look of boyhood.

In December, 1881, while conducting divine service at Calvary church, he was stricken at duty's post with a severe fit of apoplexy, and it seemed that his useful career must come to an end, but after a time he rallied, and the blessing of his presence has been vouchsafed to his church a little longer, and now, as he nears the end of his "twelve long sunny hours" brought to the close, his people pray that he may be spared to them for many days. The following estimate placed upon him by one of his parishioners testifies the love and reverence his people have for his character and disposition: "Dr. White is beloved by all. He is genial in his disposition, fond of social conversation, gentle in his judgments, avoiding extremes in doctrine, strong in his faith, positive in his influence, decided in his opposition, harsh in nothing, and withal a kind, good old man."

By request of the biographer, Rev. Davis Sessums

[illegible] Dr White's [illegible] This work [illegible] priest has [illegible] extraordinary [illegible] from the outset [illegible] and manifestations of those virtues which mark the Christian character. Humility, charity and gentleness are scarcely without worthiness [illegible] consistent and aggressive [illegible] of the gospel. Dr White, at the [illegible] for many years, partly by the example of his life and partly by his own most fervent religious teaching and [illegible] extended the Methodist ministry. Subsequently, until failing health [illegible] and infirmities [illegible] the Episcopal church, the former [illegible] was resigned, and he successively took the [illegible] of the Episcopal church and the priesthood [illegible] His ministerial life reaches [illegible] priest's office by the [illegible] [illegible] years and his [illegible] [illegible] unbroken [illegible] work [illegible] and his [illegible] marked by the noblest results which [illegible] have achieved. For a [illegible] this early connection [illegible] ministry of the church, Dr White was engaged with [illegible] Jackson Seminary, Georgia. During [illegible] he was [illegible] with rare success in school [illegible] in training many who afterward became prominent in [illegible] and the southern States. During many months [illegible] occupied his attention, finding their outcome in a History of Georgia, which was published [illegible] and received with the [illegible] of the whole Legislature, a work especially valuable for the faithful memorials therein gathered as foundations for histories in [illegible] The great part of his active ministry has passed in Memphis, Tennessee, where for nearly thirty years he has held the rectorship of Calvary Episcopal church. Dr White has twice [illegible] which he declined. While holding [illegible] in the church, in the diocese of Tennessee, and [illegible] he has represented as a preacher, a pastor, and a [illegible] in the general councils of the church. For many successive triennial conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, Dr White has represented the diocese of Tennessee. In the pulpit of his church, and in his other official relations, it is the exhibition of his manly and [illegible] Christian life with his abilities that has made his work fruitful, and his name revered and cherished. A marked power in applying the different doctrines of truth and grace in varied simplicity and [illegible] with the most common, natural and [illegible] of illustrations has enabled him to [illegible] great audiences from the pulpit. The [illegible] which has ever inspired his public work, the [illegible] and Christian heroism with which he [illegible] his post [illegible] the most [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] works [illegible] the [illegible] and reality of his inward [illegible] This period, which [illegible] the lives that [illegible] their growth in religious [illegible] the record altogether that he has made us a true priest of God—these are the assurance of his honor here, the use of the talents which his Master will accept.

[illegible] was prepared, the venerable and beloved wife of Dr White has ceased to live on earth. The following beautiful tribute to her many virtues, taken from the editorial columns of the Memphis Appeal, is here inserted as a fitting conclusion to this sketch.

"Verily hath a mother in Israel fallen. Mrs Elizabeth White, wife of Rev. Dr George White, long rector of Calvary church, of this city, gently passed away at four o'clock on Friday morning, July 18, 1885. Week and low the pulse of life had fluttered in her tired body for weeks and months, and her friends felt that her dying would be sleeping when she died. It may be truly said of her that

> 'no mortal storm, of no blast she died,
> But like a summer cloud that sails along
> Even with natural ease, so she slipped away.
> For many a year it was her duty to serve
> Her generation by the will of God,
> Then fell on sleep, was gathered to her fathers,
> And slept with many generations.'

Mrs White was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1802. Descending from one of the first families of the State, and possessing beauty, intelligence and many womanly traits, she was a conspicuous belle, a favorite in social circles, and married early in life. Her first husband and one child died with the yellow fever. Two years afterward she married Rev. Dr. George White. And as two placid streams unite and roll their waters in one bright and tranquil current to the sea, so have their happy spirits been borne onward, tender and loving, through light and shade, sunshine and storm. The friends that cheered their barque as forth it started on life's long voyage are all gone. But for sixty two years this happy couple have been lovers, together sitting at the evening twilight and moonlit hours, listening to the chirp of the cricket, as the stars flashed out in the sky, watching their children as around the crackling fire they joyously danced to the shadows which the [illegible] upon the wall, and with clasped hands talked of God, heaven and their love, so [illegible] in earth that it would brighten into a [illegible] star in eternity. The tissue of their lives was so wrought as to make them twin spirits. But the harmony of life's chord is broken, and the old, sweet tune is hushed in death. A happier pair never trod life's weary path together. The twain were one in taste and sentiment, in mutual love and trust. United in heart and spirit for more than sixty years, they lived in harmony, unaltered by joy and sorrow, made closer by death and the bereavement of children, uninterrupted by [illegible] or discord—the parting kiss as fragrant as the

nuptial salutation. Both husband and wife were prostrated for weeks, and they could not minister to each other's wants, but they transmitted love and sympathy, and each sigh seemed to ask:

'One of us, love, must stand
Where the waves are breaking on death's dark strand,
And watch the boat from the silent land
Bear the other away,
Which will it be?'

Natural endowments and high accomplishments made Mrs. Elizabeth White a most lovely character. Mentally, she was strong, had the best culture of her day, and was eminently practical in all the relations of life. Sound in judgment, she was a wise counselor. The Orient is rich in striking symbols, and one of them is to take the veil of a bride when she lays it aside upon her marriage day; to fold it carefully, to lay it tenderly away in a box of sandal or camphor wood; to keep it until the bride who wore it ceases to live, when it is brought forth and wrapped around the face of the dead. And the belief which is taught is that if the bride, as she matured in womanhood and motherhood, was true to her wifely trust, beneath the veil the pinched and withered and wrung face will be restored to bridal freshness and loveliness, and when her eyes shall open in the Beautiful Beyond, they will be filled with their old luster, the lips will call back their carnation, and as youth and purity were on the earth, so the eternal youth will begin. The symbol means that what is beautiful and good cannot be lost; that if the woman causes smiles to be born where sorrow brooded, like the children of the gods, those smiles will be immortal; that if from weeping eyes she has wiped away tears, those tears will turn to diamonds, which all the abrasions of time cannot make dim or wear away; that if the voice has been lifted up in sweet accents for love, duty and charity, it will change to a note of celestial music, the echoes of which will forever swell the grand melodies of eternity, and that the beauties of heaven will be but a magnified splendor of the bride's deeds on earth. If this beautiful custom of the Orient were observed by our people, under the bridal veil that wraps the pallid brow of the deceased the face would grow roseate, and take on a celestial light which all the darkness of death and all the damps of the grave can not extinguish, for her religion was a living sentiment and a conscious reality, and her whole life was set to the music of sympathy, affection, charity, and duty to husband, children and the world. To all who knew her she realized the conception of a faultless, lovely woman. While highly gifted, her spirit was of the most feminine gentleness. She was a devoted and loving mother, maternal affection ever bubbling from her lips. She has been gradually sinking for the past six months. Death seemed to be more the result of a general breaking down and wearing out of the vital machinery than any well defined malady. She bore her long sufferings with a patience and meekness that were sublime. Her mind was occasionally clouded, but it would soon burst forth in all its splendor and beauty. Her sufferings were a whole drama of pathos, but she preserved the harmony of her life to the end, and entered the dark, starless night of death bravely, knowing that the journey to eternal day would be swift, and that the sad wails of loving husband and children would soon be lost in the melody of heaven. The sympathy of the entire community centers around the family of the deceased, and it is especially lavished upon the husband, Rev. Dr. George White. As the clods this morning rattle upon the grave of his lost idol, he will no doubt feel that he has been at the funeral of all his hopes—seen them entombed one by one. In youth he gave his heart to the church, and ever since it has been sweetly attuned to those lofty themes and sublime aspirations which lift man into the splendors that dwell above the earth and beyond the grave. Known and loved alike for unostentatious simplicity, spotless life and the great powers he has consecrated to the highest and best interests of humanity, he will have the sympathies of the whole South in his great bereavement. Rev. Dr. George White has lived through three generations, ministering holy things, and his memory will survive the tomb and ever remain a living presence, fragrant with holy incense. He lingers on the stage, the theater of his usefulness and his triumphs, and with the Bible in his hand, its sacred teachings in his heart, and its sublime promises animating and inspiring his soul, he nobly, bravely labors on. But, tottering with the weight of years upon the brink of the grave, he cannot long survive his irreparable loss. His refrain for the future will be—

'Sleep on, my love, in thy cold bed,
Never to be disquieted!
My last good night! Thou wilt not wake
Till I thy fate shall overtake;
Till age or grief or sickness must
Marry my body to that dust
It so much loves, and fill the room
My heart keeps empty in thy tomb.
Stay for me there, I will not fail
To meet thee in that hollow vale;
And think not much of my delay,
I am already on the way,
And follow thee with all the speed
Desire can make or sorrow breed;
Each minute is a short degree,
And every hour a step toward thee.
At night when I betake to rest,
Next morn I rise nearer my west
Of life, almost by eight hours' sail,
Than when Sleep breathed his drowsy gale.
Thus from the sun my slow barque steers,
And my day's compass downward bears;
Nor labor I to stem the tide
Through which to thee I swiftly glide.
But hark! my pulse like a soft drum,
Beats my approach, tells thee I come;
And slow how'er my marches be
I shall at last sit down by thee.
I am kneeling at the threshold, weary, faint and sore,
Waiting for the dawning, for the opening of the door;

[illegible]

[illegible]

CAPT. HENRY HARRISON TAYLOR.

KNOXVILLE.

BORN on the banks of the Watauga river, which in the Indian vernacular means "beautiful river," in the picturesque county of Carter, Tennessee, July 5, 1841, Capt. Henry Harrison Taylor [illegible] manhood [illegible].

He grew up on his father's farm, and was taught to work, as his father [illegible] with all his sons, and after [illegible] he was next sent to Washington College, then conducted by those famous East Tennessee educators, Archibald Doak, Blair and Pollock. From there he went to Emory and Henry College, Virginia. In the spring of 1860 he went to Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and there completed the junior course.

But in the spring of 1861 the war broke out, and books and all thoughts of study were laid aside for the rougher and sterner duties of the soldier. He enlisted in the Confederate army as a private for the first year, then became first lieutenant, and finally captain of company H, Fifth Tennessee Confederate cavalry, commanded by Col. George W. McKenzie. He was captured October 11, 1863, on the retreat from the fight at Blue Springs, Tennessee, between the Confederate forces, commanded by Gen. John S. (Cerro Gordo) Williams, of Kentucky, and the Federal army under Gen. Burnside. At the time of his capture he was on detached duty as inspector general of Gen. A. E. Jackson's brigade, the staff consisting of Maj. H. M. Folsom, quartermaster; Maj. W. B. Reece, adjutant general; Maj. Findley Henderson, commissary, and Maj. Roswell Booth, brigade ordnance officer. Capt. Taylor was sent to Johnson's Island, Ohio, November 15, 1863, where he was detained a prisoner till June 12, 1865, when he was released, the war having terminated.

He was in the several fights around Cumberland Gap when it was occupied by Gen. Morgan (Federal), and at the battle fought at Tazewell Court-house. He was in the Kentucky campaign with Bragg, and in the engagements at Perryville, Lancaster, Nelson's Cross-roads and Wild Cat; was also in several skirmishes between Burnside's forces and Gen. John S. Williams in upper East Tennessee and southwest Virginia, in the summer and fall of 1863.

There were in the Confederate army from the county of Carter about one hundred and thirty-five men, while there were from one thousand two hundred to one thousand four hundred men from the same county in the Federal army. It took a man of determination and strong convictions of right and duty in the face of such odds to go into the Confederate army, and it took a strong, even bold hearted man to return there after the war, so bitter and relentless was the hatred entertained for all ex-Confederates.

Therefore, when the war was over, Capt. Taylor went to Marion, Virginia, where he read law with George W. Jones. He was admitted to the bar and licensed to practice by Judges John Fulton and John A. Campbell, and then went to Columbia, Tennessee, where he began practice in partnership with Judge Thomas W. Turley (whose sketch see elsewhere in this volume). He remained at Columbia until February, 1870, when he located at Knoxville, where he has resided and practiced law ever since, in the circuit, chancery, Supreme and Federal courts, but doing no criminal practice. The law firm at Knoxville is Taylor & Hood, who are the attorneys for the Knoxville and Augusta railroad, and also represent the East Tennessee National Bank. Capt. Taylor has been special judge in a number of cases, selected by the lawyers where judges were incompetent by reason of their relations to the causes.

Capt. Taylor has never been in politics as a candidate, but has been a Democrat since he has been of age. In the gubernatorial convention of 1880, at Nashville, he was a delegate from Knox county, and served as a member of the committee on platform, and in that convention favored an honest settlement of the debt of the State, he belonging to what is called the "sky blue" wing of the Democratic party. His family has figured conspicuously in the politics of East Tennessee, among them Hon. Nat G. Taylor, who served in Congress before the war, and Hon. Robert L. Taylor, who was a member of Congress and also Democratic elector for the State at large in the presidential canvass of 1884, and now pension agent at Knoxville.

Capt. Taylor was an applicant for the position of pension agent at Knoxville in 1885, but the president declined to appoint any man to that position who had

been identified with the Confederate army. On hearing this fact Capt Taylor wrote to Senator Johnson who was pressing his claims that he had been identified with the Confederate army, and had no application to make for it and to withdraw his name.

Capt Taylor married in Madisonville, Monroe county, Tennessee, November 15, 1877, Miss Inez Johnston, a native of that place, born in the house she now occupies, a daughter of Joseph Johnston, a merchant, a native of South Carolina, and a relative of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. Her mother was Miss Caroline M. Hair, an East Tennessean by birth, the daughter of James Hair, a farmer and trader. He died in Texas while on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Martha Smith. Miss Taylor was educated at the Female Institute, Madisonville, and was a member of the Presbyterian church, as is Capt Taylor, he having joined that church in 1882. Mrs. Taylor is a woman of extreme piety, her whole time is devoted to home, in the amiable relations of which a delicate sense of right and an exquisite regard for the feelings of others.

By his marriage with Miss Johnston Capt Taylor has three children: Carrie Mae Taylor, born September 15, 1878; Elizabeth Bonner Taylor, born December 30, 1880; Alfred Watson Taylor, born May 21, 1881.

The original family name Taylor, a maker of clothing, was changed to Tayler in Scotland, the family being of Scotch-Irish extraction.

Capt Taylor's great-grandfather, Isaac Taylor, came to Tennessee from Virginia and settled in Carter county among the pioneers of that country. His grandfather, Gen Nathaniel Taylor, came to Tennessee from Rockbridge county, Virginia, just after his marriage with Miss Mary Patton. He was a general in the United States army, and served under Jackson at New Orleans and at Emuckfaw and Tallushatchee, in Alabama, in the war of 1812. He died in 1846, about forty-four years of age. He was a man of fine business capacity and great energy, acquired a handsome estate, and gave all of his children a comfortable start in life. His home stead was near Elizabethton, Carter county.

Alfred W. Taylor, father of Capt Taylor, was born on the Watauga river, Carter county, Tennessee, on a property that has been owned by the family for many years. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and great modesty as a lawyer by profession, and because of his great aversion to strife and unpleasantness between neighbors and friends, and his efforts to keep his clients out of litigation, was called "the peacemaker" and "the honest lawyer." He died in 1856, at the age of fifty-seven, an elder in the Presbyterian church. He was one of the original promoters of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, and was a director in that railroad company at the time of his decease.

Capt Taylor's mother was Miss Elizabeth Carter Doughty, and lives in Carter county, Tennessee. She was the daughter of Mary Carter Doughty, a Pittsburgh glassware dealer, and Elizabeth Doughty, a native of Connecticut, who died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was buried there. Mary Carter Doughty was a son of Gen. Samuel Carter, a prominent pioneer citizen of East Tennessee. The county of Carter was named for Gen. Sam Carter, and the county seat, Elizabethton, was named for his wife, Elizabeth. Mrs. Elizabeth Carter Doughty, Capt Taylor's maternal grandmother, was the sister of Gen. William B. Carter, who represented the First Tennessee district in Congress for three terms. He and Col Taylor, Gen. Carter's daughter, are said to have owned the greatest number of negroes ever held by any two persons in East Tennessee, a great many residing with their parents after marriage, as is the custom. The Carter family are of Scotch-Irish origin, having come to the United States in three ships. They settled first in Delaware, then in Pennsylvania, and finally in Virginia.

Capt Taylor's mother died on April 1, 1875, at the age of seventy-three, a woman of decided character, as much so as her father, a pioneer of the glorious old days when the pioneers of the Southwest, which he was identified with, were in their prime. Still you feel in the presence of Mrs. Taylor that you are in the presence of a woman of character. She was the mother of six sons and two daughters. All of her sons she raised to be soldiers and gentlemen, none more so than James P. and Alfred W. Taylor, Jr., who died just as they passed twenty-one years of age. James P. Taylor died soon after graduating in medicine, and Alfred W. Taylor, Jr., was a merchant at Johnsonville. Nat M. Taylor is a lawyer at Bristol, and his sketch appears in this volume. William C. and George D. Taylor live on the farm, the old homestead in Carter county, married Henry H. Taylor is the subject of this sketch. Of the daughters, Sarah Taylor died two years of age, and Mary Elizabeth Taylor (now the wife of Dr. John H. Pepper, of Bristol, Tennessee) has two children, Gertrude Henry and Rowena Elizabeth.

When Capt Taylor began the practice of law after the war he had for a start a capital of some two or three thousand dollars in cash and considerable debts. By dint of economy and at the result of hard work, spurred himself with all his energy and mental capacities, and by earnest devotion to his profession, he has prospered well, and is now in comfortable circumstances. He is a close collector of fees, but has been more famous for his efforts in the interest of securing fair offices. He has always held a seat on the bar from this to business, for the promoting of fair dealing and the settlement of disputes by law and justice.

CAPT. JAMES A. WARDER.

SHELBYVILLE

ALTHOUGH a Kentuckian by birth, having been born in Mason county, of that State, September 24, 1843, Capt. James A. Warder has for so much identified with Tennessee as to be ranked among her prominent and prominent citizens.

His education was obtained at the grammar schools in his native county, and one year's attendance at Centre College, Kentucky, which latter institution he left in 1861, to enlist as a soldier in the Federal army. He went out as a private in company C, Second Kentucky Federal calvary, and fought his way up to a captaincy, attaining the rank of captain of cavalry before his twenty-first year. He served in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, being connected during a portion of the time with the command of Gen. Phil H. Sheridan, and took part in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge.

The close of the war found him at Shelbyville, Tennessee, where he had married, and adopting the State, of which his wife was a native, as his future home, he has made Shelbyville his place of residence ever since.

During a visit to his old Kentucky home, in 1865, he began to read law with Hon. John C. Hickman, and returning to Tennessee in 1866 he was admitted to the bar and immediately began practice, in partnership with Hon. Thomas H. Coldwell, under the firm name of Coldwell & Warder, which partnership lasted until 1873, after which he continued his practice alone until 1876.

Capt. Warder is a Republican of the staunchest and truest type. In 1867, he was commissioned as attorney-general of his district by Gov. Brownlow, but declined to serve. In 1876, he was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention which nominated Hayes and Wheeler, and was appointed elector for his congressional district on the Republican ticket, and during the campaign that followed, made an able canvass of his district. When Hayes was made president he was appointed United States district attorney for Middle Tennessee. This office he continued to fill uninterruptedly during the administrations of Hayes and Garfield and after the expiration of his term served for six or seven months under a special commission from Supreme Justice Stanley Matthews. While holding this position he had to deal with illicit distilling in the mountains of Tennessee, and he virtually succeeded in suppressing the business of the "moonshiners" in that section. He represented the government in the Davis removal cases from the State to the Federal courts which created intense excitement in Tennessee at the time and passed into history as a memorable contest between State and Federal authorities. Capt. Warder maintained that in such cases the Federal courts had a right to control the State court by writ of prohibition. The Supreme court of the United States sustained the jurisdiction of the Federal court so far as the question of removal was concerned, leaving the right to use writs of prohibition an open question.

After the expiration of his term of office, Capt. Warder resumed his regular practice, in which he has been actively and successfully engaged ever since, with a large business, extending all over Middle Tennessee. He began his professional career without capital, came into Tennessee a Republican and a Federal soldier, but by hard work, earnest effort, strength of will and decided native ability, has overcome adverse circumstances, achieved reputation, firmly implanted himself in the respect and confidence of the people and accumulated a handsome estate. He is regarded as a sound man, financially, and has been vice president of the Shelbyville Savings Bank for several years.

The Warder family is of English origin, and the name means "guard over." Capt. Warder's father, Dr. Walter Warder, was a prominent and successful practitioner of medicine in Mason county, Kentucky. Several of Dr. Warder's uncles, as was also the Doctor himself, were prominent in the Baptist annals of Kentucky, in the early days of that State, when log cabins were dedicated as churches. Capt. Warder's mother, *nee* Miss Nancy Artus, was a daughter of James Artus, one of the early settlers in the "dark and bloody ground."

Capt. Warder was married, January 2, 1865, to Miss Laura Gosling, daughter of William Gosling, a cotton manufacturer at Shelbyville, and of an old and highly respectable Middle Tennessee family. To this union has been born one child, a daughter.

Capt. Warder is regarded as one of the rising men of the State. His name has frequently been mentioned as a Republican candidate for governor of Tennessee, and the Supreme bench. In 1884 the Republicans made an earnest effort to carry the State, and as part of the programme, Capt. Warder was requested and unanimously nominated for congress in his district, J. D. Richardson was the Democratic nominee. The canvass attracted general attention throughout the State. The candidates were both young, widely known, warm personal friends, thoroughly posted in political history and distinguished for the courtesies of debate. Capt. Warder was credited with making the ablest presentation of Republicanism ever made in Tennessee, and has since been spoken of, even in the Democratic newspapers, as the "eloquent defender of his faith." It is quite certain the future bears for him additional distinction.

HON. WILLIAM A. HENDERSON.

KNOXVILLE.

ALTHOUGH a citizen of Knoxville for thirty-nine years, the Hon. William A. Henderson is a native of Grainger county, Tennessee, having been born in that county, July 11, 1836. He is descended from an old and highly respectable North Carolina family who were among the pioneer settlers of East Tennessee and of English ancestry. That the family is English is sufficiently evident from the patronymic Henderson, which was changed by separating the first letter of the original name, Andrewson, and making the orthography conform to the common pronunciation of it. Thus "Andrew's son" became Henderson.

Mr. Henderson's grandfather, Thomas Henderson, was a native of the "Old North State," and came to Tennessee among its pioneer settlers. He was a member of the convention that formed the first constitution of Tennessee, and being a prominent politician, after the organization of the State served as a member of the Tennessee Legislature, from what was then called Caswell, now Hawkins, county. Thomas Henderson married Miss Nancy Windom, of a Virginia family, who settled in the town of Somerville. The history of this marriage is more interesting than a romance. Thomas was with his father, moving from North Carolina to Kentucky; Nancy was with her father moving from Virginia to West Tennessee. The two families met and camped near each other, at the place now known as Chuck's Cross-roads, Hardeman county, Tennessee. Young Thomas became enamored of Miss Nancy, and in three weeks they were married, left their respective parents and "caravans," settled at that place, and there lived and died.

Eldridge Henderson, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Grainger county, Tennessee, and a farmer of moderate means. He died when the son was only three months old.

Mr. Henderson's mother, *nee* Emeline Felts, was a native of Washington county, Tennessee. She was the daughter of William Felts, a carpenter, a soldier in the war of 1812 under Jackson, a quiet, plain, honest, religious man, who lived to be seventy-five years old. His wife was Margaret Lackey, a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia. She died at Knoxville. Six children were born to William and Margaret Felts, three sons, Jackson, David and James, the two former now at Nashville, the latter at Knoxville, and three daughters, Sallie, Emeline (Mr. Henderson's mother) and Minerva. Sallie died the wife of Wilson Tayler. Minerva died the wife of James O. Allen. Mrs. Henderson, now sixty-nine years old, lives at Knoxville, with her son. She never had but two children, Mary and William A. Mary was born at Knoxville, graduated at the Jonesborough Female College, and died [illegible]

the wife of Rev. A. L. [illegible]. Beyond mention of her marriage to Rev. A. L. [illegible], Rev. John Ellwood and Mrs. [illegible], Mr. Henderson's mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church [illegible]. She has been the mother of an exemplary Christian, and a comfort to her children through [illegible]. Left a widow in the prime of life, [illegible] she was soon [illegible] to rally [illegible] fortunes of her family, and accomplish [illegible] of her children, and with [illegible] to the daughter and [illegible] in addition to his intellectual [illegible] exceptional to mention, has never [illegible] sickness.

The boyhood of Mr. Henderson was [illegible] and [illegible] and genuine hard work. He first worked in a brick yard, next [illegible] then in a shoe factory, going to school [illegible] odd intervals. In 1849 he moved with his mother and sister, in a flat boat, to Decatur, Alabama, and while there and in the country near town he attended school and worked to assist the family. The next year he came back to Knoxville in 1851 and continued his heroic struggle for success. Soon his native talent began [illegible] itself. There was something in the boy that [illegible] of which genuine manly men are made. In the summer he taught school to make money to help him attend college during winter. In this way he was enabled to take [illegible] years' course at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, graduating in 1852 under the presidency of Hon. William B. Reese, and [illegible] of 1855, under the presidency of Rev. George Cook, [illegible] in his class and receiving the highest honors from the faculty.

After graduation he taught school [illegible] years, while reading law under Swan & Cooke. Was admitted to the bar in 1859 by Judges T. W. Taylor and [illegible] Brown, and immediately became a member of the firm of Swan, Cooke & Henderson, a partnership which lasted until the breaking out of the late civil war.

A southerner by birth in feelings and [illegible] he joined the Confederate army as a private in Company D of the Sixty-third Tennessee [illegible] Col. Richard Pain, and served in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama and Virginia, surrendering at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865, having participated in the battles of Shell Mound, Lake City, [illegible] Railroad, Kentucky, Perryville, [illegible] Tullahoma, the battle of the Wilderness, [illegible] Petersburg and [illegible] from Petersburg to Appomattox Court House, [illegible]. He surrendered in front of Petersburg, June 11, 1864, was [illegible] the old capitol at Washington City, at Point Lookout [illegible]

HON. JORDAN STOKES

THE paternal grandparents of the subject of this sketch, with the assistance of good old Dr. Hawkins, the family physician, in the year 1800 reared a goodly family of children, among whom was Thomas Stokes, who married Miss Mary Christian, daughter of John Christian, who was a distinguished patriot during the Revolutionary war. Her mother, Martha Christian, was known in North Carolina history as the heroine of Bear Creek, who, when the Indians were on the warpath, mounted her horse and rode from house to house, warning the settlers to flee to the fort for protection. Thomas Stokes was a native of Virginia, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was a brother of Governor Stokes, of North Carolina, and was a member of the Legislature of that State for many years. He was also a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of North Carolina, and was a member of the Legislature of that State when Andrew Jackson was elected to the United States Senate. He was a man of fine education, and was a lawyer by profession. He died in Orange county, North Carolina, in the year 1820, at the age of seventy-two years.

Thomas Stokes, the father of Jordan Stokes, was born in Orange county, North Carolina, August 25, 1787, and was a son of Thomas Stokes, a native of that county. He followed the occupation of a farmer, and was a well-educated man. He died in the year 1820, at the age of seventy-two years.

Jordan Stokes was born in Orange county, North Carolina, August 25, 1817, the youngest son of Thomas Stokes, a native of that county. He followed the occupation of a farmer, and was a well-educated man. He died in the year 1820, at the age of seventy-two years.

ion, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease." Accepting this simple ingenuous declaration of Congress as to the object of the war, Col. Stokes was throughout a consistent but always conservative Union man. He held no office in the civil or military during its continuance and took no active part in the struggle save to adjust when possible its exposition and ameliorate the condition of his people. As the war progressed he approved the course of Mr. Lincoln and though a slave owner he preferred the preservation of the union of the States to the preservation of the institution of slavery whenever the sacrifice of one became necessary to the maintenance of the other. When the war was over, and the onset of reconstruction began, his conservatism forced him into political affiliation with the Democratic party, though never an aspirant for office and little interested in active politics. During the past twenty years he and men of his school in Tennessee, representing many of her most cultured citizens, have been politically, as it were, between the upper and nether mill-stones of opposing fanaticism, with little opportunity to come to the front or direct the affairs of the State. The subject of this sketch never desired political prominence; has ever shunned the dusty arena and hence this state of things has given him, personally, neither vexation nor thought.

It is in his profession and kindred pursuits that Col. Stokes has won his laurels, and richly deserves all he wears. From the beginning of his professional life he has been a patient, tireless, discriminative investigator, even carrying thoroughness to its utmost limit. In his mental make-up there is no place for the superficial, while his powers of memory are remarkable. He is equally at home in all the departments of his profession, though perhaps he has acquired greater reputation in *nisi prius* and criminal cases, owing to his high powers as an advocate. There are few tongues more persuasive or defiant, as the one method or the other best suits the necessities of the particular forensic emergency, while his fiery oratory has often been the lever to hold a bad case out of court. He accepts without questioning the ethics of the profession and in its practice knows no trace of casuistry. With the essential merit of the case he has nothing to do—that is the province of court and jury—but through inflexible loyalty to his client, by all the blandishments of oratory and forensic art, he brings these stern impaires to view the evidence and law applicable thereto favorably to his client's demand or need, as it might be. He has been remarkably successful. In chancery the same energy, tact and learning have secured no less success, and though never the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

COL. O. C. KING

[illegible]

COL. O. C. KING [illegible]

married [illegible] Samuel W. [illegible], Tennessee [illegible] W. [illegible] Virginia [illegible] Mary [illegible] W. W. [illegible] Montgomery [illegible] Lemuel King [illegible] Stonewall Jackson [illegible] Margaret Virginia [illegible] W. D. [illegible] Theodore [illegible] Hugh Collins King and [illegible] King.

Col. King was married at [illegible], Tennessee, August 17, 1870, Miss [illegible] Rutledge, [illegible] 1841, the daughter of Robert C. Rutledge, and [illegible] Her father [illegible] Robert Rutledge [illegible] of a Virginia family [illegible] George Rutledge, who [illegible] of East Tennessee. Her mother was Sallie [illegible] of Campbell [illegible] Her brother and Col. King's [illegible] Mrs. King was [illegible] at Blountville [illegible] Richard [illegible] Rutledge, Robert [illegible] John [illegible] Montgomery. [illegible]

Col. King [illegible] he is modest and unpretending almost to a fault.

HON. PETER TURNEY.

BY [illegible].

A BIOGRAPHICAL sketch [illegible] the highest order of [illegible] and [illegible] integrity, few public men in Tennessee are so well known as the Hon. Peter Turney, of Winchester, now one of the Supreme judges of the State. [illegible] ability as well as [illegible] character [illegible].

James Peter Turney was born in Jasper, Marion county, Tennessee, September 22, 1827, and is the son of Hon. Hopkins L. Turney, one of Tennessee's most distinguished [illegible]. Peter Turney received his [illegible] education at Winchester, Tennessee, [illegible] United States senator from Tennessee [illegible]. He [illegible] married [illegible] Miss [illegible] Winchester, [illegible] September 22, 1848, [illegible] Hon. Andrew J. Marchbanks and Hon. [illegible] than [illegible] of the Supreme court. After admission to the Winchester bar he practiced with his father until his father's death, August 1, 1857. He then formed a partnership with his brother, Miller F. Turney, and practiced with him until the breaking out of the war in 1861.

When the war came on, being an ardent southerner and in full sympathy with the secession cause, he entered the Confederate army. He was elected colonel of the First Confederate Tennessee regiment of infantry, and [illegible] of the bloody [illegible] fields of the [illegible] Turney's regiment [illegible] to victory. [illegible] Gen. Robert Hatton. After [illegible] Tennessee brigade, he fought through the Virginia and Maryland campaigns until the Appomattox surrender. He bore a brave and conspicuous part in the battles of Seven Pines, May 31 and June 1, 1862, the second battle at Manassas, Cedar Run, Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg, and numerous other engagements of less note.

At Fredericksburg he was wounded in the mouth by a ball which took away all his upper teeth, two of his [illegible] bones, and [illegible] his tongue, which causes him [illegible] to this day [illegible] makes his articulation a little difficult, but this is only noticeable to those who are aware of the facts. He was also shot in the battles of Seven Pines and Antietam, but not seriously disabled.

He remained colonel of his regiment, but in August, 1864, was assigned to duty in Florida. Later on the same year he was appointed to the command of the [illegible] of Florida, and [illegible] the Confederate forces in a battle on Three Mile creek.

He was recommended by Governor Robert L. Love, A. O. Hill and James J. Anker for promotion but A. O. Turney and President Davis maintained that he was not moved to a higher rank.

Returning to Washington when the war was over without means to get a home and [illegible] he was induced by his brother and partners to remain there until September 1, 1870, when he began on the Supreme bench of Tennessee the position he now holds. He was elected to the Supreme Judgeship in August, 1870, as the nominee of the State Democratic Convention. He received a majority of 20,000 votes and was duly inducted into office.

Though not an active politician, Judge Turney is an ardent Democrat. In 1851 he voted Democratic and for all the electors on the ticket, from Governor down to Congressman George A. Smith district of Nashville. In 1860 he was [illegible] absent on the Breckinridge ticket. In 1861 he was elected a [illegible] to represent Franklin county in the State convention, but the convention adjourned. In 1876 his name was mentioned [illegible] before the Legislature for United States senator to fill the unexpired term of Andrew J. Jackson deceased, but he was defeated by Hon. James E. Bailey.

He became a Mason in 1857. He is also a Knight of Pythias and a Knight of Honor. Both he and his present wife are members of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Judge Turney has been twice married. First at Winchester, July 10, 1851, to Miss Cassandra Garner, daughter of Thomas H. Garner of a North Carolina family, a large farmer in Franklin county, Tennessee, and representative at the [illegible] in the State Legislature several times. He died in 1881, aged eighty-three years. His father, Thomas Garner, was a pioneer settler in that section and [illegible] of the most prosperous, well-to-do men of strong, quick mind, averse to anything but respectability and industry. Mrs. Turney's mother was Ellen Wallace, of Kentucky, [illegible]. She died in 1883, in the south seventy-five. Mrs. Turney died March 28, 1857, at the age of twenty-one, leaving three children: (1) Thomas Turney, died March 3, 1871. (2) Virginia C. Turney. (3) Hortense L. Turney.

Judge Turney's next marriage, which occurred in Marion county, Tennessee, April 27, 1858, was with Miss Hannah I. Graham, also [illegible] in Jackson county, Tennessee, daughter of John Graham, a large farmer, a native of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch descent, one of whose settled in Pennsylvania and in Virginia, and one in North Carolina. Mrs. Turney's mother was Miss Martha Rhodes, of Davidson county, Tennessee, who was a relative of the Rhodeses of Davidson and of the Ridleys of Rutherford county. By this marriage

Fayetteville. Judge Fussell is a good and sociable companion, [illegible] He is [illegible] a [illegible] and [illegible], weighing two hundred and [illegible] pounds. [illegible] His eyes are blue, hair light [illegible]. His [illegible] deliberate. He [illegible] a good joke and [illegible] well his part.

HON. THOMAS McKISSICK JONES.

HON. THOMAS M. JONES, one of the most eminent lawyers in Tennessee, and one of the two surviving Tennessee members of the Confederate Congress, was born in Person county, North Carolina, December 16, 1816, and came when an infant with his father's family to Giles county, Tennessee, where he has ever since resided. He was educated at Wirt Academy, Pulaski, until 1831, when he went to the University of Alabama, where he remained until 1833. From there he went to the University of Virginia, remaining until 1835. Returning to Pulaski, he read law in the office of Flournoy A. Rivers until the summer of 1836.

About this time the Florida war broke out, and he volunteered for service, raised a law company at Pulaski, called the "Hickories," which afterward became Company A of the first regiment of Tennessee mounted men, under Col. Alexander B. Bradford and Lieut.-Col. Terry H. Cahal. Young Jones was made captain of his company, which had among its members a number of young gentlemen who afterward became men of distinction, notably among them being Gen. Neill S. Brown, Supreme Judge Archibald Wright, Hon. Solon E. Rose, Maj. A. F. Goff, Dr. James Moore, J. Nelson Patterson, Daniel A. Wright and others. He fought through the campaign, the principal battles of which were Lost Creek, Wahoo Swamp and the Withlacoochee.

That war over he returned home, obtained license to practice law from Chancellor Bramlett and Judge Stewart, and at once began practice in partnership with John W. Goode. He practiced steadily until the canvass of 1844, when, being appointed elector on the Democratic ticket, he stumped to his county for Polk and Dallas.

In 1845 he was nominated and elected to the Tennessee house of representatives, and served in that body, acting chairman of the committee on the penitentiary and as a member of the judiciary committee. In 1847 he was elected State senator for the counties of Giles and Maury. In 1861 he was elected to the Confederate Congress and served in that body with Messrs. Atkins, Caruthers, Currin, DeWitt and House—all of whose sketches appear elsewhere in this volume. He served till after the fall of Fort Donelson. Having three sons (Calvin, Charles and Thomas) in the Confederate army, two of whom had been taken prisoner at the battle of Fort Donelson, he declined a re-election to Congress, preferring to be with the army. After the fall of Donelson he returned home and remained until the Federal commander of Pulaski took him prisoner and sent him to Nashville to Military Gov. Andrew Johnson, who paroled him on condition that he would not communicate with the Confederate Congress or the Confederate commanders while Pulaski was surrounded by the Federal forces. After their armies had been withdrawn, however, he went south, and although not a soldier, remained with the army till the close of the war.

After the war he resumed his law practice at Pulaski, which he has steadily followed ever since. He has in the meanwhile held several judiciary appointments: first, as judge of the criminal court composed of the counties of Giles, Maury, Williamson and Marshall, a position which he filled ten months in 1872-3; next, as judge of the court of commission, with Judges Hickerson and Garner, which he held over twelve months.

He was then by special appointment of Gov. Marks, made a judge of the Supreme court, was re-appointed by Gov. Hawkins, and again by Gov. Bate. While on the Supreme bench the celebrated case involving millions of dollars, called "the Fee territory case," the State of Tennessee, *ex rel.* James L. Gaines vs. George K. Whitworth, trustee, in which the State, county of Davidson and city of Nashville claimed the right to tax the real estate ceded by the State of North Carolina to the University of Nashville and exempt from taxation for ninety-nine years, came before that tribunal. Judge Jones delivered the opinion of the court that the property was exempt. (See 8 Lea, p. 594). Under that decision the property rapidly improved and gave Nashville a new start in growth and prosperity.

From his earliest manhood Judge Jones has been a Democrat, tried and trusted. In all the local campaigns of his county and district his voice was heard resounding from the hustings, rallying the hosts of Democracy in support of the deathless principles of the party of the people. In 1856, he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Cincinnati that nominated Buchanan. In 1860 he was a delegate to the national

F. M. Jones

convention at Charleston, which adjourned to Baltimore and nominated Breckinridge, and in the Charleston convention he was a member of the committees on credentials and on permanent organization. In 1880, he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Cincinnati, which nominated Gen. Hancock, and he has been a delegate to every State convention held since the war.

In 1870, he was a delegate from Giles county to the State constitutional convention, of which his colleague, Gov. John C. Brown, was president. Judge Jones served on the judiciary committee and advocated the appointment by the governor of the judges of the Supreme court and the chancellors, with a view of keeping the judiciary out of politics, but this the convention overruled. He also favored the insertion of a clause in the constitution forbidding the charge of more than six per cent. interest per annum for money under any circumstances. This also was defeated.

Judge Jones has been a railroad director from 1855 to the present time; was a director in the old Planters Bank eighteen years; director of the National Bank of Pulaski ten or twelve years, and a director of the Columbia, Pulaski and Elkton turnpike company from 1842 to 1855. He has been repeatedly mayor of Pulaski; president of the board of trustees of Giles College from its incorporation till the building was destroyed, and has been for twenty years a vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal church at Pulaski, of which church he is a member.

In 1843, he became a Mason, since which time he has taken all the degrees up to and including that of Knight Templar. The splendid engraving of him accompanying this sketch represents him in his Knight Templar uniform.

Judge Jones first married, in Williamson county, Tennessee, December 25, 1838, Miss Marietta Perkins, a grand-daughter of Col. Nicholas Tate Perkins, and daughter of Dr. Charles Perkins. She was a niece of John Prior Perkins and Constantine Perkins, members of a large family in Williamson county. Her mother, *nee* Harriet Field, was the daughter of Judge Hume Field, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, formerly judge of the superior court in Virginia. She was a cousin of Col. Hume R. Field, of Confederate war fame, as colonel of the first Tennessee regiment.

By this marriage, Judge Jones had nine children: (1). Calvin Jones, born November 1, 1839; graduated from Nashville University; was adjutant of the Thirty-second regiment, Tennessee volunteers—Col. Cook—was captured at Fort Donelson; was taken sick at Fort Warren, but was nursed to health by the Federal Maj. Dimmick and his daughters; returned home, remained a while and rejoined his regiment, but his health being too feeble for active service, after the battle of Chickamauga, in which he took part, he was assigned to post duty at Macon, Georgia. After the war he practiced law at Pulaski, but quit law for farm life. He died in 1872. (2). Charles P. Jones, born November 20, 1842; graduated at the Nashville University; served in the army from 1862 to the surrender, most of the time on the staff of Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson with the rank of lieutenant and captain. He was captured at Petersburg and held prisoner till the war closed. He is now law partner with his father. He married Miss Cora Reid, daughter of Rev. Carson P. Reid, a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and has one child, Cora. (3). Thomas W. Jones, born May 22, 1845; entered the army at sixteen in the Third Tennessee regiment, under Col. John C. Brown; served till the surrender; is now in Colorado in the cattle business, after having practiced law at Pulaski several years. (4). Hume Field Jones, born January 26, 1848; graduated from Giles College; now practicing law at Lewisburg, Tennessee. (5). Harriet Jones, born January 8, 1852; graduated from the Columbia Female Institute; married, in 1871, Hon. Z. W. Ewing, formerly State senator from Giles, Wayne and Lawrence counties; State assessor of railways; visitor to the University of Tennessee, and now chairman of board of education of Pulaski. They have one child, Marietta. (6). Edward S. Jones, born December 29, 1853; graduated at Norwalk, Connecticut; now a professional teacher. He married Miss Anna Bright, daughter of Hon. John M. Bright. They have one child, Mary. (See Judge Bright's sketch elsewhere in this volume). (7). Lucy Anne Jones, born December 25, 1855; graduated at Columbia Female Institute; now wife of James Polk Abernathy, a lawyer at Pulaski, and has two children, Robert Andrew and Thomas Marietta. (8). Lee Walthal Jones, born March, 1857; now connected with the Nashville and Florence railroad. (9). Nicholas Tate Jones, born March 8, 1863; graduated at the Knoxville University, and now a civil engineer on the Nashville and Florence railroad.

The first Mrs. Jones died July 18, 1872. She was a most exemplary Christian woman, a member of the Episcopal church. She was a lady of great firmness and strength of character, of rare intellectual endowments, highly cultured and refined. She shone as a bright light in society and around the fireside. During the war she remained at home and took care of her family, and managed affairs with excellent skill and judgment.

Judge Jones' second marriage occurred at Brownsville, Tennessee, May 9, 1883, to Mrs. Anne G. Wood, an own cousin of his first wife, daughter of Nicholas T. Perkins. Her mother was Lucy P. Turner, daughter of Simon P. Turner, of Raleigh, North Carolina. Mrs. Jones is a graduate of the old Nashville Female Academy. By her first husband, Mr. James Proudfit Wood, a merchant and railroad president, she has one child, Mary, who married J. W. E. Moore, a prominent lawyer of Brownsville, and has three children, Annebel, May and Wood. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Episcopal

church and is a great favorite in society, remarkably kind, much affectionate in her nature, and beloved by the entire community.

Judge Jones' grandfather, Wilson Jones, was born in Brunswick county, Virginia, and was an American officer in the Revolutionary war. The Judge's father, also named Wilson Jones, was likewise a native of Brunswick county, Virginia. He moved to North Carolina, where he married Miss Rebecca McKissick, the Judge's mother, who died in 1826. She was the daughter of Thomas McKissick, who had been a patriot soldier in the Revolution, and was wounded twice. One of his wounds was received at the battle of Brandywine, the ball passing through his chest, entering under the left shoulder and coming out at the right. The old gentleman received a pension until his death, in 1826. The family meanwhile had immigrated to Tennessee, and after the death of his father and mother, Judge Jones lived with his maternal grandparents. The Judge's grandmother, nee Lucy Hudson, was of an English family. She was a member of the Methodist church, and was very strict in raising her grandson. After the death of the grandparents he went to live with his eldest sister, Mrs. Lucy Clack, wife of Spencer Clack, an early settler in Giles county, son of John Clack, author of what is known as the "preference right bill" in the Tennessee Legislature. He lived with this family until he went off to school, as before stated.

Judge Jones had three sisters, Lucy, who married Spencer Clack, Permelia, who married John Walthal, and Susan, who married Gray H. Edwards. He has one brother, Hon. Calvin Jones, now of Somerville, Tennessee, who was educated at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and was chancellor in West Tennessee for eight years. He married a Miss Williamson, of North Carolina.

Before the war Judge Jones' ambition was to be successful as a lawyer, and he was successful, accumulating a very handsome fortune, consisting of eighty odd negroes and nearly one thousand acres of splendid farming land. He never had any great fondness for politics, and when nominated for office, it was for positions wholly unsought and only accepted as a matter of duty. He was, however, strong and decided in his political views, and his friends pressed him forward, notably Thomas Martin, who was one of his stanchest and truest friends. The key to his success is his rule to do honest labor and to charge moderate and reasonable fees for it, hence his large and lucrative practice. Moreover, he has made it a rule never to engage in speculation, but to invest in productive property. He never charged over six per cent. interest for the use of his money, and was never extravagant. He has lost by security debts fifteen thousand dollars since the war. He is noted for his charity to the poor and his liberality toward all men. The hospitality of the Jones family mansion reminds one of the old times, when men kept open house for the stranger as well as their friends, for under that roof tree there is an old-fashioned, *ante bellum* welcome for all.

GEN. MARCUS J. WRIGHT.

MEMPHIS.

THE scion of a sturdy, sterling, and intellectual ancestry, this gentleman has been briefly described as a man "gifted with sound judgment, great executive ability, and a correct literary taste."

Marcus J. Wright was born June 1, 1831, in McNairy county, Tennessee. He was educated at the common schools and at the academy in his native county, and became a fine classical scholar, with a decided penchant for a literary life. He was a hard student, and from his early boyhood manifested the literary bent of his mind. Before the late war he was an able and valued contributor to southern literature, and his essays, sketches, etc., were highly prized in the South.

When he reached his majority he went to Memphis to live, engaged as clerk in a commission house, and afterward spent some time at New Orleans. Returning to Memphis, he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice with Col. Leroy Pope. Soon afterward, however, he was elected, as an old line Whig, clerk of the common law and criminal court of Memphis, which position he held up to the war.

When the war came, he espoused the cause of the South, was elected lieutenant colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty fourth (senior) Tennessee regiment of infantry, April 1, 1861, and went with that regiment into the Confederate service. His promotion was rapid and brilliant for so young a man. On April 29, 1861, he commanded a battalion of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth regiment and the Steuben artillery at Randolph, Tennessee, where he built Fort Wright, named by the command in his honor. He commanded his regiment in the battle of Belmont, November 7, 1861, and was military governor of Columbus, Kentucky, from February 3, 1862, to March 8, 1862. He also commanded his regiment at the battle of Shiloh. From June 10 to September 1, 1862, he was a lieutenant colonel and assistant adjutant general on the staff of Maj.-Gen. B. F. Cheatham, and as such served with gallantry and dis-

tinction at the battle of Perryville. He was commissioned brigadier-general December 13, 1862. He was assigned to the command of Hanson's Kentucky brigade, January 10, 1863, which he relinquished February 1, 1863, to assume command of Donelson's Tennessee brigade, Cheatham's division, to which he was permanently assigned. His brigade was composed of the Eighth, Sixteenth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-eighth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second regiments of Tennessee infantry, Murray's Tennessee battalion of infantry, and W. W. Carnes' battery of light artillery. He led this brigade into action at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and was twice wounded. He commanded the district and post of Atlanta, Georgia, when it was evacuated by the Confederate armies; also commanded the post at Macon, Georgia. From February 3, 1865, to the end of the war, he commanded the district of North Mississippi and West Tennessee, with headquarters at Grenada, Mississippi.

After the war he returned to Memphis, and shortly after was elected sheriff of Shelby county. At the expiration of his term, he removed to Jackson, Tennessee, and went into the newspaper business, and from Jackson to Columbia, Tennessee, where he became the editor of the Columbia *Journal*. Leaving Columbia, he located in St. Louis, but was only there a short while, when, on July 1, 1878, he was appointed by the secretary of war to collect for the use of the government such records of the late war (on the Confederate side) as could be obtained. This is his present occupation, and the fidelity, zeal, and intelligence he has brought to bear upon his work has not only enriched the war annals of the nation, but added many invaluable volumes to the archives of the government which otherwise might never have been secured.

It is said in Washington, where Gen. Wright now resides, that he is the best known man all over the United States now resident at Washington. His home is the Mecca, not only of Tennesseans and Southerners, but of literary people from the North, and especially those seeking information in regard to the war. His wife, formerly Miss Pauline Womack, of Alabama, enters fully into all of his work, and enchants his visitors by her grace as a hostess.

Gen. Wright is identified with the hardy pioneer settlers of McNairy county, whose efforts have not only made that section one of the most prosperous of our State, but whose lives and characters are ornaments of our common country. His mother was twice married, her first husband being Herbert Harwell, by whom she had five children: Richard S. Harwell, of Purdy, Tennessee; Dr. Rufus S. Harwell, of Arkansas; Littleton Harwell, deceased; Amanda, now widow of Burrell B. Adams, of Corinth, Mississippi; and Julia Harwell, deceased. By her second marriage, with Maj. Benjamin Wright, she had three children: Hon. John V. Wright, of Nashville, Tennessee; Mrs. Elizabeth Crump, now dead; and Gen. Marcus J. Wright, subject of this sketch. Gen. Wright's mother was born in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, where she lived for more than thirty years. She was sixty-six years of age at the time of her death. She was one of the Old Dominion's most intelligent and cultured daughters, gifted beyond measure with colloquial powers and pleasantry. She always made her visitors feel the charm of her society. She was devotedly attached to her friends, but she had to feel that the persons numbered as such were worthy, and her discrimination was so clear that she was scarcely ever deceived. It is believed that but few mothers ever had more confidence in the integrity and uprightness of their children, or higher hopes of their eminence and prosperity, and it is pleasing to know she had just cause to be proud of them. In her last sickness she expressed her readiness and preparation for death. She was a queenly woman, whose grace, beauty, and intellectual gifts would have adorned any position, and made her the pride of the circle in which she moved.

Gen. Wright's father, Benjamin Wright, was born at or near Savannah, Georgia, on April 2, 1784. By a second marriage of his mother there were three other children, a son and two daughters. The son was appointed a lieutenant in the United States army by President Madison, soon after the declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain, in June, 1812, and was attached to the Thirty-ninth regiment of infantry, commanded by Col. Williams, of Knoxville. He was very soon thereafter detailed for the recruiting service, in which he was very successful, in the country around Nashville, Gallatin, and Lebanon. About this time he was married to Miss Lewis, of Sumner county, Tennessee, a most amiable and accomplished lady, who died soon after the close of that war. Upon the breaking out of the Creek war, in the fall of 1818, the Thirty-ninth regiment was ordered to reinforce Gen. Jackson, who had fought the Indians in several engagements, with Coffee's brigade and other Tennesseans. They were brought into active service at the battle of the Horseshoe, nearly the whole of Jackson's army at the time being from Tennessee. Lieut. Wright here distinguished himself for gallantry, and received several promotions, reaching eventually to that of a field officer. At the battle of the Horseshoe, Lieut.-Col. Samuel P. Montgomery, of the Thirty-ninth regiment, led the charge on the breastworks, and was killed on the ramparts. He was only a few paces in front of Lieut. Wright, who, seeing his leader fall, cried out, "Avenge your leader," and led the charge. The charge was made in gallant style. Gen. Samuel Houston was a lieutenant in the Thirty-ninth regiment, and was wounded in the arm at this battle by a musket ball.

In 1823, Lieut. Wright, who had now been made a major, was married to Mrs. Martha Ann Harwell, at the residence of Col. Stokely Hays, in Jackson, Tennessee, and from that time until his death resided in Purdy, Mc-

Nairy county. Maj. Wright had two children by his first marriage, Frances Wright, who married Elvis Bracken of Holly Springs, now deceased, and Charles L. B. Wright, who was drowned at Memphis. Maj. Wright volunteered as a private soldier for the Mexican war, and contracted a disease there from which he never recovered. He died in Purdy, January 30, 1860. He was a man of powerful frame, upward of six feet high, straight as an Indian, and as a business man had few equals and no superiors. In his day he was, perhaps, the most popular man in McNairy county, and his popularity with all classes and all parties was due to a personal geniality that never forsook him. It has been said that little children sought his society, and played in trusting fondness at his feet, or "climbed his knees the envied kiss to share." Strong men leaned upon him in hours of adversity, and found an "anchor both sure and steadfast." When the storm came they gathered around his commanding form for protection, as do the beasts of the field 'neath the sheltering oak, when the tempest sweeps the forest and marks its pathway with havoc and destruction. Women, too, were his most ardent admirers, because they knew him to be gallant, truthful, and the soul of honor. No impure word ever soiled his lips, or impure thought ever darkened his counsels. He was a Chesterfield in manners, and belonged to that old school of gentlemen that sprung up immediately subsequent to the Revolutionary period, and of whom it may be truly said, "We shall not look upon their like again." Their devotion to the gentler sex was, perhaps, unsurpassed. He was the embodiment of what the poet calls "social eloquence," and in his conversation there sparkled ever the blaze of wit and flash of bright intelligence. To young men he was especially kind, and they were always his warmest friends and most ardent supporters. Indeed, he exhibited in his daily life a ready sympathy with all classes, and both his right and left hand were devoted to charitable uses. He lived beyond the period allotted by the Psalmist to frail humanity, and at the very threshold of octogenarian manhood, "death touched his tired heart." A polished shaft placed there by filial hands marks the spot where he lies, and on its base, in the chiseled tracery of the sculptor's art, is written in fadeless letters the story of his life. It rises in full view of the small village, and overlooks the little stream whose sunny waves were never brighter than his golden traits of character.

Gen. Marcus J. Wright's half brother, Richard Harwell, was elegant in person and in dress, and had excellent judgment. He followed mercantile pursuits, and was a prosperous man until the ill fortunes of war ruined his business. Rufus Harwell was a physician, and very popular. He was a remarkably handsome man, and showed by his carriage and his conduct that good and true blood coursed his veins.

Hon. John V. Wright, brother of Gen. Wright, and the eldest son of Benjamin and Martha A. Wright, was born at Purdy, June 28, 1828. He was once a candidate for the lower house of the General Assembly of Tennessee, from McNairy county, but was defeated by one vote — the vote of his opponent. He served three terms in the Congress of the United States, from the (then) Seventh district, in which McNairy county is situated. In 1861, he raised the Thirteenth regiment of Tennessee infantry for the Confederate army, and commanded it as colonel at the battle of Belmont, Missouri, where he was wounded. He was soon afterward elected to the Confederate Congress, where he served until the end of the war. He resided for a number of years at Columbia, Tennessee, but is now living at Nashville. He has held the offices of judge of the circuit, criminal, and chancery courts in his judicial district, and has been several times appointed by the governor as special judge of the Supreme court of the State. He was the candidate of the State credit Democracy for governor at the election in 1880, but, by reason of the division in the party, was defeated by Gov. Hawkins. He has a leading practice at the bar of Nashville, and has, to a large extent, the confidence and regard of the people. A full sketch of Judge Wright's life appears elsewhere in this volume.

Elizabeth Wright, the only sister of Gen. Wright, married Dr. Charles C. Crump. She was a lady of great elegance and refinement, who, after a few happy years, passed away. After her death her husband removed to Middle Tennessee. Dr. Crump died at his residence in Spring Hill, Tennessee, August 7, 1882. He left three children by his first marriage: Mrs. Alexander, of Spring Hill; Marcus V. Crump, of Brownsville, Tennessee, and Richard O. Crump, of Milan, Tennessee, and one daughter by his last marriage, Lula Crump.

HON. WILLIAM E. B. JONES.

McMINNVILLE.

ALTHOUGH a Marylander by birth, the subject of this sketch has been so long and so prominently identified with Tennessee affairs, he is quite as much a Tennessean as one "native here and to the manner born." The place of his nativity was Annapolis, Maryland, where, on December 21, 1828, he first saw the light. His father, Maj. Richard Ireland Jones, a major in the United States army of 1812, was a native En-

glishman, born in London, served as a British midshipman, but resigned and came to Maryland when twenty one years old. He was married three times, and died in Maryland in 1841, at the age of seventy-four, when the son was only fifteen years old.

Mr. Jones' mother, *nee* Lucretia J. Ball, was a native of Kentucky, born the daughter of William and Letitia Ball, of a Virginia family. The grandfather, Edwin Ball, moved from Virginia to Kentucky at an early day. Miss Lucretia Ball was teaching school at Fayetteville, Tennessee, when Maj. Richard Jones met her and there they were married, she being his third wife. She died in 1840, leaving five children, only three of whom survive: (1). Ada, now wife of Dr. Amos Hancock, of Overton county, Tennessee. (2). Emma, now wife of James McMillan, of Monroe county, Kentucky. (3). William Edwin Ball Jones, subject of this sketch.

W. E. B. Jones, was educated at St. John's college, Annapolis, Maryland, but he received all of his schooling before the age of fifteen. At about the age of seventeen, he entered the clerk's office of Bracken county, Kentucky, as a deputy clerk, where he remained six months, meantime reading law. Continuing his law studies a year or more after this, he was licensed to practice by Judges Crenshaw and Tompkins, at Glasgow, Kentucky. He began practice at Livingston, Overton county, Tennessee, in September, 1848, and practiced there with considerable success up to the time of the war.

In 1861, he entered the Confederate army, joined Bledsoe's cavalry company, and remained in that company until the latter part of the year, when he was mustered out of service, his time of enlistment having expired. After the war he moved to McMinnville, Tennessee, where he has practiced law ever since, in partnership, two or three years, with W. J. Clift; three years with W. V. Whitson, and ten years with T. C. Lind, his present partner.

A Jeffersonian Democrat in politics, Mr. Jones has never deviated from the principles of that party. In 1860, he was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions at Charleston and Baltimore, at Charleston voting for Johnson, and at Baltimore for Douglas.

He was mayor of Livingston one year, and in 1859-60, represented Overton county in the lower house of the Tennessee Legislature, serving on the judiciary and banking committees.

He belongs to no secret society and to no church, though formerly a member of the Christian church, the doctrines of which he still believes.

Mr. Jones first married in Fentress county, Tennessee, December 29, 1850, Miss Vestina Bledsoe, daughter of William Bledsoe. Her mother was, originally, Miss Elizabeth Trosper, of a Kentucky family. Her brothers, Willis S. and Robert H. Bledsoe, were both gallant Confederate officers, the former a major and the latter a captain, in Col. Baxter Smith's Fourth Confederate cavalry regiment. Mrs. Jones was of the same family as the Anthony Bledsoe family, of Sumner county, Tennessee. By his marriage with Miss Bledsoe, Mr. Jones has five children: (1). Emma Jones, educated at Nazareth Academy, Bardstown, Kentucky. (2). Laura J. Jones, educated at the Cumberland Female College, McMinnville. (3). William B. Jones, born February 18, 1857; educated at the East Tennessee University; married Miss Allie, in Dallas, county, Texas, where he now resides. They have one child, Alice Bell. (4). Mary Lucretia Jones, educated at the Cumberland Female College, McMinnville. (5). Minnie Lee Jones, educated at the same school. The first Mrs. Jones, died February 13, 1867, at the age thirty-two; a member of the Christian church.

Mr. Jones' second marriage, which took place in Van Buren county, Tennessee, March 29, 1870, was with Miss Ann L. Page, daughter of Dr. John S. Page. Her mother was Miss Louise Turner. By this marriage, Mr. Jones has four children. (1). Richard Edwin Jones, born April 29, 1872. (2). Idalia Ermine Jones, born February 1, 1875. (3). Annie May Jones, born May 22, 1878. (4). John Meredith Jones, born February 26, 1882.

Mr. Jones has had the experience of beginning life on nothing twice, first when a youth of nineteen, and next after the war. He is now in independent circumstances, owns two valuable farms, and has an interest in two others, besides valuable real estate in McMinnville. He is also a director in the National Bank at McMinnville. He has always made it a rule to be in his office ready for business, and to be prompt and attentive, and has the reputation of being a hard student. He is a man of strong will, and a man of individuality. In manners, he is plain and unassuming, and in address, deliberate and positive. Integrity of character and fixedness of purpose are the factors of his prosperity.

COL. LEONIDAS TROUSDALE.

COL. TROUSDALE was born in Robertson county, Tennessee, February 12, 1823, at his father's farm, near Springfield, the county seat. When he was three years old his father moved to Jackson, in Madison county, of the same State, then a pioneer district, receiving its first generation of white settlers. At the age of seven he commenced attending such schools as were accessible in that half reclaimed country, and at nine commenced the study of Latin. His principal instructor was Samuel McClanahan, a graduate of the South Carolina College, at Columbia, South Carolina. With this gentleman he studied for six successive years, when his teacher was called to the bar, and abandoned the scholastic profession. He very early developed a taste for literary composition, having edited a weekly paper at thirteen, which was circulated among his school-fellows in manuscript. At sixteen he started another journal, also circulated in manuscript. At the age of twelve he returned to his birth-place, Springfield, and attended school at Liberty Academy for two years, under a good classical scholar. In 1837, at the age of fourteen, he entered the University of Nashville, Dr. Philip Lindsley, president. Among his contemporaries there were J. Berrien Lindsley, "Nicaragua" Walker, William T. Haskell (the well known orator), John M. Lea (afterward judge of the chancery court and mayor of Nashville), Gov. Runnells, of Texas, and Hardy M. Burton, a distinguished lawyer. In the fall of 1839, he entered the East Tennessee University, of which Joseph Estabrook was president, and here he graduated as A. B., in 1841.

Soon after graduation, he emigrated to Carroll county, Mississippi, where he taught school for two years and a half, when he was appointed deputy clerk of the chancery court. In this capacity, however, he served only a few months, when, the war with Mexico having broken out, he enlisted as a volunteer in the First Mississippi regiment, whose colonel was the since renowned Jefferson Davis. The regiment first served under Gen. Taylor, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, where, as always happens with newly recruited soldiers, the troops were almost decimated by diarrhœa. The First Mississippi formed part of Gen. John A. Quitman's brigade, which also included the First Tennessee regiment, Col. Campbell: the division commander was Gen. William O. Butler. While in this command he participated in the storming of Monterey, with its successions of sanguinary street fights, and then, after Ampudia had capitulated and marched out of the city, the regiment was ordered to join Scott's army at Vera Cruz. It had, however, only marched as far as Victoria, when it was ordered back to Vera Nueva, and found itself again under Taylor's command, at the battle of Buena Vista, where four thousand five hundred Americans routed twenty three thousand Mexicans, under Santa Anna. At this battle the First Mississippi regiment had at one time a very important position, the whole event of the engagement turning upon its maintaining its part against very disproportionate numbers. After this battle he was elected second lieutenant of his company. At the close of the war he returned to the United States, and was mustered out of the service at New Orleans, where he landed.

In the fall of 1847, he commenced editing a paper called the *Weekly Democrat*, at Carrollton, Mississippi, which he continued till, in the winter of 1849-50, he was elected assistant clerk of the Mississippi senate, and at the adjournment of that body he returned to his native State.

He now took up his residence in Gallatin, where, for a few months, he edited a Democratic paper called the *Tenth Legion*. Moving from thence to Little Rock, Arkansas, he was for twelve months editor of the *Gazette and Democrat*.

After gaining experience and self confidence, with some reputation, by these fugitive efforts, he moved to Memphis, and there purchased an interest in the Memphis *Appeal*, of which he was co-editor for eight years. In 1860, occurred the great division in the Democratic party, which lost it its power for a quarter of a century, and, together with a parallel split in the Whig party, brought on the civil war. The conflicting claims of Breckinridge and Douglas to the presidential nomination occasioned this division, and also a division between the proprietors of the *Appeal*, and this necessitated the resignation by him of the editorship. At this time the successive deaths of Poindexter and Eastman, of the Nashville *Union and American*, had necessitated an addition to the editorial staff of that paper, and he sold out his interest in the *Appeal* and transferred his services to the other paper, where he had for his colleagues those well-known journalists, John C. Burch, F. C. Dunnington, J. O. Griffith and Thomas S. Marr. The fall of Fort Donelson, in February, 1862, and the consequent occupation of Nashville by the Federal forces, suspended the publication of the paper for some years.

He was now appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Isham G. Harris, and, after the transaction of a multiplicity of military business in that capacity, was promoted adjutant general of brigade on the staff of Gen. Marcus J. Wright and John C. Carter, taking an active part in the Chickamauga campaign of 1863, including the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. His health and strength being much impaired by the fatigues and privations of this trying campaign, he now tendered his resignation, which was accepted by President Davis.

He did not long continue idle, however. The Chat-

tanooga *Rebel* was now entrusted to his editorial care. This little journal was one of the most remarkable products of the civil war. Its originator and proprietor was Franc. M. Paul, formerly one of the editors of the Memphis *Bulletin*. Among its editors or contributors were Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Albert Roberts, of the Nashville *American*, Charles Faxon, of the Clarksville *Jeffersonian* (now dead), Leon. Trousdale and others, whose names are well known as writers. It was started by Mr. Paul, at Chattanooga, in 1862, but though it bore the same name throughout, it was published at many different southern towns, migrating from one to another, according to the fluctuations of the war. It remained at Chattanooga till the advance of Rosenerans' army and the bombardment by Wilder's battery made that place a little too hot for typographical proceedings, when it was established at Marietta, Georgia, and after several more removals its publication was finally and forcibly suspended by Gen. Wilson, of the Federal army, at Selma, Alabama, during the celebrated raid he made through that section, just previous to the close of the war. Wilson seemed to have had a special spite against this particular journal, and gave orders, just previous to the evacuation of Selma by his troops, for the burning of a large and valuable building in which the paper was printed. The building was the property of minors, and through the most earnest efforts of their representatives the Federal commander was induced to modify his order so as to spare the building, but directed that the printing material of the *Rebel* office should be effectually wiped out, which order was strictly carried out. Everything that could be destroyed by fire was consumed in the street in front of the office, while the presses, imposing stones and other fixtures that could not be burned were broken into fragments with sledge hammers and axes. In the conflagration were destroyed three complete files of the paper, which contained much matter bearing upon the history of the war in the department in which it had been published that cannot be replaced. The best thoughts and raciest paragraphs ever penned by the able and brilliant writers who filled its columns for three years, perished in that bonfire at Selma; for these same gentlemen, we doubt not, will sustain us in the assertion that they never did better work with their pens than that performed under the inspiration of the stirring times of those years of civil strife.

At the close of the war, Col. Trousdale returned to Memphis and commenced the publication of the Memphis *Commercial*, his colleagues being John M. Keating, John Heart, Rolfe S. Saunders and Capt. W. W. Carnes. The office of this paper, with all its material, was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1867, when he became associated with Albert Pike in the editorial conduct of the Memphis *Appeal*, remaining there one year.

It was as a journalist, especially as a leading political writer for the daily press, that Col. Trousdale exhibited his abilities to the best advantage, for in that field he was more at home than in any other. Gifted with a natural aptitude for the profession, and trained in its duties from his earliest youth, he spent the best years of his life on the editorial tripod, and achieved a reputation in that field of labor of which any man might be proud. His editorial career was passed prior to the present era of sensational journalism, but covered a period when the newspaper was, perhaps, more potent in moulding public opinion than it is even in the present day of mammoth sheets, pictorial illustrations and a vaster range of subjects, not to mention the increased facilities afforded for the gathering and dissemination of news from every quarter of the world. His style as a writer is clear, perspicuous and direct, and no one was ever at a loss for the meaning of his sentences, or the drift of his logic. In the discussion of public questions in the days of his literary prime, none of his contemporaries brought to bear on a subject more correct information, deeper thought or sounder logic. Though wielding a trenchant pen, it never shed gall or bitterness in party strife, nor traced a line of personal abuse or villification. The elevated tone of his writings, his strict regard for all the courtesies of the profession, his *esprit de corps*, no less than his ability as an editor, secured the highest consideration and regard of his brethren of the press, and the esteem and confidence of the public.

In 1869, he was elected secretary of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, to which office he was twice re-elected, being at the same time secretary of the Memphis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, which positions he held for four years. Then he became bookkeeper in the county trustee's office, and held that position till he was appointed, in 1875, by Gov. Porter, State superintendent of public instruction. This office he held for six years, being successively reappointed by Gov. Porter, in 1877, and by Gov. Marks, in 1879.

During this period his labors were unflagging. The present prosperity and popularity of the public school system are due to those labors. Capt. Thomas H. Paine, his successor, pays the following high tribute to his efforts in behalf of popular education: "To Col. Trousdale more than any other man, are the people of Tennessee indebted for the progress, general development, and present condition of our public school system. Having been State superintendent for six years, he has given the subject much thought, and each term of his service has been characterized by a wise and conservative management of the affairs connected with the work entrusted to his care."

The six years of Col. Trousdale's administration as State superintendent of public instruction, were years of growth and development. During this period, the public school system became rooted in the confidence

means slender, he spared no expense in the education of his children. A delicate constitution and extreme youth prevented him from participating in Jackson's military exploits. He died at Nashville, in 1878, at the age of eighty-five. His father (grandfather of Leonidas Trousdale) was a Revolutionary soldier of the North Carolina line. He settled, about the close of the last century, in Sumner county, Tennessee, on the spot where now stands the northern part of the town of Gallatin, Tennessee. His father (great-grandfather of Leonidas), was a Scotch Irishman, who migrated from the north of Ireland to Pennsylvania, and thence to North Carolina. Relatives of the same name may still be found in Ireland.

The mother of Col. Trousdale was born near Petersburg, Virginia, daughter of James and Martha Hicks. She died before her children were grown.

His paternal grandmother was Miss Dobbins, of North Carolina, a relative of Hon. James C. Dobbins, who was secretary of the navy under Mr. Pierce.

His uncle, William Trousdale, was a lawyer in good practice, a soldier in both the Indian and Federal wars of Jackson, and colonel of the Fourteenth United States infantry in the Mexican war. He was wounded at the battle of Chapultepec. Both as a soldier and as a civilian, he was recognized as a man of tried courage and unimpeachable honor. In 1850, he was elected governor of Tennessee. A son of Gov. Trousdale, Julius A. Trousdale, of Gallatin, Tennessee, served under Gen. Bate in the late war, and has been twice elected to the house of representatives and once to the senate of Tennessee. Another son of Gov. Trousdale, the eldest, Charles W. Trousdale, served under Forrest in the late war, and lost a leg at Chickamauga. He resides now at Gallatin, Tennessee. Judge John V. Wright and Gen. Marcus J. Wright are also cousins of Col. Trousdale, on the maternal side. Memoirs of these gentlemen are given in this volume.

Col. Trousdale married, December 21, 1853, Virginia Frances, daughter of Levi and Martha Joy, of Bolivar, Tennessee, by which marriage he has five children: (1). Lula, a kindergartener at Dyersburg, Tennessee. She studied that system of education at Worthington, Ohio, and is very successful in imparting it in practice. (2). Jennie Joy. (3). Susie, died in infancy. (4). Leon, jr. (5). Levi Joy.

Col. Trousdale attributes his success in life to having striven to do whatever he did well, working systematically and persistently; and, by no means least, to the inspiring enthusiasm, sympathy and assistance of his wife.

He is a Mason of the seventh degree, a member of the Episcopal church, and a conscientious believer in its doctrines; he considers it his highest privilege in life to enjoy a fixed religious faith.

The testimony of all who have been associated with him is, as is expressed by a friend: "He is one of those noble, warm-hearted men, whom it is rare to meet with; a man of unbending integrity, and generous, even to a fault." All concur in placing implicit confidence in his integrity, and in expressing the warmest regard for his social qualities. Especially is the kindliness and urbanity of his disposition manifested toward those who go to his office for information or advice. With an unwearied patience he listens to the most prolix and tedious, as well as the intelligent and considerate, and no expression of impatience or irritation ever clouds his countenance, but the information is always reliable and the advice sound and wise, and given with a cheerful courtesy which makes it doubly acceptable. To have business with Leonidas Trousdale is to be sure of a pleasant interview and profitable counsel.

JAMES MERRILL SAFFORD, A. M., M. D., PH. D.

NASHVILLE.

PROF. SAFFORD was born August 13th, 1822, in Putnam (now a part of Zanesville), Muskingum county, Ohio. His parents were Harry Safford and Patience Van Horn, the former the son of Dr. Jonas Safford, who was a distinguished physician in Galliopolis, Ohio, the latter a daughter of Gen. Isaac Van Horn, one of the first settlers of Ohio, and an officer in the Revolutionary war. In 1840 he entered the Ohio University, at Athens, when, under the presidency of Dr. William H. McGuffey (afterwards professor of moral and mental science in the University of Virginia), that institution was in its most prosperous condition. From this university he received the degrees of both Bachelor and Master of Arts. In 1846, he entered Yale College, mostly for the purpose of studying chemistry, natural history and geology. His studies there were pursued with success. During vacations he worked in the field, and traveled much on foot over a large part of the New England States and New York. Some years afterward he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, from Yale College. Before leaving the latter college, two professorships were tendered him: one, the chair of mathematics, in the Ohio University, the other, that of chemistry, natural history and geology, in Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee. He accepted the latter, and entered upon his duties at Leba-

J. Geo Harris.

wide circle of her friends she is frequently spoken of as "a famous housekeeper." She is very fond of literature, music and society, and especially of good company at her own home. Affectionate and kind, noted for charity, she is both a model wife and mother, friend and neighbor.

While Prof. Safford was yet a student at Yale College, his instructor, the celebrated Prof. Silliman, received a letter from Dr. Anderson, president of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, requesting him to recommend some young man qualified to fill the chair of chemistry, natural history and geology, who might be induced to come to Tennessee. In the meantime Prof. Safford had received notice of his election to the chair of mathematics in the Ohio University, at Athens. Prof. Silliman advised him to prefer the call to Tennessee, and there pursue, in a newer field, his favorite geological studies. To this advice Tennessee is indebted for the possession of one of the foremost scientists of the country, and the interests of the State have been benefited by his intelligent labors beyond calculation. From early boyhood, he was fond of books and mechanical inventions, but his studies of chemistry and geology in college gave the final turn to his mind, and with the zeal of an enthusiast he has devoted his busy life to that which his eminent fitness seems to have foreordained him. As a teacher of geology, he found the geological maps in use in the State very meager and defective, and he soon made a geological map of his own of Middle Tennessee, and, at the urgent solicitation of his friends, applied for and obtained the position of State geologist.

Prof. Safford is a man of great energy and vital force; is determined, and possessed of strong will power and perseverance, yet he is modest and retiring, loves study, but is not without ambition. Physically, he is of medium height, stout build, weighs one hundred and sixty pounds; has hazel eyes, silver gray hair and beard, and is the picture of health. His expression is a combination of gravity, severity and contentment.

J. GEORGE HARRIS.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

J. GEORGE HARRIS, a gentleman who first distinguished himself in Tennessee as the brilliant political editor of the old Nashville *Union*, the organ, while in his hands, of Gen. Andrew Jackson and President James K. Polk, and who is now living, a retired pay director of the United States navy, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Dr. Van S. Lindsley, at Nashville, was born at Groton, Connecticut, a town of Revolutionary historic memories, which Mr. Harris was chiefly instrumental in reviving by a centennial celebration, in 1881, of the battle of Groton Heights, fought September 6, 1771, in which no less than eleven of his ancestors, of the Avery family, were killed and as many wounded. Eight successive generations, moreover, of the Averys lie in the same graveyard, at Pequonnock, a village in the town of Groton.

Up to the time of his mother's death, February 2, 1881, at the great age of ninety-two, Mr. Harris was in the habit of spending part of his time every year at his summer home, at Groton, opposite New London, at the mouth of the Thames. It was on the occasion of his summer visit there, in 1879, that he determined to get up the centennial celebration of the traitor Arnold's assault on the place. A committee was appointed, of which he was made president, and after two years' of preparation—the government contributing ten and the State three thousand dollars—success crowned their efforts with the presence of one hundred thousand people, including the attendance of a large fleet of United States men-of-war, of all the military of Connecticut, with the governor and staff at the head, of Gen. Sherman and his staff of the United States army, of the chief justice of the United States, and numerous other dignitaries. During the celebration a sham fight occurred, in imitation of the massacre, which engaged all the militia and volunteer corps from abroad, and an attack by the ships from the river gave *eclat* to the scene as one of national importance. There were certain features of the original battle that rendered it peculiarly local. It was fought on Groton soil, and three-fourths of its victims were well-known citizens of the town. Its forty widows in this one town, and the weeping of so many families for the loss of fathers and sons, some falling side by side, made it ever memorable and sorrowful. But the losses in New London, and the desolate homes in other towns, made the calamity more wide-spread. The celebration was distinguished by a parade of Connecticut Knights Templar, by speeches from Gen. Sherman, Gen. Hawley, J. T. Wait, Edward Everett Hale, Dr. Bacon, and the presence of Col. J. W. Barlow, of the United States army, as chief marshal. But to no other man there was that occasion so significant and grateful as to Mr. Harris, whose ancestors, the Averys, were among the earliest settlers of the place. There has been published a large quarto volume on the battle of Groton Heights, containing an account of the centennial celebration; and of the speeches made on the occasion no one surpasses the address of welcome delivered by Mr. Harris, as president of the committee, as follows:

"*Ladies and Gentlemen:* In behalf of the committee

1839, he came to Nashville, and in the month of February following established the Nashville *Union*. The editor of a newspaper in those days was supposed to aim at statesmanship, rather than writing merely as a business profession. The *Union* soon came to be recognized as the leading organ of Gen. Jackson and James K. Polk, and its influence under the management and editorship of Mr. Harris was as extensive in the southwest as that of the Richmond *Enquirer* on the shores of the Atlantic.

His brief editorial career in Tennessee was the turning point in the fortunes of the Democratic party in the State. In 1835 Gen. Jackson had refused to express a preference for a presidential candidate, choosing to abide the decision of the national convention. But the Whig leaders of the State—Bell, Burke, Peyton, Jarnigan, Foster, Fogg, Hall, Barrow, Zollicoffer, and the leading newspapers of the State, persisted in pushing the claims of Hugh L. White, and the electoral vote of the State was cast for him. The only paper that opposed White was the McMinnville *Gazette*, whose editor, Ford, Mr. Harris used to compliment as "among the faithless faithful only he." On the 11th of March, 1839, Mr. Polk left the speaker's chair at Washington and took the stump for governor against the incumbent, Newton Cannon. Mr. Harris had preceded him about three months, and espoused the cause of the future governor, who acknowledged that his triumph was more largely due to Mr. Harris than to any other one of his friends.

The success that crowned the indefatigable labors of young Harris was due, in a great measure, to the constant counsel and advice of Gen. Jackson, then in retirement, who was accustomed to send for him and have him often at the Hermitage, giving him the cue to national and state affairs of the day. Indeed he at one time strongly recommended Mr. Harris to President Tyler as our minister to Brazil, that our too long delayed claims against that government for spoliations on our commerce in the river La Plata might be promptly settled. Their confidential and cordial relations continued up to the time of the veteran's death, after which, as making record of his gratitude, Mr. Harris delivered Tennessee's eulogy of him at Charlotte, which [illegible]

[illegible] the Democratic State [illegible] was [illegible] Mr. Harris [illegible] Mr. Montgomery [illegible].

[illegible] At the time in which [illegible] thought [illegible] Mr. Harris [illegible] The [illegible] Union [illegible] United States Bank [illegible] The [illegible] was the [illegible] to the State. [illegible] Armstrong [illegible] in 1837 [illegible] In 1839 Mr. Polk [illegible] elected [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Mr. [illegible] out of the United States [illegible] in his [illegible] was the [illegible] of Mr. Harris [illegible] political [illegible] paper of the State.

Mr. Harris married at Nashville, Tennessee, May 5, 1842, Miss Lucinda McGavock, daughter of James McGavock, and granddaughter of David McGavock, of Virginia, who settled at Nashville in 1785-86. Mrs. Harris was born February 18, 1817, and died June 23, 1847. She was educated in the Nashville Female Academy, under Dr. Lapsley, and was a [illegible] superior woman of intelligence and [illegible] and [illegible] of person. The McGavocks are a numerous and prominent family in Davidson and Williamson counties, Tennessee, and [illegible] for being of sterling character, first class business men and farmers, and fine judges of land, [illegible] among their many excellent [illegible] housekeepers, and for their [illegible] and [illegible] hospitality. By his marriage with Miss McGavock Mr. [illegible]

The Rev. Robert Gray, of Gallatin, Tennessee, has prepared for publication the genealogy of the McGavock family of Davidson county, entitled "James McGavock and his Descendants," from which it appears that the James here referred to was a grandson of the first James, and son of David McGavock, one of the first settlers of Nashville. We are permitted to make the following extract from the very valuable manuscript: "James McGavock, grandson of the first James, and grandson of David McGavock and Elizabeth (nee McDowell), was born in Virginia, March [illegible], 1[illegible], and died near Nashville, January [illegible], 1841. He married Mary Kent, May 12, 1812. Mrs. McGavock, who was a daughter of Col. Joseph Kent, and Margaret (nee McGavock), the [illegible] daughter of the first James McGavock, was born December 2[illegible], 17[illegible], and died April [illegible], 182[illegible]. Their [illegible] of a quarter section of land, a part of which is now within the limits of East Nashville, where they had children, as follows: 1. Margaret

K. McGavock [illegible] 2. [illegible] Mary [illegible] McGavock [illegible] Lucinda McGavock [illegible] Harris [illegible] James K. McGavock [illegible] Tennessee.

HON. JAMES FENTRESS.

[illegible]

THE Fentress family as far back as the [illegible] is traceable appears to have ever been, as now, a family of strongly marked characteristics. It is accepted as an early fact in the family history that the great great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, being the son of an English squire, was the accepted [illegible] of the daughter of aristocratic English parents who resolutely refused their consent to the marriage. The young couple contrived to make their way to Gretna Green, and were married in defiance of parental opposition. The groom, with characteristic pride, refused to claim, nor would he consent that his wife should claim any part of the estate which was hers in her own right. Actuated by a like motive, his descendants refrained from asserting any claim to the inheritance.

James Fentress, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a conspicuous and influential man in Tennessee, in his day, as the annals of the State abundantly testify. He was speaker of the house of representatives for nineteen years, an occupancy of that chair that has no parallel in our State history.

David Fentress, the father, was a native of Robertson county, though the better part of his life was spent in Hardeman county. He was a lawyer of fine ability and practiced his profession at Bolivar and in the neighboring courts for twenty-five years with brilliant success. At one time he represented his county (Hardeman) in the Legislature. He was a man of marked literary taste and extensive reading. He was regarded as the best read man in his section, and was invariably appealed to as an authority in all controversies of a literary or historical character. Like Carlyle, he had an irrepressible contempt for shams, and this characteristic imparted a satirical tone to his utterances that was not conducive to personal popularity, though he was universally regarded as the oldest man in his county, and thoroughly honest in all his dealings. He was a man of very strong individuality. He died in 1856, at the age of fifty-six.

Matilda Fentress, the mother, was the daughter of David Wendell, a noted merchant of Murfreesborough, and a man of great moral and Christian influence. She was educated at the Moravian school in Salem, North Carolina. As illustrating the changes that have taken place in the methods of travel since that day, it may be mentioned that she returned home from Salem on horseback, in company with her father, he was of Philadelphia, he taking that city in the [illegible] for the purchase of goods. She first married Evander McIvor of Rutherford county. He dying, she subsequently became the wife of David Fentress, and the mother of five children. Dr. David W. Fentress, now living in [illegible] Sam Sohn Tennessee [illegible] James the [illegible] in Bolivar, Kentucky, [illegible] Hill [illegible] Memphis, Tennessee [illegible] mother [illegible] James. Of her five children [illegible] five [illegible] among her children [illegible] Presbyterian [illegible] Dr. Lunsford P. Yandell [illegible] Kentucky. [illegible] Lunsford P. and David W. Yandell are well known [illegible] David W. was surgeon general of the Texas Magazine department of the Confederate [illegible] Lunsford P. Yandell was surgeon of the Fourth Tennessee regiment (Col. Neely). His brother, Dr. James F. and Robert S. Wendell are well known [illegible] of Murfreesborough.

Judge Fentress was born July 27, 1837, at Murfreesborough, while his mother was [illegible] parents. He grew up at Bolivar [illegible] early instruction which [illegible] was completed [illegible] 1856-7. He [illegible] uncle John R. Fentress of Bolivar [illegible] to practice by Judge Hamilton and Reed in 1859. He pursued his profession in Bolivar [illegible] for the Confederate [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] Hardeman county. The [illegible] May 11, 1861. Capt. Neely was [illegible] nel of the regiment and Lieut. Fentress [illegible] tain of the company. The [illegible] at Germantown and [illegible] Randolph it moved to Fort Pillow [illegible] Mississippi under Gen. Pillow. [illegible] Hickman, Kentucky [illegible] that State. [illegible] Number [illegible] service was [illegible]

the Fred Walling, however, he construed the message [illegible] to the South Tennessee country [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the war.

[illegible] Judge Fentress settled in [illegible] and [illegible] practice of the law at Bolivar, and [illegible] ability, was rewarded with a [illegible] and steadily growing business. In 1870 he was selected to become a candidate for the constitutional Convention of Tennessee, and he triumphed with [illegible] opposition. Although he was an [illegible] speaker, he took a high stand in that body, discussing the leading questions presented with the ability of a trained statesman. It was in this body that he first displayed that independence of thought and courage of conviction which [illegible] and would have [illegible] character of the man. He [illegible] he believed to be right without [illegible] whether he was in the [illegible] the [illegible].

Returning from the convention he resumed the practice of his profession at Bolivar. The election of [illegible] under the new constitution soon [illegible] him to become a candidate for chancellor of the Tenth chancery division, and was elected, defeating Chancellor John W. Harris, of Somerville, and Chancellor T. C. Muse, of Jackson. Having served two years with much distinction, and to the great satisfaction of the bar and people of the district, he resigned the chancellorship and resumed his profession, which he found much more remunerative than the office he had vacated. In 1876 he was engaged as the chief attorney of the Tennessee receiver of the Mississippi Central railroad, and after the sale of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad and the Mississippi Central railroad, which were afterward consolidated into the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans railroad, he became general solicitor for the consolidated line. This position he held from 1877 to 1882, when the consolidated road was leased for four hundred years to the Illinois Central railroad company. He then became, and is yet, the general solicitor of the Illinois Central and branches, in the States of Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky and Louisiana. He is also general solicitor of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad company, the West and East railroad company, the New Orleans Belt railroad company, and was the first president of the Canton, Aberdeen and Nashville railroad company, of which he is now also general solicitor. These remunerative engagements, involving, as they do, the most delicate, laborious and responsible trusts known to the profession, indicate better than any words can, the great high esteem Judge Fentress is held in by the most careful and [illegible] business men of the country.

Judge Fentress was happily married, at Bolivar, August 21, 1850, to Miss Mary Tate Perkins, daughter of Joseph W. Perkins, formerly a lawyer of Nashville, who was killed in the Mexican war. Her mother was Miss Talbot, of Nashville, a most excellent lady. Mrs. Fentress was educated at Ward's Seminary. Ten children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Fentress: Mary Warren, educated at Miss Baldwin's school at Staunton, Virginia, and afterward studied two years at the celebrated school of Miss Sarah Porter, at Farmington, Connecticut; Matilda, educated in New York city; Annie Perkins, who died in Chicago in 1878, aged twelve years; Thomas, who died in 1883, in Wyoming territory, on his return with his father from San Francisco; James; David; Frank, who died in 1877, aged three years; Wendell, who died in 1879, aged three years; Calvin; Ethel, a daughter.

The daughters, after receiving their education, went with their mother to Europe in care of Miss Meta D. Huger, principal of St. Catharine school, at New Orleans, where they spent the summer and fall of 1882, visiting all the capitals of the continent. Judge Fentress himself visited Europe in 1883 to make a personal study of its civilization and form a satisfactory estimate of its people.

As to religion, Judge Fentress, his wife and family are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he has been an elder. In regard to politics the Fentresses, so far as known, have all been Democrats. The Judge is no exception. He is a decided Democrat, though but little of his time and thought have been devoted to partisan interests. His duties and interests as a lawyer have engrossed his attention for many years. There is not a lawyer in the State who has more exclusively dedicated himself to his profession than he. Nothing has been permitted to divert his mind from the duties he has undertaken, and a most brilliant and gratifying success has been his reward.

Personally, Judge Fentress is most highly esteemed by his immediate fellow citizens. He has never been a seeker after popularity, and what he enjoys is simply the result of an upright life and a strict attention to his own business. In 1850 he became a Master Mason, and afterwards took the Chapter and Council degrees.

Though Judge Fentress resides eight months of the year at No. 207 St. Charles street, New Orleans, he still retains his citizenship in Hardeman county, Tennessee. He clings with affection to his native State.

J R Godwin

JOHN R. GODWIN

THIS eminent merchant, banker and citizen of Nashville was born in Cumberland county, North Carolina, November 14, 1820, and was a son of Jesse and Mary (Rose) Godwin. The father was a native of Virginia and the mother of North Carolina. The paternal grandfather, Jesse Godwin, Sr., was a farmer and planter, who was also a Cotton Spinner and Rock Crusher, and was a Revolutionary soldier. In 1847 the family moved to West Tennessee and settled on a farm in Fayette county, about nine miles from Somerville. Here he worked on the farm and attended the common schools, but received a fair English education at the Rutledge Academy. In 1851 he left home and went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he was employed as a clerk in a dry goods store for about two years. He then went to Holly Springs, Mississippi, and engaged in the same business for a short time. He then returned to Memphis and engaged in the commission business, remaining there until 1857, when he went to Nashville and became a member of the firm of Cockrill, Godwin & Co., wholesale grocers, which position he held until 1861, when the business was closed out on account of the war. He then engaged in the cotton business, which he followed until 1865, when he became a member of the firm of Godwin, Cockrill & Co., bankers and brokers, which firm existed until 1873, when it was succeeded by the present firm of Cockrill, Godwin & Co., bankers and brokers, of which he is the senior member. He has been a director in the Nashville Trust Company since its organization, and is also a director in the Nashville Gas Company. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has been a ruling elder in the church for many years. He was married in 1857 to Miss Mary Cockrill, daughter of Dr. Gideon Cockrill, of Nashville, and to this union have been born seven children, five of whom are living, viz.: Mrs. Mary Godwin Bell, Mrs. Sallie Godwin Bell, Mrs. Lucy Godwin Bell, Mrs. Jessie Godwin Bell and Mrs. Nannie Godwin Bell. Mr. Godwin is a member of the Nashville Club, the Belle Meade Country Club and the Cumberland Club.

have been four children, three of whom are now living: (1) Annie May Godwin, born in Shelby county, Tennessee, August [illegible], 1880, was married to Mr. J. J. Polk, son of Col. Jack Polk, of Bolivar, Tennessee; (2) Lorenzo Russell Godwin, born in Drew county, Arkansas, August 1, 18[illegible], now a student at Vanderbilt University; (3) Robert Allen Godwin, born in Memphis, Tennessee, April 11, 18[illegible]. Their eldest son, John Thomas Godwin, who was born in Drew county, Arkansas, March 1, 18[illegible], died January [illegible], 1885.

Mrs. Godwin was educated under Dr. Joseph [illegible] at Marshall Institute, in Marshall county, Mississippi, graduating there in 18[illegible]. She is a lady of remarkable piety, has been a consistent member of the Methodist church from her childhood, and has always occupied a prominent position among the ladies of her church. Mr. Godwin joined the Methodist church at Monticello, Arkansas, in 1861, and has been an official member from [illegible] up to the present time. He has represented his district as a delegate at annual conferences, and was a delegate to the general conference which met at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1878.

Mr. Godwin's father, Handy Godwin, who died in 18[illegible], was of English descent, and born in North Carolina. His grandfather, Seth Godwin, was a farmer in North Carolina. His mother, who died in 18[illegible], was Miss Mary McQueen, daughter of Hugh and Effie McQueen, natives of Scotland. They came to Cumberland county, North Carolina, after they were married, and he there engaged in farming. Two of Mr. Godwin's uncles, Norman and John McQueen, went to Wetumpka, Alabama, during early Indian times, and became prominent and successful merchants.

Mr. Godwin was raised an old line Whig, but since the war has been a Democrat. While taking a lively interest in political affairs, he has never consented to become a candidate for office, preferring to devote his time and energy to his business.

His principles have been to act with the strictest integrity in all dealings with all men, and to work with untiring energy upon whatever he had to do, believing that honest, hard work is the key to real success. A man is never successful by chance. He has always been very careful about maintaining his credit, and paying his debts dollar for dollar with interest. His temperate [illegible] habits [illegible] in this respect kept up through life the plan which he pursued while in California. He endeavors to be courteous to all men, and as a result has never wanted for true friends in any emergency of his life. Integrity, industry and perseverance form the basis of his success. In founding the new government of Memphis and rescuing the city from the hopeless bankruptcy and ruin which seemed to stare her in the face, Mr. Godwin played an active part. The following account of his connection with those affairs is from Col. George Gantt, of Memphis, who was an active co-worker in the events narrated:

[illegible]

REV. PETER MASON BARTLETT, A.M., D.D.

Bartlett recognized and commended fully, particularly for her strong character and good sense, and was educated in the institution her father taught at, at Jubilee, South Carolina. She received her superb musical education in Georgia, New York, London and Dublin. She is a prominent pianist, gradually trained, and an equal to the South's greatest, with few superiors. By his marriage with Miss Adele D. Bartlett has two children: Mamie Adele Bartlett, born January 20, 1873; William Thomas Bartlett, born September 20, 1876.

Dr. Bartlett's remote ancestor, Percy Bartlett, an officer in the British army, lived near London. His sons, Robert and William Bartlett, came over to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1623. Robert Bartlett, the ancestor of Dr. Bartlett, was a prominent man and held property at Plymouth, where he died. Dr. Bartlett's grandfather, Sylvanus Bartlett, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The father, Isaiah Bartlett, was born in Plympton, Massachusetts, June 12, 1793, went to Connecticut, where he married, and followed as a wagon and carriage maker and farmer. He died July 17, 1867. He was a deacon of the church of general reckoning, and some local prominence.

[illegible]

Dr. Bartlett was brought up on a farm, received hard [illegible] and exacting work, and [illegible] as a boy, [illegible] he is [illegible] ... [illegible] New England [illegible] and [illegible] the United States [illegible] Tennessee [illegible].

REV. THOMAS W. HUMES, S. T. D.

KNOXVILLE.

REV. THOMAS W. HUMES, S. T. D., of Knoxville, is a fine representative Tennessean. He was born in that city, April 22, 1815, and has lived there all of his life. His grandfather Humes was an Irishman. His father, Thomas Humes, who was born in Armagh, Ireland, came when a boy to Pennsylvania to his brother, Samuel, at Lancaster, whose descendants afterward intermarried with the family of Gov. Porter, of Pennsylvania. Very soon thereafter, Thomas Humes came to Tennessee trading. He resided at Morristown several years, moved to Knoxville about 1795, where he lived and died a merchant, in September, 1816, at the age of forty-eight. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and a man universally loved and trusted for his strict probity and kind, benevolent disposition. He was one of the first trustees of Hampden Sidney Academy, at Knoxville, appointed by the Legislature of Tennessee in 1806. For that day he accumulated a respectable fortune by diligence in business.

Dr. Humes' mother was a woman of remarkable character. Her maiden name was Margaret Russell, daughter of John Russell, of Jefferson county, Tennessee. Her brother, Gen. Gilbert Russell, of Mobile, distinguished himself in the war of 1812, was well known in

Washington city, and [illegible]. Her brother, Andrew Russell, of Abingdon, Virginia, was widely known and held [illegible] in the State. Her only sister [illegible] married [illegible] of [illegible], Virginia. Another of her brothers, John Russell, was [illegible] in the [illegible] of Canada in the war of 1812 in the battle of [illegible] and Chippewa.

Dr. Humes' paternal aunt, Sarah, married Mr. Hume Martin, a merchant of [illegible]. Dr. Humes' maternal aunt, Rebecca, married James Cowan, a merchant, Knoxville, as early as the [illegible], and [illegible] Hon. [illegible] Gov. Blount, territorial governor of Tennessee, and [illegible] a [illegible] and [illegible].

Dr. Humes' mother died at Knoxville in 1851, her [illegible] the wisdom of [illegible] children. She was married three times, first to James Cowan, by whom she had one child, Margaret (wife of John [illegible], Abingdon, Virginia), James [illegible]; Mary [illegible] Humes. She was married Thomas Humes, to whom she bore eight children: John N. [illegible], Abingdon, Virginia; Gen. W. Y. C. Humes, [illegible].

lished in pamphlet form. He has been one of the most constant activity.

Dr. Humes married first at Knoxville, December 1, 1831, Cornelia Williams, daughter of Littlebird Williams and Mary (nee Copeland), of Rocky Springs, Grainger county, Tennessee. His first wife died in 1847, at the age of thirty years, leaving him three children, of whom one, Andrew Russell Humes, survives.

Dr. Humes next married, at Knoxville, April 12, 1849, Anna B. Williams, daughter of William Williams, of New Hartford, Connecticut, a lawyer and member of the Connecticut Legislature, sister of Rev. Robert G. Williams, then principal of Knoxville Female Seminary. She died May 30, 1879. By this marriage, Dr. Humes had five children, three of whom died in infancy. Two daughters survive.

Dr. Humes's usefulness in life has come from singleness of purpose, trust in God's grace, and loving obedience to His Son, and doing good to his fellow men, without regard to their condition or their relations to himself personally, and by sustained earnestness or enthusiasm. He is largely indebted to his mother for her training of

[illegible]

In 1861 he was appointed by the Governor [illegible] to the relief of suffering people. In this position he was associated with Judge John Baxter, Judge T. A. R. Nelson, Hon. O. P. Temple, William Brownlow, Judge [illegible] and others. The money, distributed, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, [illegible]

He [illegible] until [illegible] but he has [illegible] he [illegible] responsibly [illegible] in [illegible]

HON. JOHN F. HOUSE.

[illegible]

A VOLUME, purporting to be composed of biographical sketches of prominent citizens of Tennessee, would be judged incomplete and unfaithful to its task, should it omit to give extended space to the career and character of the distinguished gentleman whose name appears as the title to this article. Though yet at a period of life happily described by Victor Hugo as "the youth of old age," he has been closely identified with the history of public affairs in his native State for the full term of a generation, and in various responsible and exalted trusts has achieved a reputation within and without her borders, ranking him among the worthiest of her sons whose fame she is proud to cherish. Not unambitious for generous aspirations, an instinct with those endowed with rare common talents it may be truly said of him, that the popular judgment early discerned his intellectual endowments and, admiring character and without effort on his part, dedicated them to the public service. In every sphere in which they have been called into action, he has amply redeemed the auspicious promise of youth, and as the theater for the display of his powers enlarged, his appreciative friends have been more convinced of the accuracy of their estimate. Retiring in [illegible] essential to others, and always ready to [illegible] wheels in the race for promotion, he is without question accorded a first place—the peer of any man in the

State—and [illegible] worthy of the first honors her people can bestow.

The territory of Tennessee was ceded to the Federal government by North Carolina, and many of its early settlers were immigrants from that State, and among them were the ancestors of John Fred House. His father died in the county of Williamson, county Tennessee, and married Margaret S. Wyatt, a descendant of a prominent family of Virginia—the Dabneys—whose collateral [illegible] have [illegible] in the Presbyterian church. Mr. House [illegible] in the county of Williamson, on the Columbia pike, [illegible] where his life has been passed, and to the home of this venerable matron, [illegible] by the death of Mr. House, when he was [illegible] young, the passing of the generation this sketch was devoted. [illegible] takes [illegible] from his busy life [illegible] pleasures [illegible] education. At the Williamson county homestead he was born January 6, 1827. The [illegible] was [illegible] under the [illegible] of Rhea Pinkerton, a man of [illegible] and [illegible] with remarkable [illegible] He had many [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] He lived to witness [illegible] and [illegible] high [illegible] and yet [illegible] the passing of [illegible] whose [illegible] [illegible] history [illegible] in this work.

thereto, and also an election submitting the question of the assembling of such a body. Mr. House was elected as a delegate, but the popular majority went largely against its assembling, and the proceeding was nugatory. Had the convention been assembled, it may well be conjectured that in some respects at least the relationship of Tennessee to subsequent events might have been different, and the fortunes of prominent actors in that era have had another history. A very decided majority of the delegates elect were devoted to the maintenance of the Union, and, representing the latest expression of the popular will, might have organized a preponderating sentiment adverse to an alliance with the Confederate cause, even against the fierce tempest of feeling which swept the State a few months later. Whatever might have happened in such a conjuncture is, however, foreign to this sketch. Mr. House maintained his attachment to the cause of peace, fraternity and union, and would have upheld the Crittenden compromise, or any satisfactory and practicable adjustment, and did not cease to labor and to hope in that behalf until all efforts and hopes were silenced amid the thunder of guns at Sumter and the tramp of hosts marching South. Thereupon he, as did many another true patriot, saw his line of duty in the unification of the people of the State in resistance to coercive measures, and in the rapid progress of events, firmly aligned himself with the southern cause.

When, after the popular vote for separation, the State formally acceded to the Confederate government, Mr. House was elected a member of the provisional congress, and served in that body until February, 1862, having declined to be a candidate for the permanent congress which superseded the former. He at once sought service in the field, and was assigned to the staff of Gen. George Maney, and participated in the battles of Murfreesborough, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and the frequent fierce engagements between the armies of Gens. Johnston and Sherman beyond Dalton, until New Hope Church was reached in the spring of 1864. At that point he was ordered by the Richmond war office to report for duty as judge advocate, with the rank of captain of cavalry, of the military court sitting in North Alabama, and was engaged in that service until the termination of hostilities, when he was paroled at Columbus, Mississippi, in June, 1865. From that point he returned to his home, which for more than three years had been within the lines of Federal occupation. Like most if not all others who cast their fortunes on the hazard of the "lost" side in that desperate conflict, he was reduced to the necessity of rebuilding entirely his ruined estate, and to this he set about with clear-sighted energy, in the practice of the law. As soon as quiet was restored and business resumed, litigation became active, and he was thenceforward constantly engaged in the [illegible] courts.

In 1868 he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention [illegible] New York. [illegible]

[illegible] In 1870 he [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] The measure failed by a majority of two votes. In 1872, he supported [illegible] Horace Greeley for the presidency, rather as a protest against the Grantism of the period, [illegible] all that was [illegible] practice, than in endorsement of that singular political movement, and at the same election [illegible] the return of [illegible] Andrew Johnson, who was a candidate [illegible] for the house of representatives.

In 1874 he was nominated for congress from the Nashville district [illegible] and took his seat in December, 1875, as a member of the forty-fourth congress. He [illegible] 1876, 1878 and 1880, and [illegible] declined to seek another term. His period of service [illegible] the last half of Gen. Grant's [illegible] Hayes, and the first half of [illegible] Arthur administration. [illegible]

inent exemplar and type of [illegible] southern Whigs. All history teaches true statecraft to be the adoption of principles and the adaptation of measures which may best preserve the proper ends of government and meet current exigencies in public affairs, and that differing periods present different requirements. That is the just and ample solution of the question. To the change in views thus necessitated Col. House has been inflexibly consistent. He opposes all interposition directly or indirectly by the Federal government with concerns properly within State cognizance and control, and resists the centripetal force in every direction and particular. To this end he has recently published a letter of great power in opposition to such legislation as presented in the Blair educational bill now pending in congress, and it may be said that no argument delivered against it in the senate of the United States equals that letter in force and conclusiveness, either as to the constitutionality or expediency of the measure. He does not hold that the "general welfare" clause in the constitution gives congress general power of legislation on every subject, nor does he, on the other hand, assert the qualified sovereignty of the States against the powers delegated to the general government, but he does hold the vast mass of legislation affecting the immediate concerns of the people, to be wholly within the inalienable province of State authority.

Though holding no official connection with the State government since his legislative service more than thirty years ago, he has properly been moved to deep interest in her public affairs, and with customary candor and decision, has expressed his views on questions which have agitated her people. The most distracting of these since the war was the disposition of the State debt. Its final adjustment, determined by the Democratic State convention of 1882, was justified and boldly upheld by Col. House as the wisest practicable settlement of which it was susceptible. Valued friends differed and criticised his course as a departure from the standard by which he had held public and private obligations to be governed. Of course he, with the large majority who coincided with him, knew it was ideally right that the composition of a public debt so contracted should be on terms proposed or agreed to by the creditors, but it was very clear the time when such an adjustment was possible had irrevocably passed, and that in the ferment of popular feeling and the rapid drift of events repudiation of the entire debt was imminent. The action of the Democratic majority of the State, which alone could effect any permanent settlement acceptable to the people, was timely, and averted a condition of the question which might have brought irretrievable ruin and irreparable dishonor. The result can be seen some [illegible] the subsequent [illegible] vindicates the wisdom and [illegible] of the course pursued by Col. House and those who acted with him.

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Col. House [illegible] [illegible]. He [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Neither [illegible] oratory [illegible] any of the [illegible] usually called style. He [illegible] [illegible] hand to come to conclusions with his auditors. And [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] whether [illegible] without paint, [illegible] appeal to the reason and judgment of his hearers. [illegible] but he is not without [illegible] the rare gifts of imagination and fancy [illegible] to him. His temperament [illegible] through every movement of mind and body [illegible] intensity of feeling sometimes [illegible] in vehement delivery. This prompts him [illegible] at times, to employ invective and to the display of powers of sarcasm which an antagonist may [illegible]. He easily relaxes from the cares of his office and business, and in the [illegible] of a circle of friends he is a most entertaining and agreeable companion. For a number of years he has been a communicant of the Methodist church, and has served as a lay representative in its assemblies.

As a public man he is equally without the art or the inclination to seek popularity by other than legitimate methods—the worthy performance of every duty which may confront him and the open avowal of his convictions and sentiments. By such means he has maintained a public character than which none is held in higher estimation by his fellow citizens of all parties, alike for splendid abilities and stern fidelity to every trust. He fails but to attain a more exalted official station than he has yet held, and in such a sphere he would win the confidence and admiration of the people of Tennessee to an equal degree with any man who has ever served as her representative in the senate of the United States.

of Thomas Watson, a merchant of Hall county, Georgia, related to the Lumpkin family of that State. Her mother was Ann [illegible]. By this marriage Judge Trewhitt had two children living: (1) Thomas Lynch(?), born 1842, married Miss [illegible], has four children: Robert, [illegible], Lloyd and [illegible]. (2) Mary Jane Trewhitt, now wife of Murray M. [illegible], has one child, Daniel Trewhitt. Two children of the first marriage, William and Martha, died, the former two years old, the latter [illegible]. The mother died in 18[illegible].

Judge Trewhitt's second marriage took place in Harrison, July 4, 1865, [illegible] Mrs. Mary M. [illegible] Hunter, daughter of A. P. Hunter, [illegible]. Her mother, Pauline Rose, [illegible] daughter of Charles R[illegible] and Rosa Ott. To this marriage [illegible] Mrs. H[illegible] were born three children: [illegible], Paul Woodruff and Ethel [illegible] Trewhitt.

Judge Trewhitt and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Beginning life without [illegible] and without means, but with [illegible]

[illegible]

GEN. ALFRED E. JACKSON.

BEING now the oldest resident of Jonesborough, the oldest town in Tennessee, and among the oldest citizens in Washington county, the oldest county in the State, and having a most interesting family, military and business history, entitles Gen. Alfred E. Jackson to a rank among Prominent Tennesseans. He was born in Davidson county, Tennessee, January 11, 1807, and his present life is remarkably well preserved, only slightly stooped by age, and with eyesight so clear he can read printed matter without glasses. He is still engaged in the activities required in attending to large farming and business interests, and can break down almost any young man in a day's tour of walking. His grandfather, Philip Jackson, came with his wife, Eliza, from Ireland and settled at Edenton, North Carolina, where [illegible]. Gen. Jackson's father, Samuel D. Jackson, born September 16, 1755, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, died on his son's farm on Chucky river, in Washington county, May 7, 1836. He had been a lieutenant in Col. [illegible] regiment of Virginia troops in the Revolutionary war. Before moving to Tennessee, in 1801, he was a [illegible] merchant in Philadelphia, and a man of very considerable wealth, but by endorsements for Robert Morris, the celebrated financier, he lost [illegible] and was [illegible] [illegible] Morris was just within the [illegible] of Philadelphia. His first step [illegible] Jonesborough, bought a farm of six hundred and forty acres, on Chucky river, from old Gov. John Sevier and David Ross(?), father of Rev. Fred. A. Ross, the celebrated Presbyterian clergyman. He had also previously bought fifty thousand acres of land from Gov. William Blount, which is the inducement for his removal from Philadelphia to Tennessee. He moved to Jefferson county from Jonesborough about the year 1804, and settled at a place known as Panther Springs, in the center of his extensive tract of East Tennessee lands, and there in the year [illegible]. He spent his time in Tennessee [illegible] in Jonesborough, improving his lands, and subsequently in [illegible] county, on a farm he bought from Gen. Andrew Jackson. He and Gen. Jackson [illegible] that he lived [illegible] about 1805 [illegible] Gen. Jackson [illegible] Jackson was [illegible] Samuel Jackson's [illegible] which resulted in a [illegible] in which Samuel Jackson [illegible] through the [illegible] fatal [illegible] Gen. Jackson [illegible] Jackson, an officer in the treasury department at Washington,

which he held until turned out by President Fillmore. Samuel D. Jackson was a very decided man, a successful business man, excitable and passionate in his temperament, and much in these respects, like the old General, a quality which appears in a milder form in the son, the subject of this sketch. Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, of Virginia, was a descendant of the same Irish stock. The men of the family are all tall. The subject of this sketch stands six feet three inches in his stocking feet, and is a fair representative of the family.

Gen. Alfred E. Jackson has been more or less intimately associated with the most distinguished men of Tennessee that have lived his contemporaries, among whom he mentions with some pride, Bailie Peyton, Ephraim H. Foster, A. O. P. Nicholson, William Cullom, Robert L. Chester, Chief Justice Dearderick (whom he nursed when a little boy), Neill S. Brown, Aaron V. Brown, Gustavus A. Henry, John Bell, Paul F. Eve, sr., Thomas Menees, Davy Crockett, Meredith P. Gentry, T. Nixon Van Dyke, Robert Hatton and Daniel S. Donelson.

Gen. Jackson's mother, *nee* Eliza Catharine Woodrow, was of a New Jersey Quaker family, but a native of Philadelphia, and a highly educated woman. She was the bridesmaid of Mrs. President Madison, when she first married (to Mr. Todd). She was a member of the Presbyterian church, at Jonesborough and Salem, under old Dr. Samuel Doak, founder of Washington College, and at Jonesborough, under Rev. Charles Coffin, founder of Greeneville College. Of her sisters, Susan Woodrow married Dr. Binney, of Philadelphia, father of Horace Binney, a distinguished lawyer, member of Congress, director in the old United States Bank, and attorney for that bank, under Nick Biddle; Julia Woodrow married James Duncan, of Gettysburg, and another sister married Dr. Spring, of Boston. Gen. Jackson's grandmother, Susan Woodrow, *nee* Firman, was a woman of great business capacity. Benjamin Franklin and William Duncan, of Philadelphia, were her business advisers. She had remarkable economic business talent, and accumulated a handsome property. The mother of Gen. Jackson was a woman of brilliant intellect, had fine conversational powers, was notably intelligent on a wide range of subjects, and able in prayer in church. She was also remarkable for the beauty of her person, a handsome woman, as were her daughters. She mixed in the best society at Philadelphia, and was in the habit of attending the levees of Presidents Washington and Adams, given while that city was the capital of the United States. She was born December 22, 1761, and died, January 8, 1841, at Jonesborough, in the house now occupied by her son. She left six children living of eleven born, namely: Henry, Susan W., Eliza (who, when grown, changed her name to Julia Adelaide), Caroline, Harriet, and Alfred Eugene, the subject of this sketch. Of these, Henry died at Lynchburg, Virginia, after holding office twenty-four years; Susan W. died the widow of Dr. Thomas G. Watkins, of Jefferson county, Tennessee; Eliza (*alias* Julia Adelaide), married David A. Deaderick, oldest brother of Chief Justice Deaderick, and died in December, 1817, at Cheek's Cross roads, in Jefferson county; Caroline married John A. Aiken, a brilliant criminal lawyer, of Jonesborough, both of whom died in Rome, Georgia; Harriet married Oliver B. Ross, of Baltimore, and settled at Jonesborough.

Gen. Jackson married in Carter county, Tennessee, June 8, 1826, Miss Seraphina C. Taylor, born June 23, 1808, youngest daughter of Gen. Nathaniel Taylor, a brigadier general in the war of 1812; sister of James P. Taylor, a distinguished lawyer, and for a time attorney-general of the Eastern judicial district of Tennessee; sister also of Alfred W. Taylor, father of H. H. Taylor, of Knoxville, and of Col. N. M. Taylor, of Bristol, whose sketches appear elsewhere in this volume. Her eldest sister, Anna, married Thomas D. Love, of North Carolina, a lawyer, in Carter county. Her second sister, Lorena, married Gen. Jacob Tipton, removed to Covington, West Tennessee, and there a county was named for him. Her sister Mary married Dr. William R. Dulaney, of Sullivan county. Mrs. Jackson died October 27, 1882. She was a very modest, retiring woman, a member of the Presbyterian church, and was the mother of fourteen children, namely: (1). Samuel Dorsey Jackson, a farmer, at Taylorsville, Tennessee; married Alzinia Wagner, daughter of Matthias M. Wagner, of Johnson county, and has eight living children, Mary, Olive, Sallie, Charles B., Ida, Matthias, Mattie and Lillie. (2). Nathaniel Taylor Jackson, born May 5, 1829, married Lizzie, the only child of Maj. John F. Henry, of Blount county, Tennessee; fell a major (quartermaster) under Zollicoffer, in the Confederate service, leaving one child, Alfred N. Jackson, a lawyer, at Knoxville. (3). Eliza Catherine Jackson, born January 31, 1831; married James E. Murphy, of North Carolina, a lawyer, and has one child, Eugenia. (4). Mary Caroline Jackson, born September 26, 1832; married Gen. James T. Carter, son of Gen. William B. Carter, of Carter county, and has five children, Bettie, Alice, Seraphina (wife of Dr. Burdett, of Nashville), Adelaide (died wife of Edward Koykendoll, of Knoxville) and James T. (5). Henry Woodrow Jackson, born June 29, 1834; died at an early age. (6). Susan Evalina Jackson, born March 3, 1836; married Judge William V. Deaderick, nephew of Chief Justice Deaderick; died, leaving eight children, Alfred Eugene, Cora, John Franklin, Laura (who married John J. Cox, of Sullivan county, and died in 1885, leaving one child, a son), Henry C., Edward, Claude Taylor and Charley Fuller, twins. (7). James Patton Taylor Jackson, born November 6, 1837; named for his uncle, James P. Taylor, a gallant soldier in the Confederate service, from the beginning to the end of the war, was wounded

at Shiloh, and died in Mississippi in 1881, unmarried. (8). William Woodrow Jackson, born September 16, 1839; died in infancy. (9). Julia Adelaide Jackson, born April 22, 1841; married Charles L. Fuller, of Nashville, and has four children, Lillie, William, Nellie and Alfred Eugene. (10). Alfred Eugene Jackson, born May 29, 1843; died at Millborough, Tennessee, adjutant of the Twenty-ninth Tennessee regiment, soon after the battle of Mill Spring (Fishing creek). (11). Seraphina Cordelia Jackson, born February 25, 1845; died September 18, 1858. (12). Henry Clay Jackson, born February 2, 1847, is a farmer, in Washington county; for four years was in mercantile business with Hugh Douglas & Co., and three years with Evans, Fite, Porter & Co., of Nashville. (13). Lorena Olivene Jackson, born September 21, 1849; died March 27, 1853. (14). Olivia Lillie Jackson, born May 3, 1852; married Rev. James W. Rogan, now living at Savannah, Georgia, pastor of the First Presbyterian church. Gen. Jackson has about thirty-six grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren.

Gen. Jackson's life has been a very eventful one and full of adventure. He was educated at Washington and Greeneville Colleges, under Rev. Samuel Doak, D.D., who founded the first institution of learning in Tennessee, and Charles Coffin, president of Greeneville College. He maried in his twentieth year, and went to farming on Chucky river, confining his life to farming till 1830, when he commenced boating to North Alabama, which he followed for twenty-three consecutive years, making considerable money by dealing in produce, iron, etc. In 1834, he commenced merchandising, in connection with boating to the south and running wagons to South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia. He merchandised eighteen years, owning mills and blacksmith shops. In 1843, he moved to Jonesborough, still carrying on the store at his farm. In 1846, he made a contract with Elijah Embree, who had built a rolling-mill and nailery, to take everything he made at a stipulated price, the contract terminating upon the death of Embree, in 1847. By this contract he made a good deal of money. Previous to 1846, he commenced merchandising at Taylorsville, Johnson county. He conducted this business fourteen years, meantime running two stores in North Carolina, one in Watauga county, and one at Burnsville, Yancey county. In 1847, he bought up all the corn in East Tennessee, along the Tennessee river, from the mouth of Clinch to Chattanooga, with a view of supplying the demand in Ireland, during the famine there. He took it to New Orleans in flat boats and sold it to an English purchaser for the Dublin market, and on this venture made one thousand five hundred dollars. On that enterprise he was six months and sixteen days gone, on duty all the time, often working all night on the river himself, steering his boats, which were lashed together. About 1850, he contracted with Bishop Ives, of North Carolina, to put up a chapel, seminary, boarding house and storehouse at Valle Crucis, in Watauga county, North Carolina. He continued merchandising at Taylorsville, Watauga and Burnsville up to 1861, all at the same time, carrying on, besides, a tannery, a shoe shop and a saddlery shop at Taylorsville.

Not only has his life been very active, but one of much exposure and laboriousness. He has ridden all over East Tennessee and over large portions of Alabama and South Carolina after night, in prosecuting his business—always making personal enjoyment subservient to business duty. He rode from Greeenville, South Carolina, to his home, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles without stopping to rest or to sleep, and twice only to feed his horse. Night after night he has ridden all night in pursuit of business. He once went three hundred miles in a canoe, from Battle Creek to Decatur, Alabama, poling and paddling night and day, sleeping as the canoe floated, rather than be balked in the sale of some West Tennessee lands; then rode forty-six miles at night from Decatur to Tuscumbia, to catch the stage, and got to his destination in time to prevent the loss of his lien and to buy the lands in. In 1840, he walked sixty-three miles in one day, in the month of June, from Asheville, North Carolina, to his farm on Chucky river, to procure a team to lighten a load of five-thousand six hundred weight of goods bought in Charleston, and which was being drawn by a team too weak to pull it. A man of wonderful physical endurance, in Alabama he was called "the iron man," partly from his great strength, and partly because of his dealing so extensively in iron, in which he made the bulk of his fortune.

An important part of his life, from 1848 to 1858, was in connection with the origin, organization and construction of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad from Bristol to Knoxville. He became a director of the road in 1850, was the financial agent from 1850 to 1858, and disposed of three hundred thousand dollars of the bonds issued for building the bridges and masonry, besides other contracts, amounting to one hundred and forty thousand dollars. He was author of the bill passed by the Legislature, February 20, 1852, providing for the building of the bridges and masonry, and labored zealously with that body until they passed it. Always a manipulator of men and a marshaler of affairs, during these ten years he neglected his own private business in the interest of the railroad and for the progress of East Tennessee, indirectly thereby enhancing the value of his real estate, some twelve thousand acres. He bought the first locomotives and the first passenger cars on the road, and gave his individual note for one hundred and forty thousand dollars for the iron for thirty miles of the road.

In 1861, he went into the Confederate service as quartermaster on Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer's staff. As brigade quartermaster he continued up to the death of

DR. DOLLEY D. SAUNDERS, M.D.

(...) of the leading physicians of Tuscaloosa county is the medical profession of Dr. Dolley D. Saunders of Moundville. He was born in Bibb county, Alabama, January 20, 1855. He was reared on a plantation and received his early education in the common schools of Bibb county, after which he attended the Alabama Agricultural College, graduating with the class of 1876.

Dr. Saunders then entered the University of Louisiana, now Tulane University, graduating from the medical department of that institution in the class of 1879. He then located at Marion, Alabama, and practiced there for a number of years. He then moved to Tuscaloosa, where he remained for a short time, and then went to Birmingham, where he practiced for a number of years. He then moved to Moundville, where he has since resided and practiced his profession. He has also been engaged in the mercantile business and has been successful in both lines of endeavor.

Dr. Saunders has been a member of the Tuscaloosa County Medical Society, the Alabama State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He has been a member of the Board of Medical Examiners of Alabama since 1907, and has been president of the board for a number of years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and has been a steward in the church for a number of years. He has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Mary Lee Hall, of Bibb county, Alabama, to whom he was married in 1880. She died in 1900, leaving seven children, all of whom are living. His second wife was Miss Mary Lee Hall, a sister of his first wife, to whom he was married in 1902. She died in 1907, leaving one child, a daughter, who is living. His present wife was Miss Mary Lee Hall, a sister of his first wife, to whom he was married in 1902. She died in 1907, leaving one child, a daughter, who is living. His present wife was Miss Mary Lee Hall, a sister of his first wife, to whom he was married in 1902. She died in 1907, leaving one child, a daughter, who is living.

work. (5) John M'Neal, born August 11, 1866; educated at Emory and Henry College, Virginia; [illegible] (6) James [illegible], born May [illegible], 1859; [illegible] Vanderbilt University [illegible] Cartersville, Georgia. (4) George [illegible], born [illegible] 13, 1867; graduated in the literary department of Vanderbilt University in 1879; [illegible] at Dalton, Georgia. (5) Nora [illegible], born [illegible] 25, 1865; graduated at Martha Washington College, Virginia, in 1884; married March 20, 1889, Mr. John W. [illegible], a lawyer at Cleveland. (7) Mamie Julia, born May 20, 1868; educated at Martha Washington College, also. (8) French Montgomery, born September 20, 1869, and died seven months and three days old. (10) Harriet Lillian, born March 29, 1870. (10) Julia Helen, born December 1, 1872. (11) Frank Lawrence, born September 20, 1875; died January 25, 1879, three years, three months and twenty-three days old. (12) Anna Belle, born July 16, 1878.

Mr. Hardwick [illegible] East Tennessee [illegible]

[illegible]

Hardwick [illegible] family of England [illegible] Cleveland [illegible]

COL. GEORGE GANTT,

MEMPHIS.

HE is philosopher, poet, orator and lawyer. He [illegible] human nature, and [illegible]

[illegible]

It is, of course, as a lawyer that he is known best, [illegible]

[illegible]

Col. Gantt's [illegible]

[illegible]

HON. JAMES T. SHIELDS

[illegible]

JUDGE JAMES T. SHIELDS, the eminent East Tennessee lawyer, is a native of Grainger county, Tennessee, was born September 7, 1824, and is of Irish descent. His great grandfather, [illegible] Shields, emigrated to America from Ireland to America. His great grandfather, William Shields, was among the first settlers of the old Frederick county, Frederick City, Maryland [illegible] family [illegible], a very valuable estate estimated to have been worth five hundred thousand dollars, which, however, [illegible] the litigation, and the land was not distributed among his descendants until so much of the estate had been greatly dwindled. The old family mansion still stands at Frederick City, but has long been in possession of the family, [illegible] of the Shieldses are [illegible].

The Judge's grandfather, James Shields, went from Maryland to South Carolina, and then came to Grainger county, Tennessee, at a very early date, where he owned a large body of [illegible] and died August 23, 1840, at the age of eighty three years. He had been a captain in the Revolutionary war, but steadily refused to receive a pension, saying "I fought for my country, and not for money." His widow [illegible] the pension to which her husband would not. He was a farmer and left a good estate.

The Judge's father, John Shields, was a soldier in the war of 1812, moved to Missouri when quite a young man, returned to Grainger county, Tennessee, on a visit, and while there was elected to Congress from his district in Missouri, but before his death never returned and never served. He was a merchant, and settled in business at Bean's Station, Grainger county. He married the daughter of Thomas Gill, a wealthy farmer, resident in that neighborhood, and died October 2, 1829, at the age of thirty-seven, leaving two children, viz.: (1) James T. Shields, subject of this sketch; (2) Elizabeth Shields, still unmarried, was educated at the Moravian school at Salem, North Carolina, and is now living with her brother.

Judge Shields' uncles, David, Milton and Samuel Shields, were all successful merchants and manufacturers in Tennessee. They established at Marshall's Ferry, in Grainger county, the first paper manufactory in Tennessee, called the Holston Paper Mills, supplied paper to Cincinnati, Knoxville, and Nashville, and did an extensive business of that sort in Tennessee, Alabama and other States. Another uncle, William Shields, became a very wealthy farmer at Springfield, Missouri, and one of his sons, James T. Shields, is now a prominent lawyer in that city. Judge Shields' cousin, Hon. Ebenezer J. Shields, was for a number of years a member of Congress from Middle Tennessee. The Shields family, indeed, have been, prior to late years, noted as lawyers, legislators, political leaders.

The mother of Judge Shields was Mary Gill, was the daughter of Thomas Gill, a native of Virginia, but Gill, whose father was a [illegible] and [illegible] of Yorkshire. Thomas Gill was a man of considerable wealth for his day. He [illegible] to East Tennessee as early as 1800, coming from North Carolina. The land the Judge now lives upon was purchased by his grandfather, Gill, with other lands, and has been in possession of the family ever since. Thomas Gill married Miss Elizabeth Herrill, daughter of the celebrated Baptist preacher, Herrill, of Burke county, North Carolina.

After her father's death, Judge Shields' mother went with her two children to her father's, although her husband left a competent fortune. She was a woman of much culture and education, and sent her son to the best schools the country afforded in those days. From early boyhood he was a great reader of a studious mind, and fond of every branch of English literature. At twenty two he commenced studying law under the direction of Judge Robert M. Barton and Hon. William H. Sneed, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, by Judge Robert J. McKinney, of the Supreme bench, and Judge Robert M. Anderson, and his success at the bar was remarkable from the beginning. He established an office on his farm near Bean's Station, provided it with a good library, which has been increased from time to time, until now it is the best law library in the State, east of the mountains. From that day to this here he has lived and practiced, never residing elsewhere, and while engrossed in the cares of a heavy practice has had the rare fortune of being surrounded by and enjoying with zest the pleasures of rural delights. He has always commanded a leading practice in East Tennessee from Knoxville east, has always been employed in heavy litigation, many of his fees amounting to thousands of dollars. Among other celebrated cases in which he appeared as counsel may be mentioned the case of C. Amos Stevens and others against the Tennessee railroads. It is a most remarkable history, without a parallel in Tennessee, so far as the writer knows, that a lawyer of Judge Shields' ability should settle down to practice in the country, yet there he has acquired celebrity, and gathered around him a library of which any lawyer in the State might be proud.

From 1865 to 1873 he was associated in partnership with Hon. John Netherland, himself one of the most talented and successful advocates that ever practiced in Tennessee. From 1873 to the present time, Judge Shields has been practicing with his son, John K. Shields.

In 1861 Judge Shields was elected to the provisional congress of the Confederate States. He was nominated for the regular congress but declined serving. He was not in the army on either side. The only part he ever took in politics was while conversing in connection with those offices. He was a Whig before the war, a rebel during the war, and a Democrat ever since. His grandfather Gill one of the five men in Grainger county who voted for Adams against Jackson raised him a Federalist.

In 1870 he was appointed special judge of the Supreme court by Gov. Senter and sat through the entire session at Knoxville. For his opinions see I. Heiskell. Upon the resignation of Hon. T. A. R. Nelson as one of the Supreme court judges he was appointed by Gov. John C. Brown to fill the vacancy, accepted but upon further consideration, declined and recommended Hon. Robert McFarland who was appointed. In 1879 when the arbitration court was organized he was appointed by Gov. A. S. Marks one of the judges of that court but declined to accept. He was, in 18— a director in the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston railroad company and he and his son are now attorneys for the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad company.

Since 1859, in connection with his eldest son William S. Shields, he has been largely engaged in farming, living that pursuit, however, but little personal attention now, the farm being almost exclusively under the management of the son. The main business on the farm is the growing of grasses, and breeding and selling thoroughbred stock, chiefly short horn and Jersey cattle and Southdown sheep. The herd of Jerseys on this farm is one of the finest and largest in the South and from it have been sold stock from Pennsylvania all round the belt of southern States to Texas. In the herd are Jersey cows that have national reputations for their great butter records and individual merits. The name of the farm is Cinclulale. It is a magnificent estate, containing four thousand acres, and is almost as celebrated as Belle Meade, which it much resembles. Although Judge Shields gives but little personal attention to the farm, he takes more pleasure and interest in it than in his law practice, the burden of which now falls upon his son John K. Shields who has already won a fine reputation as a chancery and Supreme court lawyer.

Judge Shields married first in Tazewell, Tennessee, May 11 1848, Miss Amelia Glenn, daughter of Rev. Robert Glenn, pastor of the Presbyterian church at that place at that time. She died in 1849 having born him one child, a daughter Mary Amelia Shields, born April 23 1849, died March 29 1876 wife of William D. Gamble a prominent lawyer at Morristown, leaving three children, Elizabeth, Mary and James Shields.

Judge Shields' next marriage which transpired December 8 1852 at Rogersville, Tennessee was with Miss Elizabeth Simpson, daughter of Wilson Simpson a native of county Antrim, Ireland, and a prosperous farmer of Rogersville. Her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Kyle, was also of Irish blood. Mrs. Shields was educated at Salem, North Carolina, as a Presbyterian and a graduate of that excellent and extensive school. She possesses fine executive abilities, is social and affectionate as wife and mother. Her husband says she has always been a faithful helpful and efficient wife, having contributed much to success in life, as he has attempted in every respect to help, counsel and aid her in every way and support.

By the marriage with Miss Simpson Judge Shields has been the father of ten children, all now three of whom died in infancy, viz: Robert Gill Shields died in 1877 at the age of twenty years. The survivors are: 1. William S. Shields, born October 13 1853, graduated in Grainger county, now in charge of the Cinclulale home farm, which he has managed with equal ability and profit and success and has added much to the reputation of Tennessee as a thoroughbred cattle raising State. In 1879 he was president of the Tennessee Stock Breeders' Association. In 1881 he was elected president of the Short Tennessee Jersey Breeders' Association. 2. John K. Shields, born August 13 1855, graduated at home under private tuition, has been the law partner of his father since the age of twenty one and is now doing the larger part of the practice of the firm. He married in 1881 Miss Mary Fulkerson, daughter of F. M. Fulkerson son of Rogersville. She died in a few months after the marriage. 3. James T. Shields Jr. born May 6 1852, graduated at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, now a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Coffin, Shields & Co. Knoxville. 4. Samuel G. Shields, born June 19, 1854, graduated at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, now a lawyer at Greeneville, Tennessee. 5. Joseph S. Shields born May 24 1857, educated at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, now engaged in business with Coffin, Shields & Co., Knoxville. 6. Milton L. Shields born May 10 1860, now a student in the university at Knoxville.

Judge Shields has many reasons to be proud of his reputation, rank and success as a lawyer. He has large, choice estate and many of his sons will be lawyers and stock raisers but most of all of his sons, who are all fully impressed with a lively sense of getting ahead in the world, keeping up the prestige of the family name, and adding to its lustre. The family has remarkable example of "sticking together" both father and sons remaining like Mississippi or Shenandoah bottom. It is a favorite theory, and one a little, of our editor, that possible virtues, intellectual greatness and material prosperity are best secured in natural families, where there is a family pride which makes them share honor or small shame for temporary advantage. This may also be applied to Judge Shields personal life. He

HON. JOHN V. WRIGHT

1800-1870

[illegible]

Jno. V. Wright

education. Later he studied the higher branches—Latin, Greek, mathematics, etc., under David A. Street, a graduate of the University of Vermont and a fine scholar. His first inclination was for the law, and this seemed to be the ambition of his parents. He was a wild, frolicsome boy, a leader in most of the boyish sports in his neighborhood, but withal a good student, bright minded, quick to learn and apt to profit. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar at Purdy, after satisfactory examination by Judges Elijah Walker and A. O. W. Totten, and at once commenced [illegible] practice at that place.

It was not long, however, before his brilliant talents were recognized and he was drawn into politics. His first venture was a bold one, [illegible] be seen. In 1853 he was called upon by the Democratic party to become its candidate to represent McNairy county in the Legislature. The young barrister consented to make the race, although the Whig majority in the county was nearly four hundred. This majority he cut down, but was defeated by one vote, his opponent voting for himself. The brilliancy of the race and the fiery eloquence of the youthful politician, stimulated his party in 1855 to run him for congress, in a district previously represented by a Whig, and he was elected by three thousand majority over his competitor, William P. Kendrick, and had the additional distinction of being the youngest member of that congress. In 1857 he was re-elected to congress without opposition, and again in 1859 by an overwhelming majority over T. H. Gibbs.

Then came the war, and in 1861 he raised a company in his native county for the Confederate service, and was elected its captain. The company was merged into the Thirteenth Tennessee infantry regiment at Jackson, and John V. Wright was unanimously elected its colonel, and continued in command of it till after the battle of Belmont, when, on being notified of his election to the Confederate congress, he resigned his military position and took his seat in the congress at Richmond, in which he served till the close of the war. Under Col. Wright, the Thirteenth Tennessee regiment assisted in fortifying Fort Wright, on the Mississippi river, and afterward took part in the operations at New Madrid, Cape Girardeau, Hickman and Columbus, and was engaged in the hotly contested battle of Belmont, in which he was wounded and had his horse shot under him. Gen. Pillow and Gen. Polk both complimented him highly for gallant conduct in that engagement, and recommended him for promotion. Maj. Gen. Leonidas Polk, commanding the army, in his report of the battle of Belmont, thus speaks of Col. Wright and his regiment: "The firmness with which Col. John V. Wright and his gallant command sustained themselves on the left flank of the first line of battle is deserving of warm commendation." Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, in his letter of November 12, 1861, approving this commendation, says: [illegible] Col. Wright [illegible] of the distinguished gallantry of Col. John V. Wright on the [illegible] field of Belmont [illegible] necessity of [illegible] him to promotion [illegible] his gallant [illegible] In his official [illegible] Wright [illegible] Gen. Pillow [illegible]

[illegible] of C. V. Wright [illegible] Col. Wright and his [illegible] Col. Wright [illegible]

After the close of the war, Judge Wright, having spent four years in the Confederate army and Confederate congress, [illegible] Alabama, where he had large property interests before the war, but which were [illegible] He remained there two years [illegible] In 1868 he moved to Columbia, Tennessee, [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] 1870. In 1870 he was appointed by Gov. James D. Porter judge of the circuit composed of Maury, Williamson, Giles, Marshall and Lawrence [illegible] for eight years. His [illegible] State.

In 1880 he was nominated by the State convention of the Democratic party for governor [illegible] The [illegible]

About the beginning of 1883 Judge Wright removed to Nashville and became a member of the law firm [illegible] Wright & [illegible] Wright & Williams [illegible] Frank T. Williams [illegible] Gov. William B. Bate. [illegible]

Judge Wright [illegible] Presbyterian [illegible]

GEN. CHARLES THURMAN

COL. DUFF GREEN THORNBURGH

Most of the family record the Col. Duff Green Thornburgh name, but some of the descendants have dropped the final letter, that ancient character of the long stock. Members of the family first landed in Pennsylvania and Virginia and later scattered to Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina.

The father of our subject, W. Thornburgh, died in New Market, Tennessee, at the age of sixty years. He was a native of Jefferson county, Tennessee. His father, Benjamin Thornburgh, was a native of Virginia, from whence he moved to Tennessee, where he was a pioneer and held the office of justice of the peace for fifteen years.

[illegible] Very few of the race have died a natural death and many [illegible] Col. Duff G. Thornburgh's brother, Montgomery Thornburgh, was murdered by the Creek Indians and is buried at Montgomery, Alabama, in 1862. Lemuel Thornburgh, a cousin, was killed in the battle of Sand Mountain, near Athens, Alabama, in 1861, while a sergeant. Col. Duff G. Thornburgh commanded the Third Tennessee Federal cavalry. Maj. D. T. Thornburgh, Col. D. G. Thornburgh's nephew, was killed while leading his command in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864. He was a gallant officer. Another brother of Col. J. M. Thornburgh, Tate of the Thornburgh [illegible] a leader himself of the family, but true to the Confederate service. [illegible]

regular army, with the rank of major. He was killed by the Ute Indians, as before stated.

One of Col. Thornburgh's nieces, Mary Ariana, the daughter of James H. Peck, is the wife of Allen Tate, present attorney general of the Second judicial circuit.

The great-grandfather of our subject came from England and settled in Virginia. The grandfather, Benjamin Thornburgh, was among the first settlers of Jefferson county, when the country was full of wild Indians, was a justice of the peace for many years, and died at the age of ninety odd years. The father, Ai Thornburgh, was born in Jefferson county, was a merchant and farmer, a justice of the peace for many years, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He was a man of high temper, was a friend of the poor, had the reputation of an honest man, and was a pronounced Union man during the war. In politics he was a Whig, but after the war became a Republican. He died at about the age of ninety years.

Col. Thornburgh's mother, whose maiden name was Mary Lansdown, came from North Carolina, an orphan child; was a devout Christian, and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church for over half a century. She raised all her children to work, regarding labor as honorable and elevating rather than degrading. She also trained them to be self-supporting and self-reliant. She died at the age of eighty-eight years.

The subject of this sketch was born at New Market, Tennessee, February 10, 1832, and there grew up and lived till September, 1883, when he moved to Knoxville, where he has resided ever since, engaged in mercantile pursuits. His education was limited to the common schools of the country as they were in his early boyhood. He says any of his family were ever dissipated or gambled, though full of life and jokes and youthful sports.

His occupation was that of a farmer until the war came on, when he refugeed to the Federal lines in Kentucky and, with Col. Pickens, raised the Third Tennessee cavalry, and commanded the regiment in 1863. In 1861, he commanded the Fourth brigade of the Cumberland. He continued in service until the latter part of 1864, having served in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama and Mississippi, and was in the battles of Stones River (Murfreesborough), and numerous smaller engagements. Near Corinth, he had his shoulder-straps shot off in an engagement on the skirmish line.

In 1865, he was elected from Jefferson county to the Legislature, and served in the sessions of 1865-6-7-8. He was chairman of the committee on elections and of the committee on claims. The newspapers of Nashville were accustomed to speak of him as the "Thad Stevens" of the Legislature, so radical and uncompromising was he as a Republican member. He was afterward special claims commissioner of the general government at New Market.

He married in Nashville, June 26, 1866, Miss Albany Della Rien Samuel. Her grandmother, Belinda Scott, of Virginia, was a relative of Gen. Winfield Scott. Mrs. Thornburgh is a graduate of Ward's seminary, Nashville. She is a member of the Methodist church, is lively in her disposition and diffuses cheerfulness in every circle she enters, and her husband says of her, she is a whole team in the kitchen, a whole team in the garden, a whole team in the parlor, a whole team when it comes to books—*i. e.*, in literature—and is noted for her charity and readiness to help the poor and distressed. By his marriage with Miss Samuel Col. Thornburgh has six children—Charlie, Mary Florence, Ada Dela Rien, Callie Lavinia (died two years old), Blanchie and Frank Pernel.

In politics he was first a Whig and is now a Republican—never having cast a Democratic vote. He was at one time a delegate to the national Republican convention at Chicago.

He was made a Mason in 1852, in New Market Lodge, No. 246, and is now a member of the Royal Arch Chapter at Knoxville; is one of the charter members of Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, at Knoxville. He served as Worshipful Master of New Market Lodge for three years. He is the senior member of the mercantile firm of Thornburgh & Daniel, Knoxville.

Col. Thornburgh was raised to hard work on a farm. His father never laid a nickel in his hand and said, spend it as you please. What he has he made by hard licks. He says of himself: "I never had any pleasure trips." He made some money on the farm, and by trading in stock, traded in real estate after the war, and made some profit by his speculations. When a boy working for his father, he used to raise potatoes in the missing corn hills, and would buy pigs and calves and fatten them for market, and instead of drinking whisky and living extravagantly, took care of the money he thus made. His rule has been never to take the advantage of a man in a trade or in any other way, but to act honestly and honorably in all his dealings. He never went security, never sued a man, and was never sued; never had a note to go to protest, always kept his business so that he could put it together in twenty-four hours, if it should become necessary. He never went in debt unless he knew he could pay out of it at the appointed time. Above all things he desires to live an honest man, and to leave a record his posterity will have no cause to be ashamed of.

He stands six feet two inches high; weighs two hundred pounds; has an unpretentious air, and looks as much like a well-to-do farmer as a city merchant.

HON. DAVID T. PATTERSON.

HOME.

WHEN Judge Patterson began his career as a lawyer, he attracted marked attention as one of the brighest young men at the bar of East Tennessee. The capacity of his mind was tested by the multitude of cases entrusted to him and the remarkable familiarity which he exhibited in courts with the minutest details of them all. His reliance upon his own judgment through life is illustrated in a casual remark of his to the writer and Mr. A. B. Wilson April 6, 1885. Said he: "When I was on the bench I listened to the evidence, made up my mind from the facts, and never listened to the arguments of the lawyers unless a new point was presented. Then I made it a rule, as the lawyer proceeded, to try to answer him in my own mind; if I could not answer him I thought his case pretty strong. I sometimes made decisions when the subject was under a cloud, but they were seldom reversed."

As a business man his success attests his superior judgment. But his greatest honor is his family: a wife universally admired, a son among the most promising business young men in the country, and a daughter, who is in all her qualities, a splendor.

David T. Patterson was born in Greene county, Tennessee, twelve miles south of Greeneville, February 28, 1819 and there lived until he was fifteen years old, when his father moved to Greeneville district, South Carolina, in 1834. The son, however, after spending two years in the old Greeneville college, returned to Greeneville, Tennessee, January, 1838, for the purpose of reading law, which he did in the office of Hon. Robert J. McKinney, late Supreme judge of the State. After reading with him and also without a preceptor about two years, he was admitted to the bar in February, 1841, his license being signed by Judge Samuel Powell and Hon. Robert M. Anderson, the former of the First circuit, the latter of the Twelfth judicial circuit. He commenced practice in 1841, at Greeneville, including the First judicial circuit, and practiced law there till May, 1854, when he was elected judge of the First judicial circuit, a position which he filled till 1863, being re-elected in 1862. At the first election his opponent was Hon. James W. Deaderick now chief justice of Tennessee.

In 1863, Gen. Burnside came into East Tennessee with the Federal army and furnished Judge Patterson with two ambulances for the purpose of getting through the lines to Nashville, President Johnson then being military governor of Tennessee, and Judge Patterson's wife, who is a daughter of President Johnson, being anxious to see her father. Judge Patterson took his family, consisting of his wife and two children, Andrew J., and Mary Belle, to Nashville, arriving there in November, 1863, going through by way of Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky, thence by the Louisville and Nashville railroad. He remained at Nashville until June, 1865, when he went to Washington, shortly after the assassination of President Lincoln, and because President Johnson wanted his daughter, Mrs. Patterson, to take charge of the white-house, which her mother being an invalid, was unable to do.

Judge Patterson is a Democrat, was born a Democrat, but separated from the Democratic party when the question of secession was presented, and co-operated with the Union party. Since the war he has voted with the Democracy. He never held political office nor was a candidate for one, except that of United States senator, to which he was elected in April, 1865, over Hon. Horace Maynard, by a majority of twelve. There was no principle at issue in the contest—the other three candidates, Horace Maynard, N. G. Taylor, and A. A. Kyle, being, like himself, Union men, therefore, it was a personal contest rather than political. In the senate, he was a member of the committee on commerce, and of the committee for the District of Columbia. He was a member of the court on the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, voted against the reconstruction measures of congress, and sustained President Johnson's administration.

He was a delegate from the State at large to the Baltimore National Republican convention, in 1864, which nominated President Lincoln for the second term, but did not attend, being absent at West Point Military Academy as a member of the board of visitors that year. In earlier life, he voted for members of the South Carolina Legislature favorable to the election of Martin Van Buren, and voted the Democratic ticket in every presidential election since, except in 1856, when he did not vote for Buchanan, being absent at court, nor did he vote in 1872 for Mr. Greeley, because he thought his nomination a blunder.

During the war, Judge Patterson stood unwaveringly by the Union. He was arrested in November, 1861, by order of Gen. Zollicoffer, under charge of having had something to do with the burning of the bridges in East Tennessee, when the truth was he did all he could to prevent their being burnt, believing it would involve the Union men of East Tennessee in trouble, which it did. After arrest, he was ordered to Tuscaloosa, but was finally released—after going three times to the depot to start for Tuscaloosa—by an order from Richmond; was paroled on honor and liberated, he having made it appear that he had no hand in the bridge burning.

On March 4, 1869, President Johnson's presidential term and Judge Patterson's senatorial term simultaneously expired. He then returned to Greene county, where he has ever since been engaged in the manufact-

county, real estate in Greene county, and an interest in a woolen factory, as before stated.

Mrs. Patterson's father, Andrew Johnson, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808, was bound as apprentice to the tailor's trade, then emigrated in early life, a very poor man, bringing his mother with him, established himself at Greeneville, Tennessee, and finally became president of the United States. Mrs. Patterson's mother, formerly Eliza McCardell, was born at Leesburg, Tennessee, but married at Greeneville. She left five children, all now deceased except Mrs. Patterson. The following record copied from Andrew Johnson's family Bible has a peculiar and most interesting historical value:

Andrew Johnson and Eliza McCardell were united in marriage by Mordecai Lincoln, Esq., on the 17th day of May, 1827.

Daniel Stover and Mary Johnson were married April 27, 1852.

Andrew Johnson, born at Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808.

Eliza McCardell, born in Greeneville, Tennessee, October 4, 1810.

Martha Johnson (Mrs. Patterson), born October 25, 1828, at Greeneville.

Charles Johnson, born February 19, 1830.

Mary Johnson, born May 8, 1832.

Robert Johnson, born February 22, 1834.

Andrew Johnson, born August 5, 1852.

Of the children of Andrew Johnson it may be said: Martha Johnson is now the wife of Judge Patterson; Charles Johnson was a physician and surgeon of the Tenth Tennessee Federal regiment, and was killed by a fall from his horse at Nashville, April 4, 1863. Mary Johnson married Col. Daniel Stover, of the Fourth Tennessee Federal infantry. He died in December, 1864, the day after the battle of Nashville, leaving three children, Lilly, wife of Thomas Maloney; Sarah, wife of Mr. Bachman, has two children, Johnson and Sam. Col. Robert Johnson, who served in the Tennessee Legislature, commanded the First Tennessee Federal cavalry, and was private secretary of his father while president. He died in April, 1869, unmarried. Andrew Johnson, jr., married Miss Bessie Rumbough, of Warm Springs, North Carolina, and died in 1879.

Mrs. Andrew Johnson, the mother of Mrs. Patterson, was an invalid for ten or fifteen years before her death. On that account Mrs. Patterson presided at the white house from June, 1865, to March, 1869, her father's presidential term. The mother was a member of the Presbyterian church, [illegible]

[illegible] who knew her.

In the [illegible] entitled "Ladies of the White House," by Mrs. Laura Carter Holloway, [illegible] Mrs. Patterson [illegible]

[illegible] (See the [illegible] Laura Carter Holloway's "Ladies of the White House," pages [illegible])

By permission of Mrs. Patterson, the writer copied the following [illegible] of her father, ex-President Andrew Johnson. [illegible]

GREENEVILLE, June 29, 1873.

All seems gloom and despair. I have performed my duty [illegible]

[illegible]

GEN. WILLIAM CONNER.

[illegible]

[illegible]

county, the first surveyor elected in the county. [illegible] was then but [illegible] years old. In 1809 he was elected to another term of [illegible] Col. Hardwood, Thomas and Lauderdale counties each filled the position for years. He was [illegible] in the regular militia, being [illegible] Maj. Gen. [illegible] in 1812. He was a director of the Mississippi Valley Insurance Co. of Memphis and of the Chickasaw Bank of Memphis from 1865 to 1868. He was at one time a director in the Tennessee Central Railroad and held the position [illegible] years. From 1880 to 1890 he was superintendent of public schools of Shelby county, and for [illegible] years a member of the board of education of the same. During the civil war Mr. Overton [illegible] of the Confederate States. Gen. Washington and Porter [illegible] and [illegible] officers in the organization of the [illegible] Overton was elected [illegible]. At times of [illegible] Overton [illegible] to preserving the [illegible] law and order in his county.

He was chosen a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1856 [illegible] and served. In 1852 he was a member of the Democratic national convention at Baltimore that nominated Gen. Pierce. In 1860 he represented the Nashville congressional district at Tennessee in the Democratic national convention at Charleston and Baltimore. Gen. Overton was a delegate to the provincial convention in 1875 at Toronto and put Gen. J. D. C. Atkins in nomination. Gen. Atkins in [illegible] habit of telling that it was through Gen. Overton's management of his friend Gen. Cooper, that he was first nominated and elected to congress over Hon. Emerson Etheridge.

Gen. Overton was united in [illegible] to Miss [illegible] the Baptist church in 1840 at the [illegible]. He was never a profane man, [illegible] quality of [illegible] being temperate. He [illegible] and was never a fighter, never [illegible].

His powers of endurance are something [illegible]. Few young men can keep up with him [illegible] ing, and he can ride horseback and ill [illegible]. Although eighty-three years old, [illegible] but [illegible].

He became a Master Mason at the age of twenty-one, in Fairfax Lodge, No. 28, and has taken the Chapter and Council degrees. He helped to organize the first Royal Arch Chapter at Brownsville and Hiram, and to [illegible] Chapters were organized. He was made a Royal Arch Mason at Culpeper Court House, Virginia, and should not have a chapter to attend [illegible] worked for the last time at Jackson, Tennessee, about 1841, which was a month's trip of [illegible].

From 1812 to 1817, Mr. Overton [illegible] Nashville and at Washington on the good county, the county

He went to Brownsville in 1826 and [illegible]

W. Nixon, has six children: Jesse [illegible], Connor W., Charles P., Julia E. and [illegible] [illegible] (4) J. O. Bass (?) Nixon, a druggist of Hopkinsville. A daughter married Miss Martha J. Williams, and has two children, Sarah M[illegible] and Jennie Williams. He is the son of Sidney Hooton, of Texas. (3) Ann Winterrose, born March 12, 1827, now deceased. Annie Mason married first John H. Turner, of Brownsville, by whom she had two children: William Hood and Robert. William Hood was one of the youngest to go to the war at fourteen and was young as a man married. Laura is the wife of Robert Mason of Haywood county, Tennessee, and has nine children: Clarence, Thomas Jefferson Turner, Robert, Olive, and Kattie Ann Woodmaster, now deceased. Annie Mason died November 1, 1874. (4) Lucy Lafayette, born January 1, 1831, married Judge Edward J. Reed, of Giesson county, Tennessee, and has four children: William, Cl[illegible], Mark Lewis Alexander and Laura. Judge Reed died October 31, 1881. (5) Susan S. Cheatham, born April 27, 1833, is the widow of William A. Pierce and has three children: Lucie, Lewis C., Marion, Olive, Laurel Eunice. Of these Lewis C. was a member of the United States Government and Marion is in the United States engineering service at [illegible], Tennessee. (6) Emily V., born January 6, 1840, married Dr. John L. Alsen, who was chief of Gen. Cheatham's medical staff. He died August 20, 1875. She has one child, a daughter, Ann Lampe. Dr. Alsen was one of the most efficient surgeons of the United States and was noted for his achievements in the profession. Among his surgical operations was taking the spleen out of a wounded soldier named Wilkins and thereby saving his life. (7) Clarence Henry (Gen. Conner), seventh child living, born October 27, 1838, was a West Point cadet and when the war broke out between the States he joined the southern army. He was made a captain in the Forrest Tennessee regiment of cavalry and when at Pocahontas, Tennessee, Col. [illegible] King and his lieutenant-colonel and major were captured, he took command of that regiment and commanded it during the remainder of the war, mostly under the command of Gen. Wheeler, but was transferred under Gen. Forrest at the close of the war. He was wounded at the battle of Price's Henry, near Trenton, Tennessee, where he lost three fingers of his left hand. He was the first Confederate wounded soldier brought to Brownsville. He participated in numerous battles and many skirmishes, in all some thirty-two battles. He was a class-mate and classmate of Gen. Wheeler, his commander, and Alexander at West Point. After the war he came home, studied law and acted over time as judge of the [illegible] he died April 14, 1884, leaving two children, William Mary and Robert Sprolill, by his first wife, Emma Sprolill, daughter of Dr. Joseph Sprolill, now of Oregon, Kansas. (8) Lewis Ray(?) (9) Charles Chenault, by his first wife, Margaret A., daughter of John Chenault, a pioneer of Kentucky. His mother was a cousin of Gen. Zeb. Vance, of North Carolina. (8) Peyton Neal, born May 22, 1841, married Ann Bates, daughter of Judge Anson Bates, a Kentuckian, who died at Memphis. He was a soldier in the Confederate army in the regiment known as the "Brush Neal" Cheatham's division. He was wounded at Shiloh in the breast by a spent ball. At Murfreesboro he was badly wounded at Perryville he was shot through the elbow, and at Chickamauga he was shot in the thigh and carried off the field of battle. From this last wound he has never entirely recovered. He was educated at Oxford, Mississippi, studied law at Lebanon, Tennessee, and now lives near his father, engaged in farming. He has seven children: Paulie Neal, Mary Bates, Edwell, Charles Olive, Anson Bates, William and Henry Turner.

Gen. Conner next married Sally J. Terrill, daughter of Edmund Terrill, of Orange county, Virginia, related to the Talle family and to the celebrated Oliver Cromwell of English history. Her grandfather was Oliver Terrill. Her grandmother's maiden name was Susan Mallory. Her mother was E. Smith. By this marriage Gen. Conner has four children: (1) Sarah E., born March 21, 1862; (2) Cornelia Hooton, born April 12, 1864; (3) Robert E. Lee, born December 9, 1868; (4) William Terrill, born January 26, 1871.

Thus it will be seen that Gen. Conner had eleven children, twenty-three grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren. Twenty-three of his posterity are dead.

HEBER JONES, M.D.

MEMPHIS.

HEBER JONES, M.D., of Memphis, is a gentleman (?) of [illegible] of the Hippocratic profession, will extend [illegible] place which he has justly [illegible] most eminent and distinguished physicians of Tennessee. Born in Phillips county, Virginia, in [illegible] he left his native state [illegible] and went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he obtained his preparatory education. Later he entered Southwestern University, Clarksville, Tennessee, and from thence he went to the University of Virginia, where he continued in

HON. OLIVER P. TEMPLE.

HON. WILLIAM B. STALEY

KNOXVILLE

DANIEL F. WRIGHT, M.D.

Mary Sprague and on the withdrawal of the Confederate army from that part of Virginia he was assigned to duty in the Department of Western Virginia, where he soon became Provost-Marshal and remained in that capacity until the battle of Sharpsburg, when he was ordered to report within the Federal lines in charge of the men wounded in that battle. On ascertaining exactly what the duties of his position were he was appointed surgeon in charge of the general hospital at Camp Mississippi, and in the spring of 1863 took the field again as brigade surgeon in Grant's campaign which ended in the capture of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi and Missionary Ridge. He finally gave up active duty by the request of that commander, and retired from active duty and spent four months on a visit to his native country. On his return, in June, 1864, he was appointed by the Surgeon-General to the charge of one of the divisions of Wooley's Hospital, Richmond, Virginia, and toward the close of the war was relieved from hospital duty and appointed chairman of the examining committee for furloughed Confederates.

As a result of his experience as an army surgeon shortly after the close of the war he published in the Richmond *Journal of Medicine* a paper on the "Uses of Ligation," a large article on the cure of erysipelas, erysipelas etc., which gained marked attention from the profession in America and England. It was favorably noticed with appreciation by Mr. C. F. Maunder, of London in his Retrospective Lectures of 1875 and afterwards Lucas in his work on the Surgery of the Antiseptic in which he quotes from Dr. Wright's original article and in his comment on the case there recorded says the procedure was utterly unknown in England before.

In 1885, he was made a member of the State Board of Health, and in that capacity has made several valuable special reports, notably one on school hygiene a subject which his experience as a medical inspector, his connection with school management and his extensive professional knowledge peculiarly qualified him to present in a strong light. He has also contributed a series of papers to the *Monthly Bulletin* published by the board, of like and of the most valuable.

In the standard and current literature of the medical profession in all its branches perhaps there is no name in Tennessee of superior prominence and preeminence to Dr. Wright. Though never tied down by fixed habits and habits by the strict and fixedness of general principles, his profound knowledge of the true principles of the science and thorough and minute information in all its departments give his views great weight in the profession and on any subject on which he has had considerable experience and in the latter respect his opinions are valuable. [illegible] [illegible] At the [illegible] and [illegible] and quick to [illegible] His [illegible] were [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]

HON. DAVID KING YOUNG

W. H. WOOD

(illegible)

GEN. JOHN T. WILDER

CHATTANOOGA

R. W. MITCHELL, M. D.

Naturally [illegible]

HON. THOMAS NIXON VAN DYKE

Author.

THE Van Dyke family is one of the oldest and most honorable in the State of Tennessee. The genealogy of the family is traced back in an unbroken line nearly three centuries to Thomas Jane Van Dyke, of the Netherlands, whose son Jay Thomas Hendrick Thomas and Nicolas Thomas Van Dyke emigrated to America, settled on Long Island, New York, in 1652, and took the oath of allegiance in 1687. From these have sprung a numerous progeny scattered now all over the Union, but recognized as among the most prominent people of the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Thomas James Van Dyke, father of Judge Thomas Nixon Van Dyke, subject of this memoir, was born in Delaware, educated at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Daniel Robinson, of Baltimore, Maryland, and obtained his diploma in 1791. The same year he was appointed an assistant in the infantry service of the United States, and was afterward promoted to a captaincy in the same service. In 1798, being stationed at the garrison called Belle Canton, near the junction of Tennessee and Holston rivers, then in Rogue county, Tennessee, he married Miss Penelope South Campbell, oldest daughter of Hon. David Campbell, then living near Belle Canton, where Lenoir's cotton factory now stands. The Hon. David Campbell was then one of the judges of the superior court of the State of Tennessee, and subsequently was appointed judge of the United States court for the then territory of Mississippi. In 1810 or 1811, Thomas James Van Dyke resigned his commission in the United States army, moved to Washington, Rhea county, Tennessee, and engaged in the practice of medicine. Soon after the commencement of the war between the United States and Great Britain, he was appointed a surgeon in the United States army, and died at Fort Claiborne, in what is now the State of Alabama.

After his death his widow, and all her children except Thomas Nixon Van Dyke, our subject, removed to Alabama and there, in 1822, she married a Mr. Trotter, a cotton planter, living in Washington county, and at the time of the marriage representative of his county in the Alabama Legislature. She died soon after her marriage to Mr. Trotter, without any children by him, and was buried on his plantation in Washington county, Alabama.

The children of Thomas James Van Dyke and his wife Penelope South Van Dyke were five, three sons and two daughters. The sons were Alexander Outlaw Van Dyke, Jefferson Campbell Van Dyke and Thomas Nixon Van Dyke. Alexander Outlaw Van Dyke was born January 16, 1800, and [illegible] by Rev. Mr. [illegible] in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

In 1821 he was appointed [illegible] in the United States [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Spain. In [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Van Dyke [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Van Dyke [illegible] Jan. [illegible] in 1826. He was [illegible] in Alabama, in 1819, [illegible] admitted to [illegible] in 1820 [illegible] the county of Dallas in the Alabama Legislature [illegible] in 1824 [illegible] Legislature [illegible] in the State. He married a Miss Cooke, [illegible] Van Dyke, who married Dr. Carey, [illegible] R. Van Dyke, who married Mr. Horton, [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Van Dyke, who married first [illegible] Mr. [illegible].

Thomas Nixon Van Dyke, [illegible] in South West Point, [illegible] Rogue county, Tennessee, January 22, 1806, and [illegible] in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, by Rev. Thomas Bloomfield, of the Presbyterian Episcopal church. He was [illegible] school at Huntingdon, taught by Rev. Thomas [illegible] a Scotchman and Presbyterian minister. He [illegible] law with his brother-in-law, Gen. William Rudolph Smith, in Huntingdon, and was [illegible] November 1823, moved to and settled in Morris, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and in the same year was admitted to practice in the [illegible] court of the United States and in the Supreme court of the State of Pennsylvania for the western district of the State.

In the fall of 1828 he removed to Alabama and settled in Tuscaloosa, and the same year was admitted to practice in all the courts of that State. In the fall of 1829 he was elected assistant clerk of the house of representatives of Alabama, to which office he was elected by the three next successive Legislatures.

In 1833 he returned to his native State of Tennessee and settled in Athens, McMinn county, Obtaining license to practice in all the courts of the State, he at once entered upon his long and [illegible] in this State, always [illegible] and [illegible].

In 1847 he was appointed a director of the Bank of Tennessee and by the [illegible] of [illegible] candidate of that institution, holding the office for the [illegible] when he declined [illegible] the [illegible] parts to which he [illegible] [illegible] which would be [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible].

July 6, 1877. All these children were baptized by Presbyterian ministers then presiding members of that church. (2) William Dudrick Van Dyke, born October 20, 1836, baptized by Bishop Otey, educated at Maryville, Blount county, Tennessee, studied law and became a prominent practitioner at Chattanooga, where he died in 1883. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army as a private in James B. Cooke's company, but was soon after promoted to the rank of major in the commissary department and remained in that service until the surrender. He married, June 16, 1859, Miss Anna Marie Deadrick, daughter of Chief Justice James Wallace Deadrick, and to her and to children, Annie Clifton, born March 1860; Thomas Nixon, born in 1861; Frances Lafayette, born in 1865; Carrie Shields, born in [illegible]. (3) Letitia Smith Van Dyke, born October 2, 1818, died November 7, 1850, baptized by Rev. Mr. Tomes, of the Episcopal church. (4) Richard Steele Van Dyke, born October 11, 1820, died November 11, 1861, was educated at Princeton College, New Jersey, graduated in 1841, and soon after he returned home he joined the First regiment of Tennessee cavalry, Confederate States army, went out the army as a private, in Capt. Cobb's company, and upon the reorganization of their affairs was unanimously elected captain of the company, and was soon after promoted to the rank of major of a battalion of cavalry. He was captured at Vicksburg, but as soon as he was exchanged he gathered together his battalion and joined the Confederate army in Virginia. On September 21, 1861, he was wounded in battle near Dublin, in the valley of Virginia, was taken to Lynchburg and there died from his wounds, November 11, 1861, and was buried by the private effort of W. Otey Morrell, in the cemetery of that city. He was baptized a child and confirmed by the Rev. Mr. Tomes, Episcopalian minister. (5) John Montgomery Van Dyke, was born October 7, 1842, baptized by Rev. Mr. Tomes, died September 2, 1861. As soon as the war commenced between the United States and the Confederate States of America he volunteered in the company of Capt. James B. Cooke, Fifty-ninth regiment of mounted Tennessee infantry, Confederate States army, as a private. When Capt. Cooke was elected colonel of the regiment Van Dyke was elected first lieutenant, and soon after was promoted to the captaincy of the company. At the taking of Vicksburg he was exchanged, paroled, and as soon as he was exchanged he reported to the company together and joined the army again in Virginia. In one of the battles in the valley of Virginia, near Dublin, he was shot through the bowels, and while being taken off the battle-field the ambulance and party were captured by a party of Federal cavalry commanded by an officer. Soon after the Federals were thrown in retreat and, desiring to pass through Dublin, were compelled the officer seeing Van Dyke was likely to die and not wishing to have

Van [illegible] Rowland died unmarried; Richard married Frances Barton; [illegible] Campbell, married William Harris, a banker at Mineral Point [illegible] Lavinia John Montgomery, married [illegible] Hildebrand, and afterward James Crawford, a widow; Maria [illegible] Mary Henry Hobart.

Thomas Rhea Van Dyke, Judge Van Dyke's second son, was born September 6, 1857; was educated at [illegible] Academy; moved with his family to Alabama in 1879, where he married Miss Scott of Lawrence county, in that State. Afterward they moved to some place on Red river in Louisiana, where he died, leaving two or three children.

Judge Van Dyke's paternal grandmother was Letitia Nixon, daughter of Thomas Nixon. She was three times married: first to John Rogerson; second to Thomas Van Dyke; and third to John Conkle.

Judge Van Dyke's paternal aunt, Letitia Nixon [illegible], married Richard Smith, of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, son of Rev. William Smith, D.D., provost of the University of Pennsylvania. After the death of her half brother, Thomas James Van Dyke, she kept the home for two of his sons, Alexander O. and Thomas Nixon, subject of this sketch, whom she raised and educated. Her husband died in 1822, and in 184[illegible] she came to McMinn county, Tennessee, to live with her nephew, Judge Van Dyke, and died at his house near Athens, July 10, 1845, and was buried in the private cemetery on his farm. She never had any children.

Gov. Nicholas Van Dyke, of Delaware, who afterward became United States senator from his State, was a cousin of Judge Van Dyke's father.

The boyhood and young manhood of Judge Van Dyke may be regarded as an index to his future life of usefulness, integrity and uprightness. Being the son of a United States army officer, he lived in the garrison till 1810, and was taught to read and write by his father. His father resigned his commission in the army in 1811, moved to Rhea county, and there the son went to an old field school near Washington. After his father's death, when he went to live with his uncle and aunt Smith in Pennsylvania, he obeyed unquestioning and implicitly whatever they enjoined upon him. When he went to Alabama in 1828 he had nothing to lean upon except his education, his license to practice law and a fixed moral character, the result of the best of influences and careful training. When assistant clerk of the Alabama Legislature he kept the journal well up, and rarely went to bed until his work was finished and ready to read to the house next morning. Making about five hundred dollars a year, he lived up with the times and managed to spend all his money, but not in dissipation of any kind, never betting, drinking or [illegible] with low company. Afterward when his [illegible] accumulated he would [illegible] remarkable [illegible] started a [illegible] small fee [illegible] Mr. [illegible] that he never had to be asked to start work; that he was always ready to return promptly, whether he was ready [illegible] or not, and this drew a large clientele to him. An attorney of Hamilton county [illegible] In 18[illegible] that he [illegible] he [illegible] none of [illegible] than is [illegible] He [illegible] and [illegible] never [illegible] and [illegible] He is an Odd Fellow, a Royal Arch Mason, originally was a Whig, but since the war has voted with the Democracy. In religion [illegible] he is [illegible] in some things [illegible] with different [illegible] He is for sustaining Christianity [illegible] and modes of worship.

Judge Van Dyke's [illegible] appearance is five feet nine inches high and weighs one hundred and thirty-five pounds. His hair and beard are white with the frosts of [illegible] years, [illegible] but the grand old [illegible] their weight, and remains [illegible] to the strongest. His habits are as regular as [illegible] He has never been [illegible] and has never paid out for himself or family as much as one hundred dollars for doctors' bills. His eye is hazel, [illegible] sharp [illegible] expression, and manner frank [illegible] He is not only a representative Tennessean, but a representative of the highest order of American manhood.

His great personal popularity was shown at the celebration of his golden wedding, May 2[illegible], 1883, by the attendance at his residence of a hundred lawyers and judges of East Tennessee, [illegible] as many [illegible] and the costly presents made by them. The address of the Chattanooga bar on that occasion was a splendid tribute to his [illegible] and good name, [illegible] sound judgment, depth of learning, [illegible] of purpose, [illegible] justice, public spirit, private virtue, and to his example as an incentive to high and noble ambition [illegible] in an unsullied [illegible]. The Chattanooga bar also presented a very fine copy of the Holy Bible, with the family record accurately filled out, with the names and dates of births, marriages and deaths of the family. The addresses by Rev. E. A. [illegible] in behalf of the [illegible] of Athens, and William T. Lane [illegible] on behalf of the Athens bar, were also eloquent and [illegible] tributes in recognition of the [illegible] his [illegible] public services, and his [illegible] character.

HON. ATHA THOMAS

FRANKLIN

THE Thomas family came of that hardy race the Welsh and the members of the family have preserved their Welsh origin in the peculiar characteristics of sterling integrity and unwearying industry.

Hon. Atha Thomas was born in Williamson county Tennessee October 5, 1829 the son of William Thomas who immigrated to Tennessee from Nottoway county Virginia in 1796 the year that Tennessee was admitted into the Union. He settled in the fertile county of Williamson where he farmed until his death in 1841 in the 63rd year of sixty three. He was a private soldier in the Creek war under Gen. Jackson. A quiet plain man he was quite successful as a money maker. In politics he was a Whig. He raised nine sons and none of them ever voted a Democratic ticket until after the late war. He had married to a family of patriots and five of his brothers were American soldiers during the Revolutionary war. His brother Robert Thomas settled in Davidson county Tennessee and there died leaving one son, Robert H. Thomas.

Atha Thomas' oldest brother, Robert S. Thomas a mechanic was chairman of the county court of Haywood county Tennessee some thirty years. His brother Hon. Dorsey B. Thomas represented in the Tennessee Legislature first Haywood county, and in 1869-70 was State senator from Humphreys and Benton counties was speaker of the senate during that term and Lagrith was a member of the lower house in 1882-83, as the representative from Humphreys county, and also State senator in 1881-85.

Of Mr. Thomas other brothers the Rev. Woodhel Thomas his twin brother is now a Baptist minister at Tilden Texas. His brothers John H., William and Samuel, are dead. R. G. Thomas is a merchant at Brownsville Tennessee and Dr. David H. Thomas is a physician at Bell's depot Crockett county Tennessee.

The mother of Mr. Thomas, nee Miss Eliza Bass, was a native of Dinwiddie county Virginia. She came to Tennessee with her brother-in-law William Beatties of Rutherford county. She died in 1858 at the age of sixty five years. Besides her nine sons mentioned above, she had three daughters, viz: Sarah W. Thomas who first married Henry Jamieson a prominent farmer of Rutherford county, and raised a large family of children. Mr. Jamieson died about 1850. She then married John F. Cooper of Bedford county where he now lives. Her son Robert D. Jamieson became quite noted during the civil war for gallantry as a member of Gen. Jeffort Brown's staff. Hezekiah Malcolm Jamieson a brave, manly young soldier was a member of the First Tennessee Confederate regiment and fell in the battle of Perryville Kentucky. His third son, Hon. James H. Jamieson represented Rutherford in 1865-6 the Tennessee Legislature of 1870 and became a cotton planter near Clarksdale Mississippi. Her eldest daughter Cornelia Jamieson married John L. Henry formerly Dallas, Texas, one of the most prominent lawyers in that State. Her second daughter Sarah Jamieson married John F. Carter a wholesale merchant at St. Louis afterward at Chicago where he died and where Lowell resides. Eliza B. Thomas the second daughter is now the widow of Thomas B. King and lives in Goodlett county Tennessee. The third daughter Mary A. Thomas is now the widow of Gen. Pope and resides in Rutherford county Tennessee with her only child Mrs. Bettie Beasly.

Mr. Thomas was raised on labor on his father's farm with school advantages in winter season until he was seventeen years of age when he went to Spring Academy in Rutherford county two years, and then attended Wirt College in Sumner county from which he graduated in his twentieth year. He next taught school two years, near Franklin, and read law with Judge Cooper.

In 1853 he entered the law school of Cumberland University at Lebanon where he studied one year and was admitted to the bar. He next took charge of Thompson Academy in Williamson county and taught there until 1861 with true success professionally and financially. In 1861 he took charge of the male seminary at Franklin, and taught there two and a half years. In 1865, when civil order was restored he commenced law practice at Franklin, and continued to practice there till January 1, 1883, when, having been elected State Treasurer for two years by the Legislature, he entered upon the duties of the office, retiring in 1885.

He has taught school fifteen years, and practiced law seventeen years. Of too kindly a nature to be close hearted to friends, he has had large sums of security debts to pay and lost considerable by the war but is now in comfortable circumstances.

In 1851 he was made a Mason in Hiram Lodge No. 7 at Franklin, and has taken all the degrees of the York rite, and served as Master, High Priest and Commander.

In the Legislature of 1869-70 when his brother Dorsey B. Thomas was speaker of the senate, he represented Williamson county in the lower house and was chairman of the committee on claims, and a member of the railroad investigating committee. He has generally taken an active part in politics in his county, canvassing it in 1879 in favor of the settlement of the State debt by the 50-4 basis.

Mr. Thomas first married in Williamson county, November 25, 1856, Miss Sarah E. North, a daughter of Rev. Henry B. North, a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal church south, in Virginia. Her mother was a Virginia lady of the same in Tennessee. She

widow of a Mr. Bailey. The first Mrs. Thomas was educated at Columbia, Tennessee. She died of consumption in 1858. He next married in Rutherford county, November 20, 1881, Mrs. Bettie M. Sikes, widow of Amanuel T. Sikes, the only daughter and only child of Washington Whittaker, an extensive farmer in Lincoln county, Tennessee. Her mother was a Miss Mosely, of Bedford county, Tennessee. Mrs. Thomas graduated at the Columbia Athenæum. To this marriage have been born two children: Atha Thomas, jr., born August 26, 1882, and Woodlief Thomas, born January 15, 1884.

Mr. Thomas has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, since 1851; has been repeatedly a lay delegate to the annual conferences, and was a member of the general conference at Louisville in 1874. His wife comes of a strong Missionary Baptist family, and she is a member of that church.

By being faithful to every trust reposed in him, and by plain, hard toil, Mr. Thomas has achieved his success in life. Throughout his life he has made it a rule to always find something to do whether the profits were large or small, and he has not allowed himself to know what it is to be idle a day since he first engaged in business for himself. Under the same rule he was raised by his father. When not at school he had to work on the farm. He has been a strictly temperate man. When he came of age he took a pledge of his own accord never to drink at all, and has kept his own as faithfully as if he had joined the Washingtonians. His father and mother being Primitive Baptists were opposed to secret societies, and the son, out of respect for them, and as a matter of personal pride, determined to control himself, and since that time has not touched liquor at all except as a medicine, nor has he spent any time at places of amusement. A handsome, well preserved man, he stands five feet ten and a half inches high, weighs one hundred and ninety five pounds, and is of large, round make. A good reader of faces would, without doubt, pronounce him a modest, warm hearted, honest gentleman.

COL. NATHANIEL M. TAYLOR.

ONE of the best known and ablest attorneys in East Tennessee is the subject of this sketch, Col. Nathaniel M. Taylor, of Bristol. He was born in Carter county, Tennessee, September 23, 1825, and grew up there on his father's farm. His literary education he received at Washington College. He graduated in the law school at Lebanon, under Judge Abram Caruthers. His parents were in good circumstances, but the son was raised to work. Says Col. Taylor: "One part of my education, which my father did not neglect, was to make me work." He was a sober sort of boy, but not connected with any church until 1869, when he joined the Presbyterian church at Bristol, and has been an elder in that church for four years. He has been temperate all his life, a teetotaler twelve or fifteen years, and is now an active and public advocate of prohibition.

After his graduation, he began the practice of law at Elizabethton, Tennessee, and practiced there up to the war, when he went into the Confederate service and followed its fortunes to the end, serving in Tennessee and Virginia most of the time on detached duty.

At the close of the war he moved, August 1865, to Bristol, where he has resided ever since, engaged exclusively in law practice, steadily refusing to go into politics. His practice from the start was good, and now is as heavy as he can manage. Though his father had considerable property at one time, Col. Taylor began life on nothing, and is now in independent and easy circumstances. For several years he was a director of the Bristol Bank, for some time was county attorney for the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, and is now attorney for the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina railroad.

Up to the war he was a Whig, his ancestors before him, on both sides, were Whigs, but he has been a Democrat from the close of the war to the present. He has never held any civil office. Before the war he was tendered the nomination for State senator, but declined it. He was for years trustee of the Duffield Academy, at Elizabethton. He joined the Masons in 1861, in Desha Lodge, Elizabethton, Carter county, Tennessee, and has served as Senior and Junior Warden.

He married in Richmond, Virginia, October 26, 1869, Miss Mary K. Jones, who was born in three miles of the "Clay Slashes," in Hanover county, Virginia, daughter of Dr. C. B. Jones, who died in 1885. Her mother was a Miss Wingfield, of Hanover county, Virginia. Mrs. Taylor graduated at Gordonville, Virginia, is a very fine scholar, remarkable for the grace of her person, her strength and pride of character, and skill as a practical domestic manager. She is a member of the Presbyterian church. They have four children: (1) Hugh, born July 2, 1870; (2) Mary, born April 9, 1872; (3, 4) Juanita and Nathaniel M., jr., twins, born October 28, 1876. The latter died November 28, 1876; (5) Bessie, born June 13, 1880.

The Taylors came from Rockbridge county, Virginia, and are of Irish descent. The grandfather Gen. Na-

thaniel Taylor was born in that county, was a soldier and colonel in the war of 1812, and brevetted general at the battle of New Orleans. He was a man of fine property, of fine ability and very popular in his county. He married Miss Mary Patton in Rockbridge county, Virginia, and settled among the first pioneers of the country in Carter county, Tennessee, where he engaged in farming. He raised eight children, three sons, James P., Alfred W. and Nathaniel K. Taylor, and five daughters, Anna, who married Col. Thomas Love of North Carolina; Mary, who married Dr. William R. Dulaney (her son Dr. N. T. Dulaney was a member of the Forty-fourth Tennessee General Assembly from Sullivan county); Seraphina, who married Gen. Alfred E. Jackson, of Jonesborough, Tennessee (see his sketch elsewhere in this volume); Elizabeth, who intermarried with Thomas Taylor (both these died in White county, Tennessee), and Lorena, who married Gen. Jacob Tipton, after whom the county of Tipton was named. They moved to West Tennessee and there died.

Alfred W. Taylor, father of the subject of this sketch, was a lawyer, represented Johnson and Carter counties in the Tennessee Legislature, was an elder in the Presbyterian church at Elizabethton, was a farmer of fine property, and regarded as one of the most upright men in the country. He was called "the honest lawyer." He died October 11, 1856, about fifty-eight years of age.

Col. Taylor's mother, Elizabeth C. Duffield, was born in Carter county, Tennessee, and died April 18, 1881, at about sixty years of age. She was the daughter of Maj. George Duffield, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who was an accomplished scholar. He moved to Carter county at the early settlement of the country, was a lawyer, and at one time was appointed judge of one of the western territories, but in a short time resigned the office and returned home. He was a major in the war of 1812, and took part in the battle of New Orleans. He left three children: Elizabeth C. (mother of the subject of this sketch), Samuel L. Duffield, George Duffield, a physician, who died when a young man.

Col. Taylor's maternal grandmother was Sallie S. Carter, daughter of Gen. Landon Carter, one of the earliest settlers of Carter county, one of the most prominent men in the settlement, and the father of Hon. William B. Carter, who, for many years, was a member of congress from the First district of Tennessee. The Carter family figured conspicuously in the early history of East Tennessee, and Carter county was named for Gen. Landon Carter, and the town of Elizabethton was named for his wife, who was originally a Miss Maclin.

Col. Taylor's paternal uncle, James P. Taylor, was one of the foremost lawyers in East Tennessee, and attorney-general of the First judicial circuit of Tennessee for a series of years. He married a daughter of Gen. Landon Carter, who was a sister of the congressman William B. Carter. His son, Rev. N. G. Taylor, of the Methodist Episcopal church, represented the First Tennessee district in congress of the United States twice. He was also commissioner of Indian affairs under President Johnson. Rev. N. G. Taylor's son, Hon. Robert L. Taylor, represented the First district in congress, was [illegible] candidate for [illegible] in [illegible] Hawthorne [illegible] in 1884, and [illegible] United States pension agent at Knoxville. Rev. N. G. Taylor's son, Hon. A. A. Taylor, represented Carter and Johnson counties in the Tennessee Legislature, and was [illegible] elector for the State at large on the Republican ticket when Garfield was elected president. [illegible] Rev. N. G. Nat[illegible] Taylor and Hugh [illegible] at Washington City.

[illegible] Taylor's uncle, Gen. Nathaniel Taylor, came from Virginia with his [illegible] married [illegible] Haynes of Carter county, Tennessee, and was the mother of the famous Landon C. Haynes, a very prominent lawyer. He moved from East Tennessee to Memphis, and was a member of the Confederate senate from Tennessee. He left a reputation as one of the finest orators in the State. His son, Hon. Robert Haynes, was a member of the Forty-fourth General Assembly of Tennessee from Madison county.

Gen. Landon Carter, Col. Taylor's maternal great-grandfather, was a member of the first constitutional convention of Tennessee, and in 18[illegible] William B. Carter was president of the convention that formed the second constitution of Tennessee. The present William B. Carter, a nephew of Gen. William B. Carter, was a member of the constitutional convention of 1870.

Col. Taylor's brother, Dr. W[illegible] Taylor, [illegible] on the old homestead in Carter county [illegible] to California [illegible] and is not married. George D. Taylor, of Carter county, was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. H. H. Taylor is a prominent lawyer at Knoxville, Tennessee. Col. Taylor's sister, Mary [illegible], is the wife of Dr. J. H. Pepper, of Bristol, Tennessee.

The Carters and Taylors are among the most prominent families of East Tennessee, and have furnished the world [illegible] distinguished [illegible] men. Two of the Taylors have been members of congress, N. G. and R. L. Taylor. One of the Carters, Gen. William B., was a member of congress several terms. Three Taylors, A. W., A. A. and G. D., have been members of the Tennessee Legislature. Six of the Taylors have been able lawyers, N. G., R. L., A. A., A. W., N. M. and H. H. Taylor. [illegible] of the United States navy, was a brother of Gen. William B. Carter, of Elizabethton, [illegible].

Col. Taylor's success in life is owing to the good of his early training by his father and mother. They taught him to be industrious, honest and sober, and that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. They were strict Presbyterians and taught him to observe the

[illegible] Taylor was a native of Rome in Georgia. He owned many slaves and was a wealthy planter. He died in 1850 and his widow [illegible] Mrs. Taylor was a woman of [illegible] and [illegible] Mrs. Taylor died in 1870. Of C. J. Taylor's children [illegible] Mary Taylor married Rev. J. W. Burgess, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Chattanooga. Clara Delaney married Hon. John C. St. John, president of the Ohio Electric Railway Company. The third daughter of Dr. William R. Delaney graduated in medicine in 1878. Dr. Joseph H. Delaney, deceased, and Dr. Nathaniel T. and Wilbur R. Delaney, now practicing physicians in Bowersville, Georgia.

REV. SAMUEL WATSON

MEMPHIS

This famous Christian teacher, author and editor who for thirty-six years has been a preacher and thirteen years an editor, was born on the eastern shore of Maryland January 10, 1813, but was brought early south to the neighborhood of Nashville, Tennessee. His father had moved there when the son was only six years old. His father being engaged in the cotton factory business, the son worked in that line some four or five years. His education was confined mainly to the English branches. He was never more moral in his principles and habits in his boyhood and young manhood, a result due to the example and precept of his pious father, who was a class leader for forty years. His father, Lewis Watson, was a native of Virginia of English parents, who were members of the English church. He served in the military service of the United States in 1812 in Virginia, and died in Woodruff County, Arkansas, several years ago, a [illegible] and [illegible] universally respected.

Dr. Watson's mother, originally Susannah Smith, a native of Virginia, died when the son was five years old, leaving beside himself a daughter Mary, who married William B. Cook of Maury county, Tennessee.

Dr. Watson joined the Tennessee conference in 1836 and was stationed the first year at Waynesburg, the next at Franklin, Simpson, Madison and the next year was stationed at Clarksville. He went to Memphis in 1839, where he has been ever since. He was appointed to the Methodist church at Memphis two years, next for two years was agent of the American Bible Society, and had filled the appointments of the three principal churches in Memphis. He was elected to edit the Memphis *Christian Advocate* in 1850, and continued to edit it till 1866. He was then on the Memphis district four years, in preaching, &c. He was a member of the general conference at Nashville in 1858, and of the general conference at New Orleans in 1866. During this time he was editing the Memphis *Christian Advocate*. He was president of the State Female College in the county of Memphis in 1859. At the general conference of 1870 in Memphis he was elected to edit the *Christian Index*, which he did three years.

In the latter part of 1872 he withdrew from the Methodist church, from an honest conviction that he was not in harmony with some of the doctrines taught by the church, notably eternal punishment and the resurrection. He has since been lecturing on Christian Spiritualism in nearly all the States of the Union, taking the ground that primitive Christianity and Christian spiritualism are identical. He was elected president first of the Tennessee State organization of Spiritualists, and in October, 1883, of the Southern Association of Spiritualists. In 1875-6-7 he edited and published the *Spiritual Magazine* at Memphis. He is the author of a series of books on spiritualism entitled "The Clock Struck One," "The Clock Struck Two," and "The Clock Struck Three"—names given to the volumes from the fact that an old clock of his that had not run nor struck for years struck one just before each one of four members of his family passed away—his wife and three children. The full titles of the two most famous of these books are, as follows: "The Clock Struck One, and Christian Spiritualist. Being a synopsis of the investigations of seven years' intercourse by an Episcopal bishop, three professors, two doctors and others at Memphis, Tennessee, in 1850. By the Rev. Samuel Watson. 208 pages. 12mo. The Clock Struck Three, being a Review of 'The Clock Struck One,' and reply here. Part II. Showing the harmony between Christianity, Science and Spiritualism. By Samuel Watson. 252 pages. 12mo. Memphis: Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, 1874."

Mr. Hudson Tuttle, in a review of the above named works published by the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, says: "What is most admirable and charming in these volumes is the calm spirit of kindness that [illegible]

fraternal love the catholicity of thought which pervades them. Nothing daunts the courage of the author. Illumined by the consecrated enthusiasm of the disciple of truth, he extends his flight from the portions of earth and its body that he advocates doctrines too vital to be trifled with and too momentous to flippant gleam.

Mr. Watson is well versed in scientific matters and his arguments are fortified by much hard but well-digested knowledge, gained at home or learned in study. For thirty-five years he has taught from its pages and known no higher court of appeal and it would be monstrous to criticise because he adheres to a method of treatment brought into the very constitution of his mind. We maintain the Bible has no authority except that of truth, held in common with all books of any age as authentic except it be infallible; it becomes an unreadable jumble of the unpopular cause. Its texts will be accepted when all other evidence will be rejected with scorn. Thus one of Holmes' never had an abler defender than Mr. Watson. Every weapon in the vast arsenal is at his command. He leaves not a text till all that can be gathered from it is pushed to the front and on this he frolics around [illegible]. Between science and spiritualism there is no conflict and neither must oppose itself to religion which is another name for moral science—spiritualism.

Every individual who would not retard the truths of the spirit world must be his or her own medium. God must write His law upon their understandings and put it in their affections. If you want to become mediums for interior communication, you must become absolutely true in every thought, being and action; become absolutely just in all your relations of life, so that morning, noon and night you will be repairing and thirsting after righteousness. If spiritualism in its faith and effects does not tend to make you better wiser and purer, better men and women, as St. Paul says of the Corinthians, it will profit you nothing. That organization which will not redeem itself will not be sufficient to redeem the world.

These volumes cannot be too highly commended to spiritualists who desire works to give to friends in the churches. They are invaluable as missionary agents. The character of their author, the sincerity, fearless and integrity of his style, the exquisite spirit of love and fellowship pervading them, every page will arrest and hold the attention and convince, so far as it is possible for books to convince, of the truth of the spiritual doctrine advocated.

Dr. Watson's last book, "The Religion of Spiritualism," was published in 1881, of which two editions have been sold.

Although not an active politician, Dr. Watson is a Democrat all the way through. In 1881 he was a member from De Soto, Mississippi, of the House convention that met in Jackson to frame the present constitution of that State.

He became a Mason in 1857 at Lexington, Alabama, took the Chapter honors in [illegible] the same year, took the Council degrees at Nashville in 1859, and became a Knight Templar at Memphis in 1871. He was also a Charter [illegible] of Tennessee in 1881 and was a member of the Memphis Chapter for many years.

Dr. Watson married Miss [illegible] Dyer, daughter of [illegible] Dyer, in 1842. Mrs. Mary Dyer, a native of North Alabama, descended on the Dyer side from Virginia Huguenots, and on the Hunter side from the Scotch-Irish. Dr. Watson and wife have had eight children, all of whom are dead but one. Albert and wife (Capt. J. W. Dolley, of Augusta, Arkansas, who has two children, Albert and Mary).

His daughter, Mrs. Bertram Scott, of Chicago, married Colonel Scott, of the Second Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and died [illegible]. Dr. Watson's last wife died in [illegible].

His second daughter, Mary, married Dr. [illegible] in 1867. Mrs. Ellen Perkins [illegible] Memphis, died [illegible] and left two children, Mary and Willie Perkins. Her mother was Mary [illegible] Mrs. Watson's second daughter, Ellen, married Dr. William A. Cantrell, of Little Rock, Arkansas. Through her mother Mrs. Watson is a cousin of Col. John M. Harris, the brilliant journalist, editor and proprietor of the Nashville Banner. Mrs. Watson graduated at Tulip Academy, Arkansas, and [illegible] has done public work that any other woman in the country might be proud of. She is the president of the Women's Christian Association of Memphis, president of the Women's Missionary Society of the Memphis district, [illegible] Methodist Episcopal church, member of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Central Methodist Church of Memphis, and a friend of Christian missions and of the cause of [illegible] the land of [illegible]. By this marriage, Dr. Watson has had two children. Lillie died in infancy. Mary, now Mrs. [illegible] Samuel Dell, has three children, Arthur, now [illegible] Eugene Criswell, now [illegible].

Dr. Watson is an unpurchasable [illegible] and [illegible] in behalf of [illegible] a Real Presidential [illegible] candidates. He began life without [illegible] left his father at the age of [illegible] and fifty cents in his pocket, worked eight months by working at [illegible] hours a day, [illegible] which [illegible] and [illegible] a month. He [illegible] hundred dollars which he made before [illegible] confidence in the [illegible] to first land in Memphis. He then [illegible] and [illegible] business house [illegible] and then [illegible] which he sold [illegible] and moved to the prairies in Arkansas [illegible]. He [illegible] in the suburbs of Memphis, [illegible] and [illegible] the war and [illegible] considerable [illegible]. His residence on the corner of [illegible] and Washington streets was [illegible] and a model of good taste. He has [illegible] in Black [illegible] Memphis and [illegible] the [illegible] men of that city.

HON. JAMES M. MEEK

HON. JAMES M. MEEK

[illegible] Judge Mack married at Nine Mile, New Mexico, [illegible] 1859 Miss Elizabeth J. Wallace, who was born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, March 5, 1839, daughter of Mr. James H. Wallace, a native and merchant of New Mexico. Her parents were Lucius Clarkson, Mrs. Mack's grandmother, Mary A. Weatherford, Milton Dodd, a merchant of that place. Dodd and Wallace, whose sketch is elsewhere in this volume. Her children are James W., Horace M., Donald, Lucile, Leon and Arthur Moore Dodd.

Mrs. Mack graduated at Rogersville Female College, and is a member of the Presbyterian church, and president of the Home Presbytery Home Missionary Society, embracing the counties of Blount, Knox, Jefferson, Sevier and Greene. To this marriage have been born eight children: (1) James K. Mack, born October 24, 1860, graduated in the class of 1881 from the University of Tennessee, now a wholesale merchant at Knoxville. (2) Ida Burnside Mack, born July 23, 1862, graduated from the Glendale (Ohio) Female College, June 12, 1881. (3) William M. Mack, born August 26, 1865, is a student in the University of Tennessee.

Judge Mack began life on nothing, he made by teaching and attended the classical department of Lincoln college, and is now one of the wealthiest men of Knoxville. What he has acquired in the way of property has been by industry, clear-sighted and determined, and a resolution that would brook no opposition that a will determined to succeed can overcome. He never made a debt he did not pay, never made a promise he did not fulfill, or gave a good reason why he did not do it; has a strong, rough constitution and good health, and has outstripped his competitors in the race for success by having more energy than they. He is a man of fixed principles and political principles, has made friends by showing himself friendly, and is open, frank, liberal and candid to a fault, yet a prudent, economical manager of his affairs. Among the lawyers it was a common remark that he could do more work than any two men in the profession. From 1866 to 1874, he studied and worked, almost as a rule, until twelve o'clock at night. The appreciation in his railroad stock and his judicious speculations in real estate in Knoxville have also contributed to his financial success.

HON. JERE BAXTER

NASHVILLE

HON. JERE BAXTER, the subject of this sketch, was born in Nashville, Tennessee, February 11, 1852. He was educated at the Montgomery Hall Academy in that city, going to school in all only twenty-two months.

At fourteen years of age, much against his father's wishes, he went abroad and spent several years in foreign travel. This trip has a flavor of adventure in it which makes it most interesting to relate. He left home on money received from the sale of two mules and reached Berlin with four dollars in his pocket, all told. Here he obtained employment as a teacher of English and taught there for two years. His purse thus replenished, he started again for an interesting tour on the continent, much of which he accomplished on foot, spending his time in the acquisition of the languages and in studying the arts of painting and sculpture. During this absence from home, he received in remittances not exceeding eight hundred or nine hundred dollars.

Upon this, and it has been his business ever characterized by a good and generous backing in quality in his boyhood, ever suffering from a terror of the dark and embarrassment in the presence of strangers, both of which weaknesses he conquered by pride and a strong will, forcing himself habitually to go into a dark room, and frequently into society.

After Mr. Baxter's return from Europe in 1874, he started an industrial publication in Nashville. It was fairly successful but he removed it to St. Louis where it was continued under his management till he sold it out to another publisher. He then applied himself to the study of law, and was soon admitted to the bar. Subsequently he founded the *Legal Reporter*, which contains the decisions of the State Supreme court, which appointed Mr. Baxter Assistant State Reporter. His publication supplied a pressing want, and the nine bound volumes of the *Reporter* are officially recognized authority. At this time Mr. Baxter was but twenty-five years old.

His enterprising spirit was not quite satisfied with the monotony of legal reporting, and he conceived the idea of building what is known as the Baxter Block on Union between Cherry and Summer streets, in 1879-80. The new Baxter Court, recently erected by him on Church street, is the most substantial office building in the city, and equal to any in the South, with its broad

magnificent front, extending far above the adjacent buildings, it attracts the attention of [illegible]. It is six stories high, and contains forty-two rooms, which are all leased from three to five years to first-class occupants.

In the fall of 1879 he engaged in the railroad business, against the advice of his father and brother, who urged him to stick to his profession; and, from November 21, 1880, to November 22, 1882, he was vice-president of the Memphis and Charleston railroad; and from November, 1882, to November, 1883, president of that road, when his term expired. Immediately thereafter, however, he was again elected vice-president of the road by request of Gen. Hancock.

About this time he began to investigate the coal and iron fields of North Alabama, organized a company composed of George J. Seney, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Calvin S. Brice and others in the south, J. C. [illegible], Napoleon Hill, of Memphis, Samuel Keith, Nat. Baxter, jr., John P. Williams, James C. Wooster and A. M. Shook, Nashville, and others in Alabama and Montgomery, and was elected president of the company. They purchased two hundred thousand acres of coal and iron lands in that section, and are now building a railroad from Tuscumbia to Birmingham [illegible] and coal and iron on water transportation—the first time in the history of the South. This road is known as the Sheffield and Birmingham railroad, and Sheffield, Alabama, on the Tennessee river, is its northern terminus.

Mr. Baxter [illegible] the distinction of being the youngest railroad president in the United States and is already classed among railroad magnates.

He contributed very greatly to the founding of Sheffield, in Alabama, being largely interested in the [illegible] of the company, and by his push and energy and sublime faith, did [illegible] more than any other individual towards bringing about the [illegible] of that place. He [illegible] to but South Pittsburg, and is now engaged in building up Arkansas City, which, as president, he is pushing to the front as one of the best commercial points in the South.

While engaged in these multifarious projects, Mr. Baxter bought Maplewood, an extensive farm, settled long ago. He built his present residence, a [illegible] brick, the first two-story brick building in that section of country. The interior furnishings of the beautiful Maplewood residence were selected with the greatest care, and the evidences of wealth and artistic taste are [illegible] everywhere. Rare books, war implements, Revolutionary relics, Grecian statuary, Japanese embroidery, and curiosities in almost every [illegible] are to be seen by those who are [illegible] to visit this delightful home. Maplewood farm is [illegible] and best stocked in the South, and the work under Mr. Baxter's direction is performed in the most [illegible] and thorough manner. There are [illegible] buildings about the place, over two miles of water pipe, and a [illegible] mill [illegible]

[illegible]

HON. R. H. INGERSOLL.

JUDGE INGERSOLL

HON. H. H. INGERSOLL.

1801, married at Lee, was a farmer, and a prominent member of the Congregational church. He moved to Ohio, as a pioneer of that place, in 1838, and died in May, 1874. He was a man of notable purity and righteousness and piety of character, a man of rare spiritual convictions and positive views, but of great gentleness and sweetness of temper. He inherited his humanity, morality and intellectual traits from his mother, who was a granddaughter of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, the distinguished Calvinist divine and author, and president of Princeton College, New Jersey.

The great father, David Ingersoll, was also a native of Lee, Massachusetts, born about 1760, married Miss Sarah Parsons, of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and died at Lee, a farmer, about eighty years of age, leaving thirteen children.

The great grandfather was known as Esquire William Ingersoll, a merchant of Springfield, Massachusetts. He was the settler of the town of Lee, founder of the church at that place, and a magistrate of the county for many years. On his gravestone at Lee is inscribed:

"Satisfied with living and receiving the hope of glory, he died August 10, 1815, and ninety-one years and two months having elapsed since this dying world contained a hundred and forty-nine descendants."

Judge Ingersoll's mother, Sarah Morris Bassett, was born at Lee, Massachusetts, July 10, 1805, and died at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 12, 1882. Her father, Asher Bassett, was a native of Massachusetts, a carpenter. Her mother was Mary Dimmock, daughter of Col. Mal Dimmock, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, an officer in the Revolutionary war. Judge Ingersoll's brothers are Rev. Edward P. Ingersoll, D.D., pastor of the Church of the Puritans, Brooklyn, New York, and Ansel B. Ingersoll, of Sidney, Ohio. Judge Ingersoll's sisters are Julia, wife of William B. Wordsworth, Ripley, Ohio; Mary Jane, wife of J. H. Drew, St. Louis, Missouri, and Abbie, wife of W. W. Roberts, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Judge Ingersoll has a good constitution, inherited from his parents, a first-class education, self-reliance, persistent industry, strong energy, and a devoted application to his profession, together with the use of strong common sense and judgment in the every-day affairs of life. Books he has studied very much more or less. Added to these factors of his success must be mentioned his characteristic honesty of purpose, integrity and frankness in dealing with men, whereby he has gained and held their confidence. He has always cherished in a high degree a feeling of self-respect, without which no man can maintain a high character. Three writers have most largely influenced his character and conduct, viz.: After the teachings of Jesus in the four Gospels, he has most valued and loved respectively the writings of Carlyle and Emerson.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

D. M. HENNING, M.D.

DR. HENNING was born in Clarke county, Georgia, August 4, 1824, and was brought by his parents to Tennessee in 1826, the family settling in Madison county, where he was reared to manhood. He received a good literary education, graduating at Cumberland College, Nashville, in 1843, and then began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John and Thomas Boston, of Pittsburg, Madison county, Tennessee. In 1845-6 he took a course of lectures in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and in 1846-7 a second course, graduating in 1847, under Prof. Robert Dunglison, Paterson, McClellan, father of Gen. George B. McClellan, Samuel McClellan, Gross, and Rogers.

When he went to Philadelphia to study medicine, some kind friend there secured his trunk and found a small Bible in which was placed a piece of paper containing physician's handwriting, requesting him to meet her at the throne of grace at an hour named, and if he should not do that at least remember that at that hour at the door he had left his mother weeping after her son. This incident led to the conversion of the son, and shaped his entire future life. The effect deems a record of this fact as of more importance as an incentive to mothers who would influence their children for good and for all time than would be a story of battle, siege, and fair breadth of space in the Centuries dealt Death.

After graduating he returned home and practiced physic in Haywood county two years in partnership with Dr. Wiley J. Barpee. But not making much money to suit him, he determined to go to some other section of country. Indeed, he contemplated going to California, but in 1848 he moved to Lauderdale county, purchased land and property in Ripley, and has been a citizen of that county ever since, accumulating property year by year by his practice, and mostly by trading and selling lands in that county. And now he is the owner of 3,000 acres of land and thirty-seven negroes, the accumulations of two years, of which he owns one-half in the county and the balance in Shelby county. He has never engaged in trade to any extent, but has confined himself to his profession, in which he has been very successful. He has been a contributor to Professor Gideon Addison Gaillard's which he attended when there were Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Gov. Herschel Vespasian Johnson, Robert Toombs and Bishop Pierce, a gentleman of Georgia, with whom and whose family he became acquainted.

After coming to Tennessee, Dr. Henning took charge of his father's farm for one year, and then began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John and Thomas Boston in Pittsburg, Madison county, Tennessee. In 1845-6 he took a course of lectures in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and in 1846-7 a second course, graduating in 1847, under Prof. Robert Dunglison, Paterson, McClellan, father of Gen. George B. McClellan, Samuel McClellan, Gross, and Rogers.

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Dr. Hunter has had several children, of whom one died in infancy and another in youth. One, Annie Hunter, married Dr. James Hall, a Central Mississippian, and died early, leaving two daughters, one of whom, Daisy Mercedes, married Dr. Hunter, of Memphis. Dr. Hunter is the brother-in-law of the Reverend Mr. Hunter, of Hunter's Tennessee.

Dr. Hunter's father, Asa Hunter, was born in South Carolina. In the same lot were a Miss Crenshaw, who died young, and Miss Mercedes Hunter, who married Dr. Hall, of Mississippi, mother of Dr. Hunter's wife, Daisy Mercedes Hall, daughter of Dr. Hunter's sister Annie Williamson Hunter and first husband Dr. James Francis Alexander Hall, of Mississippi. Of the nine all are dead except Dr. Hunter. Of the three sons all are dead except Dr. Hunter. Of the three sisters two survive.

Dr. Hunter's father, Rev. John Hunter, was a native of a Methodist preacher-ancestry in the South Carolina upcountry, and removed to the Central Mississippi country. He was a Methodist preacher of the old school, a man of deep piety, of strong character, and of great influence in the Church and community. He was a man of fine physique, of dignified bearing, and of commanding presence. He was a man of strong will, of positive convictions, and of great courage. He was a man of the highest integrity, and of the most unselfish devotion to duty. He was a man of the most tender sympathies, and of the most generous impulses. He was a man of the most delicate sensibilities, and of the most refined courtesy. He was a man of the most exalted character, and of the most spotless purity of life. He was a man of the most unaffected humility, and of the most sincere piety. He was a man of the most earnest zeal for the glory of God and the salvation of men. He was a man of the most untiring energy, and of the most indomitable perseverance. He was a man of the most comprehensive views, and of the most practical wisdom. He was a man of the most liberal and catholic spirit, and of the most progressive ideas. He was a man of the most cultivated mind, and of the most extensive information. He was a man of the most classical taste, and of the most elegant literature. He was a man of the most logical mind, and of the most convincing power. He was a man of the most eloquent speech, and of the most effective delivery. He was a man of the most commanding influence, and of the most universal popularity. He was a man of the most unbounded benevolence, and of the most active philanthropy. He was a man of the most ardent patriotism, and of the most unselfish devotion to the welfare of his country. He was a man of the most decided convictions, and of the most outspoken utterance. He was a man of the most inflexible integrity, and of the most unbending firmness. He was a man of the most genial temperament, and of the most social disposition. He was a man of the most lovable character, and of the most winning manners. He was a man of the most domestic habits, and of the most tender affections. He was a man of the most cheerful piety, and of the most triumphant faith. He was a man of the most exemplary life, and of the most consistent walk. He was a man of the most devoted piety, and of the most earnest prayer. He was a man of the most ardent love for souls, and of the most untiring labors for their salvation. He was a man of the most unselfish devotion to the cause of Christ, and of the most self-sacrificing labors for the spread of the Gospel. He was a man of the most unaffected piety, and of the most consistent life. He was a man of the most devoted piety, and of the most triumphant death. He was a man of the most exemplary life, and of the most consistent walk

...ever operated to bring it out in time. Without the temperance people to every church. A shrewd business man. He [illegible] was a gentleman, loved by all who knew him.

Since the death of his wife, which occurred in 1878, Dr. Harrison resided with his children, and at the time of his death was living with his daughter, Mrs. Henry Moore. He was down to the noon train on Friday last in apparently good health, but became very ill and died in a few moments after getting home. He was a member of the Methodist church, and was buried in Trinity church, in Hartsville, where rest his wife and several children. He leaves a son and daughter, Dr. B. G. Harrison of Memphis, and Mrs. Moore.

ETHELBERT BARKSDALE WADE

MURFREESBOROUGH

ALTHOUGH comparatively a young man, the subject of this sketch will be remembered as a conspicuous personage [illegible] in the capitol building at Nashville during legislative sessions, while his face has been a familiar one in many of the State Democratic conventions governed by *partizan* politics.

It does not often happen that a teacher lives to become the biographer of two of his pupils, as in the present instance, and those of Hon. James D. Richardson and Dr. John H. White, whose sketches will be found elsewhere in this volume. The first two of these gentlemen, whose reminiscences were to come under the editorial of this volume, while he had charge of Central Academy in their fathers' neighborhood, and it is with right pleasing interest that he writes their sketches because of both personal regard and the excellence of their respective families. Both had a good start off their fathers having worthily distinguished and representative men, and each one having inherited the leading and peculiar traits of his father. Some one has wittily said that if he were called on to advise a boy how to succeed in life, he would tell him first to select a good father and mother to be born of. In the case of Mr. Wade, as also of Mr. Richardson, they had a good induction, their respective parents ranking among the very first people of their county. Their fathers have passed away, but live again and are worthily represented in the sons.

The subject of this sketch was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, where he still resides, September 21, 1843. Ethelbert was educated at the "old brick academy" (Central Academy) in Rutherford county under several teachers, but the war coming on when he was seventeen, his education was cut short, and he has never been to school since.

In August, 1861, he enlisted in the Eighteenth Tennessee Confederate infantry regiment, under Col. (afterward Gen.) Joseph B. Palmer, a soldier and officer of distinction, and served with that regiment in Tennessee and Kentucky as a private. He was captured at Fort Donelson in February, 1862, taken to Springfield, Illinois, and imprisoned in Camp Butler till the following summer, when he made his escape and joined Bragg's army at Sparta, Tennessee, on its way into Kentucky. He served through the Kentucky campaign in the 32d Arkansas regiment (Col. Featherston), and was in the battle of Perryville. When the army returned to Tennessee he rejoined regiment, Eighteenth Tennessee, which had been exchanged, participated in the battle of Murfreesboro, and when the army returned to Tullahoma, January, 1863, he received the appointment in the regular army of the Confederate States, and was assigned to duty on Gen. John B. Hood's staff as an aide-de-camp, and served in that capacity, with distinguished ability in all his [illegible] and battles till the end. On the way surrendering at Albany, Georgia, where he was on duty at division headquarters after Gen. Hood was relieved of the command of the army of Tennessee.

After the war he returned to Rutherford county, and has been engaged in farming ever since. In the meantime he has been elected assistant clerk of the Tennessee house of representatives two terms, and principal clerk four terms. From January to December, 1884, he was clerk to the committee on names and naming of the United States house of representatives, resigned that position to accept the chief clerkship of the Tennessee house of representatives, session of 1885. In 1885-6 he received an appointment in the lower house of congress, and also acted as Washington correspondent of the Nashville *Daily American*.

In politics he is a thorough Democrat. Besides the offices above named he has served two terms (three years a term) as school director of his home district. In 1884 he was alternate delegate from the Fifth congressional district to the national Democratic convention at Chicago that nominated Cleveland and Hendricks. He belongs to no secret society, but is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Wade married in Forsyth, Georgia, September 24, 1861, Miss Dora L. Cochran, who was born August 20, 1845, daughter of Hon. Allen Cochran, for several terms a member of the Georgia Legislature, a leading resident of Monroe county, Georgia, and a large planter.

Her mother was Miss Wood, of a family of Louisiana planters and influence in Georgia. Miss Wood was educated at Lucy Cobb Institute, Athens, Georgia, where she graduated in 1861. She was raised in affluence, but since the war she has entered the battle of life with a spirit and energy characteristic of southern women and her husband having a similar history and experience she labored hard in trying to keep up the prestige of their educational name, and remain the helpmate of her husband in the war. She is a lady of great energy in letter and perseverance and is a member of the Baptist church.

The Wades came to Tennessee from Maryland. The grandfather, Wade, settled in Rutherford county about the year 1810. Ethelbert's father, Lewis Wade, was born in Maryland June 5, 1797, and came with his father to Tennessee while he was quite a youth. Began life with very little property and lost it when the war caused two thousand acres of land in Rutherford county and one hundred and twenty-five slaves, besides gold and bank stock—property which he accumulated by farming and having cotton ginned and pressed and shipping it to the eastern markets. He was a member of the constitutional convention that framed the constitution of the commonwealth of Tennessee in 1834, and afterwards represented Rutherford county in the Tennessee Legislature. He was a conservative man, but very outspoken. Eighty-eight and a half years old, a Christian and blessed in his old age with seven children and fifteen grandchildren. Ethelbert Wade, himself responsible to himself, managed his own affairs as he saw fit, was active in the civil battles and was severely wounded in the war between the States. His business education was obtained in the common schools and academies of middle Tennessee and he was engaged in the mercantile business for a number of years. He was chosen by the people to represent Rutherford county in the State Legislature. He was a member of the constitutional convention that framed the present constitution of Tennessee and was elected to the State Senate for the term of 1870-72. He was a member of the Democratic party and was a delegate to the National Democratic convention that nominated Horace Greeley for President. He was a member of the Baptist church and was a liberal supporter of the gospel. He was a man of great energy and perseverance and was a successful farmer. He died in 1880.

Lewis Wade, having no one to look to for support, had to rely upon himself. He had no capital left him to start on, but was determined to succeed. He was a good scholar and was engaged in teaching school when quite young. He engaged in the mercantile business at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and was doing a large business when the war between the States broke out. He was a strong Union man and was opposed to secession. He was elected to the Legislature in 1861 and was a member of that body when the war broke out. He was a member of the Legislature when the State seceded and was one of the few members who refused to vote for secession. He was a member of the Legislature when Tennessee was admitted into the Confederacy. He was a member of the Legislature when Tennessee was readmitted into the Union. He was a member of the Legislature when Tennessee was readmitted into the Union. He was a member of the Legislature when Tennessee was readmitted into the Union.

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