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PROMINENT TENNESSEANS





SKETCHES

F

PROMINENT TENNESSEANS

CONTAINING

BIOGRAPHS 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.

1885.



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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'm 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 Lindsay, 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 clowns, 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 obtained 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 couched with literary advantages and interspersed with the thoroughly practical, and consisted of marches over New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, laying out roads, performing 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; Arribide, son of the Emperor of Mexico; Col. M. H. Sanford, 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 McNix, 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



more character. You could full count to speak will recognize it as a true picture of a truly noble Tennesseean. Such integrity of life could not help but be like like a comet on those surrounded by him. During the war his negroes buried a barrel of solid silverware that had been awarded him at fair 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 soldier 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 1848.

Though a leading turfman forty years or more, enjoying the confidence, esteem and higher 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 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 reclamation 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. Pace, and Patscy, who married

Martha and John) and a son, the late General William Giles. The late Mrs. Dr. McCall (died in 1870) was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Patscy, and was one of the most noble and generous-hearted ladies and women known for their deep piety and tenderness for the helpless. The late Gen. was of the strictest integrity, both public and private character, but firm in conceding to the necessities.

John Harding married in Davidson county, November, 1806, Miss Susan, daughter of John Shute, a farmer from the county of Clarke, 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 roughest 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 be one, to the Christian Church, which was an honored member, and for many years its most ardent support. His name, wherever known, is 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 countrymen, and is therefore a Tennessee historical 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. Bevil 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, Kittle, married John Kukman, 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 Sophie Merritt, daughter of Embury Merritt, of Lawrenceville, Virginia. She died a few years after marriage, leaving one child, Sophia Harding, now the wife of Grayville 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. Child, 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 Chambers, of Nashville. (2) Nathaniel Mc-

Nairy, 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 Chevalier, of Missouri, a lady of sterling qualities, similar to those of her husband, and their sons and daughters are not ble 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 home, "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 Marse'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 grand-children, 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 consistency of years well and usefully spent, without a wrong inflicted on his fellow-man.

Gen. Harding professed religion under the preaching of Rev. Sam. Jones, in May 1855, 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 1819. 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, of 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 Denderick 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 Columbus 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 Denderick 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 Denderick 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 Adelme 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 1820, at the age of sixty. Judge Denderick 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. Denderick'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. Denderick's only surviving sister, Catherine, 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. Denderick 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 Denderick and his worthy wife have been born ten children, as follows: (1), Arthur, a farmer in Washington county, married Miss Abbie 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 Chancellorsville, September 21, 1863, leaving one child, a son, John Wallace. his widow, Louisa Brown Denderick, 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 Greenville, Tennessee, who married Miss Sarah Hardin, daughter of Chief Justice Monceai 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 Pinecastle, Virginia, has four children, Kate, Lucy, Abbie 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 Denderick 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





active promoter of public education in the Tennessee of the present.

The father of Gov. Brown was Daniel Brown, a native of Robertson county, North Carolina, who married and emigrated to Giles county, Tennessee, in 1809, where, in 1810, 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 intellectual and moral endowments and advantages. He seems to have been a man of political opinions as both his sons were, though none of the three are known to have published any opinions. 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), Nell 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, Nell and Walton; served in the Confederate army four years; (4), Daniel, born at Nashville, August 1, 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, now married; (6), Henry A., born at Nashville, May 7, 1854, was express agent on the Atchison, Topoka & Santa Fe railroad and was killed at Albuquerque, March 27, 1881; unmarried; (7), Mar. Letitia, born at Nashville, June 27, 1856, wife of Capt. V. A. T. 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, finding 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 finances, 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 disciplinarians, 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 manner is 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





*A. Wright*



of extensive learning when he entered on the profession of law. His books had been few, but those that he had mastered. The chief elements of his success were a keen insight into character and motive, a sincere earnestness of manner and facility in the expression of his ideas, combined with a power of convincing 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 concision of thought and language, his pleadings on 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-learned subjects, it is to be must have been extensive. His legal opinions exhibit 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 Tamm, Caldwell, Dr. Cheairs, Gen. William T. Lewis, and Gen. N. S. Brown. He and Brown were at the same time presidential electors on opposite sides. Wright carried the Van Buren ticket, Democrat, and Brown on that of H. L. White (Whig). They returned from the campaign just before the close of the war and, with most of the military careers.

He married, in 1837, Miss Mary Elizabeth Eblin, a daughter of Dr. Elisha Eblin, a physician of eminence, and a Methodist preacher, both of New Hampshire, of whom more will be said in the life 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 that he never held political office, and indeed, he never had pressed himself averse to the running of political races with a great distaste for the machinery of partisan warfare, including canvasses and elections, 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 until the day he entered upon it, and he in 1841 had a net worth of it in real estate and personal property of \$100,000, including his plantation, being upon the Tombigbee river, in Lowndes county, Mississippi, besides his property in Tazewell county, in the same State, and at one time worked as much 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 bought notes or speculated, or resorted to even doubtful means 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 Chief Justice, in succession to John Bell, his successor, who died in Knoxville, Tennessee, September 11 of the same year. His colleagues were John A. Chambers and Robert J. McKnight. All three occupied the Supreme bench until the war of 1861. Wright's term on the bench expired in 1861, but he was reappointed by Gov. Braxton in 1862, and Abner Hawkins appointed in his place.

Two weeks before the late Justice Wright once more entered the political arena to take part in the last desperate struggle of the State credit party, being defeated at the general election which nominated Mr. Pressell for Governor in 1852, and in which he was an candidate for the State Senate in the same year. In both he was defeated, as was reported from the first. His candidacy must be looked upon rather as a protest than as a practical candidature to office.

The wife of Justice Archibald Wright was, as has been said, a daughter of a New Hampshire gentleman, a Unitarian Methodist minister, and called by her father, a Quaker in 1821. On the mother's side she was descended from the noble Irish family of Devereux, members of which had migrated towards the close of the last century, becoming a home landowner, and was a child of the Old School in question. She was educated at the Female Seminary at Concord, and native daughter of Dr. M. S. Caldwell. Four of the children of Judge Wright are living, as follows:—1. Frank E. Wright, educated at the University of Michigan, a able scholar and accomplished gentleman, who is prominent at the bar as a clear reasoner, a well-qualified lawyer and excellent advocate, already reaching a point which brings him to the level of his father's high position. He married Miss Kate Sumner, daughter of the celebrated Admiral and by her he is the father of the late Elisha Eblin. 2. Anna E. the late Dr. Brown and Sumner. 3. Mary, educated by the widow of Gen. Leidas Park, of Columbia, Tennessee, and married to William C. Hawkins, law partner of Judge Wright of Henderson, and her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Woodard of Memphis. 4. Kate, educated at Poughkeepsie, New York. A second son of Judge Wright, named Elisha Eblin, distinguished himself at the College of New York, and at Chapel Hill, taking the first honors of admission and receiving from the hands of President Buchanan a copy of H. W. H. History of North Carolina, as a prize for composition. He was killed at the head of his company at the battle of Murfreesboro.

Judge Wright was a director of the Phoenix Bank at Philadelphia, and in regard 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 a commanding stature and powerful frame, distinguished for plain and unadorned manners, both honored and feared for his unflinching conduct.



close attention to business, and the means by which means. These two observations are the chief explanation of all success in life, the existence of which is not accidental, but the result of a certain conduct. The judge was never married.

In stating the ancestry and history of the name of William F. Cooper, Samuel D. Ferguson and W. S. Fleming, separately, among the various incidents which occur, for the members of that name, several times alluded to in this volume, but never 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, and he owned sixteen sections of land covering a thousand acres, with the Presbyterian church in the middle, the first building put up on it, and the school house adjoining. See also memoir on another page of S. D. Ferguson. His father, Matthew D. Cooper, was born in 1793 in Chester District, South Carolina. He was one of the first graduates of Cumberland College, at Nashville, Tennessee, 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, Maury county, was cashier of the bank at Franklin, and afterwards engaged in mercantile business in that town in partnership with Dr. William G. Dickson. 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 in the 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.

(4), 1829, born at Newbern, Georgia, died 1860, there being no children of his. (5), George, William F., a 1839, now dead. (6), John, a 1840, now dead. (7), George, State University, now dead. That session was spent at United States School at Columbia, and he studied law six years, in 1878, and returned to Columbia, to practice in the presence of the law. He was killed by a rebel near Cullman, Mexico, in February, 1864, while returning from a skirmish in the mountains. (8), Mary, Aztec, Judge Coopers' only child, graduated from the Columbia Female Institute, and married Richard S. Sanson, a lawyer who died in Georgia, in Texas, when his sister straggled. He was the second person a member of the Texas Legislature, the first of them, Edmund, who held the land which now bears the name of Cavanah, Rich and Maury and William, Duke, Coopers' half brothers and sisters are: (1), Daniel, Bachelor, presided Maury; and William, now a member of the Legislature of 1881-'82. (2), Addison, clerk in a government office at Washington, D. C. (3), Martha, Ann, Alice and Emma all graduated at the Columbia Female Institute, and are living in that city unmarried. (4), Eloise, graduated at the same school, and married A. W. Stockell, a lawyer and editor of a Columbia, but now connected with the *Atlanta* newspaper, and residing at Nashville. (5), Elizabeth, the wife of George Milner, leaving three children.

Judge Coopers' maternal ancestors migrated from Tyrone county in the north of Ireland, considerably before the Revolutionary war. They were of Scotch-Irish extraction. 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 conveyance 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

I have been thinking about you a lot lately and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been busy with work but I always find time to think of my friends.

DEAR MAXIN (XXX) 1335

I hope you are well and happy. I have been thinking about you a lot lately and wondering how you are getting on. I have been busy with work but I always find time to think of my friends. I have been thinking about you a lot lately and wondering how you are getting on. I have been busy with work but I always find time to think of my friends. I have been thinking about you a lot lately and wondering how you are getting on. I have been busy with work but I always find time to think of my friends.



of the ship, and the crew, and the passengers, but the boat was full of men, and the passengers were all of the same rank.

John C. Calhoun, *Speeches and Debates*, Vol. 1, p. 100. The speaker is referring to the fact that the ship was full of men, and the passengers were all of the same rank. The speaker is referring to the fact that the ship was full of men, and the passengers were all of the same rank. The speaker is referring to the fact that the ship was full of men, and the passengers were all of the same rank.

He is now the president of the United States, and he is now the president of the United States. He is now the president of the United States, and he is now the president of the United States. He is now the president of the United States, and he is now the president of the United States.

In 1876, Dr. W. C. C. was appointed as the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and he served in that position until 1877. He served in that position until 1877, and he served in that position until 1877. He served in that position until 1877, and he served in that position until 1877.

HENRY CRAIG

ALPH

IN studying the career of eminent men it is sometimes an instructive method to bring up their distinctive characters in a bolder relief, and in contrast, and to propose to yourself the method of the sketches of two men, and to see in the picture how far they differ, but by opposite methods and means of mental character, they are brought out in the two men, and to differ in many of the same species.

Let the reader then read in connection with the sketch now presented to him that given on another page of Col. Leonidas C. Hoak. He will thus find in abrupt contrast, one man always eager to match

himself with the world, and the other, who was always content with his own lot, and who was always content with his own lot, and who was always content with his own lot. He will thus find in abrupt contrast, one man always eager to match







J. F. Fennell

was a successful merchant until the spring of 1837 when he failed, and removed to Holly Springs, Meigs county. Here he was a land agent till 1860 and a doctor till 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, 1853, Miss Ella D. Boddie, daughter of Elisha 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 Boddie, widow of William R. Elliston, resides in Nashville. Her sister Maria is the wife of Carrington Mason, one of Holly Springs, Mississippi, now an insurance agent at Memphis, and another sister, Mary, is the wife of Rufus K. Coe, Esq. of Houston, Texas. Her mother, Maria Elliott, is of an old Sumner county family, originally from South 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 Kestrel, born in 1868, now deceased; (5) Paul, born 1870; (6) Hezekiah, born 1871.

Judge Craft had one full sister, Martha C., widow of James Fort, now deceased. Both father's and mother's marriages were blessed with five others: (1) Carrie, wife of Dr. Richard Venables, now deceased; (2) Addison, now of Holly Springs, Mississippi; (3) Helen, 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 Holly Springs in 1745. His son, John Pitts, was a zealous Methodist. He speaks that Holy Craft inherited from his mother, Pious and virtuous habits. Judge Craft was born in 1807. This lady was born in 1799, and educated at College Hill, North Carolina. She was an early student of Methodism, and died in 1826. The Pitts family have all been farmers and Methodists, and James Craft himself was brought up a Methodist. Bishops Crooks. None of them have been professional men, except the Rev. Episcopalian, Prof. and Methodist, who show some distinction. The remainder of them possess, except Peyton T. Pitts, the late Mr. Herd, and Dr. Elliott, no time represented in any county in the State's Legislature.

The children of Judge Craft, though all were well educated, and all were people of not unexalted opinions, position, and talents, at their chief aim to keep their consciences clear 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 conversational powers are clear, soundly digested and well organized, as to have become an intrinsic element of his intellect, manifested not by a pedantic frequency of quotation, but by a richness of thought which points a flood of illustration upon any subject he undertakes to discuss, thus his opinions derive force from his well-stored intellect, and warmth from his intense nature. Far from being incumbered by titles 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 hills on either, 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 be 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 be, it shows its capabilities while unfolding 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 law 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 Meigs county. She gave to the bench and bar a Tolson, a Wright, a Cooper and a Fleming; to the Church the two eminent

prelates, Bishops Owsen and Polk; to the sea, and to science, Murray; to the arms of the country, a Pillow, a Brown and a Park; to the world of the United States, another Park; a President, some of the men who gave lustre to this community, will now be passed



to the possession of the property, and to the person who should have been the possessor of it.

The same view is maintained by the learned Chancellor in the case of *Wright v. Wright*, in which he says that the trustee is not to be regarded as the owner of the property, but as a mere agent for the benefit of the cestui que trust.

It is also to be observed that the learned Chancellor in the case of *Wright v. Wright*, has held that the trustee is not to be regarded as the owner of the property, but as a mere agent for the benefit of the cestui que trust. This view is also maintained by the learned Chancellor in the case of *Wright v. Wright*, in which he says that the trustee is not to be regarded as the owner of the property, but as a mere agent for the benefit of the cestui que trust.

Such was the opinion of the learned Chancellor in the case of *Wright v. Wright*, and it is to be observed that the learned Chancellor in the case of *Wright v. Wright*, has held that the trustee is not to be regarded as the owner of the property, but as a mere agent for the benefit of the cestui que trust.

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Chancellor W. S. Florida, who aided in the compilation of this memoir, says, in reference to the above proceedings: "What could be said of the conduct of a man more gratifying to his posterity, more commendatory to the profession in which he was practicing, and 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 so well acquainted with a family which has given most illustrious men to Tennessee, we will give some details of its lineage.

Of Samuel Ericson, 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.

For a full and complete list of the names of the members of the family, see the following list:

Samuel Ericson, sr. (1742-1812) m. Sarah Wilson (1748-1812)  
 Children: John Ericson (1772-1842) m. Elizabeth Wilson (1778-1842)  
 Children: Samuel Ericson (1802-1872) m. Mary Wilson (1808-1872)  
 Children: Thomas S. Ericson (1832-1892) m. Sarah Wilson (1838-1892)

John Ericson (1772-1842) m. Elizabeth Wilson (1778-1842)  
 Children: Samuel Ericson (1802-1872) m. Mary Wilson (1808-1872)

Samuel Ericson (1802-1872) m. Mary Wilson (1808-1872)  
 Children: Thomas S. Ericson (1832-1892) m. Sarah Wilson (1838-1892)

Thomas S. Ericson (1832-1892) m. Sarah Wilson (1838-1892)  
 Children: John Ericson (1862-1932) m. Elizabeth Wilson (1868-1932)

John Ericson (1862-1932) m. Elizabeth Wilson (1868-1932)  
 Children: Samuel Ericson (1892-1962) m. Mary Wilson (1898-1962)

Samuel Ericson (1892-1962) m. Mary Wilson (1898-1962)  
 Children: Thomas S. Ericson (1922-1992) m. Sarah Wilson (1928-1992)

Thomas S. Ericson (1922-1992) m. Sarah Wilson (1928-1992)  
 Children: John Ericson (1952-2022) m. Elizabeth Wilson (1958-2022)

John Ericson (1952-2022) m. Elizabeth Wilson (1958-2022)  
 Children: Samuel Ericson (1982-2052) m. Mary Wilson (1988-2052)

Samuel Ericson (1982-2052) m. Mary Wilson (1988-2052)  
 Children: Thomas S. Ericson (2012-2082) m. Sarah Wilson (2018-2082)

Thomas S. Ericson (2012-2082) m. Sarah Wilson (2018-2082)  
 Children: John Ericson (2042-2112) m. Elizabeth Wilson (2048-2112)

John Ericson (2042-2112) m. Elizabeth Wilson (2048-2112)  
 Children: Samuel Ericson (2072-2142) m. Mary Wilson (2078-2142)

Samuel Ericson (2072-2142) m. Mary Wilson (2078-2142)  
 Children: Thomas S. Ericson (2102-2172) m. Sarah Wilson (2108-2172)

COL. ROBERT LOHENSTONE CHESTER

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1771-72) went on to the name "Jefferson" and Mrs. George Pulliam, who was the first wife of Col. Chester, her mother-in-law, the daughter of the late Governor of Maryland.

Through matron's son-in-law, a Mr. Dinkins, I find and that James Dinkins was the grand-father of a son of the same name, who wanted something good to eat when he was young. One reason for this was that it was his habit to take his coffee with sugar. He was isolated and never saw any other coffee, and collection of coffee from the mountains made from wood from the mountains. I believe you are very correct in thinking it has been a product of the Col. Chester's interest in the C. Chester's interest in the travel with his family, and that he was a good deal of time in the collecting of coffee. It was a business, and was done in the mountains. What a noble race of animals! It is a pleasure to travel in the mountains and to see the mountains.

Col. Chester had a number of sons, Deacons and other respectable citizens, and a number of companies and soldiers in the Revolutionary War from President Madison's army. In consequence of this, he was sent to the Tennessee coast, and he was sent to Washington on the election of the Congress of 1800, and he struck at the election of 1800. He went to Alexandria, Mr. George's father-in-law, and he sent into the office of George's father-in-law on a slip of paper. Mr. George's father-in-law had and said "I am glad to meet you here" and glad to see you, Col. Chester. After a couple of hours' conversation, Mr. George's father-in-law sent his photographic sketch of James' father-in-law.

Col. Chester is the owner of the "Tennessee United States, having been in the army of Col. Benjamin Lewis, No. 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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she had seven children, J. M., J. S., and D. H. J. M. was the first child, and he was born in 1800. J. S. was the second child, and he was born in 1801. D. H. was the third child, and he was born in 1802. She had four more children, but their names are not mentioned in the text.

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 Lantz, 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 (100+) 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 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 flint of an education; (3) Richard, a silversmith, married in McClaster town, Pennsylvania, to a Dutch woman, and had children; (4) Mary, married an Irishman named William Connell, merchant at Haverhill, Pennsylvania, and raised a fine family. Col. Chester's paternal grandmother, Elizabeth Patterson, lived with her daughter Mary at Haverhill, after the death of her husband. Her two sons, William and John, being in Tennessee, she rode horse back by herself seven hundred miles to see them when she was fifty-six 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 grand-son, 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 Murretsborough. 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 sent for the Army of Tennessee, and he held that position until the close of the war. William B. Chester was marshaled to that court.

The Chesters and the Greers were in the Revolution and in every war since, a fine, selfless, 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, his kind and noble deeds, whose life was

so full of good and noble actions, as to deserve more than mere passing notice in this sketch. He died at Jackson on June 4, 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 *Whitaker Tribune*, writing on the occasion of his death, said of him: "There was a *serenity in mudo* in his smile, and an eloquence in his pleasant face and cheerful, witty words which, if it is possible, were sunlight in the chamber of the sick, and thrilled the suffering frame of the patient with something like the glow of heat, as soon as he entered the sick room, and for many years prior 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 harness horses 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. Endicott, chairman, R. W. Haynes, Thomas S. Vincent, Rev. E. McNaair 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 says, "Alas! Dr. John Chester is dead," the noble man, the generous friend, the disinterested philanthropist, the pure Christian, is no more. Having embalmed himself in all hearts by his most cheerful and pre-eminant life, it is useless, 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 no more exactly spoken by the dark pall which hangs over us to-day. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, the end of that man's 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 know him well, and who were with him in the conflict, is that a braver heart never thrived upon the battle field than his. When a gentle and affable companion in social life, he rose to the dignity of a brave commander, with the gentle submission and reverence of a son, he honored the pride and wisdom of a father; as a citizen he was ever a patriot; as a physician, he was esteemed the highest claim in his noble profession, to which he died a martyr; and by the noble 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 Folk 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 re-nominated 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. JOHN A. CALDWELL'S

ADDRESS TO THE

**M**EMBERS OF THE BUREAU

OF THE CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, HELD AT

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, JANUARY

THIRTIETH, ONE THOUSAND

NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY

SEVEN. PUBLISHED BY THE

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ried Mrs. Maria, a daughter of Rev. Dr. James V. Lyon, an eminent Presbyterian minister of Washington county, Tennessee, for thirty years, and had four children. Miss Appala, and her two sisters, professors in the University of Mississippi at Oxford, before marriage there are three children. At the beginning of the war he was a major at the Western Military Institute at Nashville, and left the service after the Capture of Fort Fisher was given a commission as lieutenant in the 60th Army Signal, Johnston, and before the coming of the Confederates before the battle of Fort Donelson. He is believed to be captured being at the time not fifteen years of age. On being exchanged he was made a private of the 3rd Regiment with the rank of lieutenant and held the rank until the battle of Bentonville, where he was killed. On several occasions during the war, his regiment was consolidated with other regiments, he has always the honor of it and was a very distinguished and efficient of the new re-named 1st Cavalry. During the war was for several terms a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee of Tennessee, and filled the place with signal ability. His wife, the widow of E. C. Bass, and a noble and beautiful woman, the most elegant and highly cultivated ever in the State, was the mother of five children, Gen. Johnson, who joined the Confederate army near the close of the war at the age of fifteen, after the wedding of Miss Childress the daughter of Hon. Edwin A. Keith, of Memphis, borough, at one time Speaker of the House of the Tennessee Legislature, and also a member of the Confederate Congress. Joseph died soon after marriage, leaving three children.

The first Mrs. Childress died in 1851, and in October, 1852, Mrs. Childress was married to Mrs. Mary Pleas, daughter of Judge Joseph Philip, of Raleigh County, uncle of the first Mr. Childress. Joseph Pleas was a captain of artillery in the war of 1852, and at the close of that war served by E. P. Cook, and was the first Secretary of the Territory of Illinois, and afterwards made Judge of the Supreme Court. He was

retained in office by the Legislature of 1858, and died at the residence of his wife in Raleigh County, Tennessee, in the month of March, 1861, aged 89 years. He is now buried at the residence of Mrs. Childress.

William Childress, Major, 1st Cavalry, Federal army, and Mrs. Elizabeth Childress, wife of a member of the 1st Cavalry, Federal army, were killed at the battle of Bentonville, April 7, 1865. His widow, Rebecca, is now residing at Memphis, Tennessee. Mrs. Childress, Major, 1st Cavalry, Federal army, and Mrs. Elizabeth Childress, wife of a member of the 1st Cavalry, Federal army, were killed at the battle of Bentonville, April 7, 1865. His widow, Rebecca, is now residing at Memphis, Tennessee. Mrs. Childress, Major, 1st Cavalry, Federal army, and Mrs. Elizabeth Childress, wife of a member of the 1st Cavalry, Federal army, were killed at the battle of Bentonville, April 7, 1865. His widow, Rebecca, is now residing at Memphis, Tennessee.

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## GEN. ALEXANDER W. CAMPBELL.

### 1825-93.

THE subject of this sketch was born in the city of Nashville, June 1, 1825, being descended from his paternal side from a member of the noble House of the family name, which emigrated from Scotland to the north of Ireland, in 1825, settling first in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, but removing after a few years in Amelia county, Virginia. He was a grand father, with others of the same colony, after ward emigrated from Amelia county, to western Virginia and settled in the

county of Washington, and White counties. His father, Gen. Matthew Campbell, was a son of William Campbell of New Hampshire. Mr. Alexander Campbell, the subject of this sketch in White county, Tennessee, was the son of James Campbell, the same name as the name of the late James Campbell, of the County of Campbell, Virginia. He was a member of the 1st Cavalry, Federal army, and was killed at the battle of Bentonville, April 7, 1865. His widow, Rebecca, is now residing at Memphis, Tennessee. Mrs. Childress, Major, 1st Cavalry, Federal army, and Mrs. Elizabeth Childress, wife of a member of the 1st Cavalry, Federal army, were killed at the battle of Bentonville, April 7, 1865. His widow, Rebecca, is now residing at Memphis, Tennessee.





in Nashville. Her second son, Mr. George M. Allen, is also living in the city. Mr. Allen was born in 1831 in Davidson County, and at the age of twenty married Susan Jane Alexander, daughter of Wm. Alexander. All of whom are now deceased. Her children are James W. Armstrong, now residing in Texas; Jane Eliza, the younger, Georgia; and in December, 1890, a son, George W. Susan Alexander married John James Eliza Campbell, Robert M. Campbell, James Robert Patten and John Alexander. The latter died single. Patten, Patten, Campbell, Robert Sterling, died in 1872, leaving a son, John and Carrie M. John James and Shiloh, who are both deceased. Robert died in 1850, at which time she was married. Dr. Preston B. Smith of Knoxville, where she now resides, is her second husband, the exception of Mr. Alexander of Nashville City.

The subject of this sketch is now a well advanced matron in the days of Mrs. Alexander of West Tennessee. College of the Graduate School in the law department of Columbia University, Lebanon, Kentucky, and she has continued her studies for a number of years under the able guidance of Judge A. W. O'Connell.

On January 13, 1852, her second daughter, Miss Ann Dixon Allen, a native of Nashville, Tennessee, the only child of Dixon Allen, a distinguished himself in the military service of the United States Army, who died in 1848, at the age of 27 years. Mrs. Campbell's father, Col. Robert Campbell, a wealthy merchant of Columbia, Tennessee, was a member of Congress from that State. He was a daughter of George W. Gibbs, of Sparta, Tennessee, at the time of his death in Nashville about 1812, was a large landholder and as a landowner was the head of his profession in the State. Col. Gibbs' father was a native of Scotland, who came to America in 1740. The name of the Tennessee as a family. Mrs. Campbell's mother, W. Allen, retired to the city of Nashville. Her first married Judge William E. Blair, one of the leading lawyers of the State. She became the wife of Dixon Allen, who later married the Editor of the *Courier*. Mrs. Campbell received her education at the Ladies' Seminary and the Columbia Female Institute. In her career at both of these schools, she has acquired a liberal education, fine literary attainments, a good knowledge of books. Her studies are so thorough and general that she is regarded as a ready reference, and has had the opportunity to recall forgotten history, and to give information. She is a devoted friend of the

cause of the colored race, and has been instrumental in the purchase of the *Emancipator*, a paper published in Nashville, Tennessee, for the purpose of circulating it in the Southern States.

She is a member of the Nashville Association of the Friends of the African Race, and of the Nashville Association of the Friends of the African Race. She is also a member of the Nashville Association of the Friends of the African Race, and of the Nashville Association of the Friends of the African Race. She is also a member of the Nashville Association of the Friends of the African Race, and of the Nashville Association of the Friends of the African Race.

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been up and down the coast of Florida, and in 1851 a portrait of the Statesman was published. He was captured in the battle of Fort Fisher in August 1864. He died September 11, 1870 at the Hotel de Ville, Island of St. Thomas, St. John, Virgin Islands, where he was captured by the British. He was buried in the class of "Whites" at the National Cemetery, and in 1858 a R. M. French, of the same name as his captor, in the same manner, was captured by the General of the Army. He was buried in the same place as his captor, and in 1858 a R. M. French, of the same name as his captor, in the same manner, was captured by the General of the Army.

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was concerned to circumvent the law by writing to the Commissioner of Wealth Tax in Boston, and then to the Commissioner of Wealth Tax in Boston, and then to the Commissioner of Wealth Tax in Boston.

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FRON. ARCHELAIUS M. HUGHES.

**A**MONG the prominent men of Tennessee is one of the most distinguished names in the State. He was born in the year 1828, in the town of ...

He was born in the year 1828, in the town of ... He was a member of the ...

St. Louis, Mo., and Memphis, Tenn., and he has included in the collection of Manuscripts a number of papers and notes which he has collected during his stay in foreign lands. He has also made the history of Goddard Priests in an admirable manner. This partnership lasted six years, from 1836 to 1842, but did not produce results.

He had been previously styled lawyer, and he has been so styled ever since. His business has been chiefly book-keeping and not, as has often been supposed, law. Here the profession of a lawyer is not so common as almost all other professions. It is not, however, common in their profession, and the few who are engaged in it generally practise as much of a book-keeper as of a lawyer, or in other words, as of a practical accountant, with the assistance of a few less practically acquainted clerks, which would be of little use to a professional lawyer, unless he had frequent contact with business men of his firm.

He next held his office in the well-known office building of law in the office of Madison S. Peasgood, which was admitted to the bar about 1846-47, and the office of the late J. J. DeLoach, Jr. He was next in practice at Columbia, which has been his residence ever since, and where he still occasionally appears in the conduct of important cases.

In 1847 he was elected attorney general for Columbia judicial circuit, and re-elected in 1853. A year or two had after this the census had been changed, and he was thrown out of office. He was re-elected in 1860, holding the office through for thirteen years. He was elected judge of the same court in 1866, and presided therein till 1870, when the abolition of the circuit and institution of that year and removal of him to private practice. From 1875 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 Montgomery and Williams, 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 election 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 Presbyterian.

He became a Mason at Columbia about 1847-48, 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 S. O. T. S., and has been twice Grand Master of the same.

He has been a member of the Grand Lodge of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, and has been twice Grand Master of the same. He has also been a member of the Grand Lodge of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, and has been twice Grand Master of the same.

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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 serenity 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, adolized 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



divine products by this country, and especially noted as an impressive reader of the Protestant Episcopal literature. He was a lawyer in North Carolina before his nomination, 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 in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, was a member of the Episcopal church, as were all Gen. Smith's relatives and family. She kept up with the literature and politics of the day to the day of her death. Her energy and courage were astonishing, when the first Federal embarkment arrived at St. Augustine, she went out and urged the citizens to fight, and offered to command them, though thirty years old. When she found that they would not do so, she, with her own hands, helped to cut down the flag-staff, then went to her room and locked her self 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 get 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, Francis 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: Cassie Selden born at Lynchburg, Virginia, October 5, 1862; Thero, Karl, born at Hampton, Tex., July 7, 1864; Edmund Karl, born at Louisville, Kentucky, August 28, 1866; Lydia, born at Lynchburg, Kentucky, April 1, 1868; Rawley, Sr., born at New Castle, Pa., July 1, October 2, 1870; Elizabeth, Chapter, born at New York, Tennessee, June 2, 1872; Rebecca Mary, born at Nashville, Tennessee, June 11, 1874; William, Sr., born at Sewanee, Tennessee, February 27, 1876; Joseph, born at Sewanee, Tennessee, October 11, 1877; Joseph Lee, born at Sewanee, Tennessee, April 16, 1882; Edmund Karl, born at Sewanee, Tennessee, August 30, 1884. Gen. Smith's collateral ancestors were (1) a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and has served as a common school ward warden 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 first 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 these were the Tennessee recruits of Turney, Bare and Maney.

Enough has been stated to show that he was a soldier by inheritance. He 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 political convictions are the results of study and reflection, from his natural inclination 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 much more conservative

in his views, 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 jurist, he was ever diligent and careful, and whether in any way connected with rendering an opinion, he would not rest until he had studied and anxious to be precisely right. He is a man of a varied and more uniform career than that of any statesman, but he does not like to dwell on details of his methodical questions, while the present is so important, and his course for future affairs his constant theme. He has no pretensions to the political field. The concentration of his mind













Mr. Clapp was born in Hillsdale, Vermont, U. S. A. He was a member of the Legislature of Vermont, and Democrat in 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025.

Previous to the arrival of the Georgia people about ten the island of Longport, and other large plantations and numerous slaves, he decided every thing he had done, except what he had done in Mississippi, and he went to Memphis in June, 1850, and remained in the city of Longport. He then took up his abode in 1870 was made a Member of one of the Georgia companies, and during a number of years was in the party. In 1878 still in his travels, he was nominated for the State Senate seat for the term of two years. He took an active part in the organization of the Government of the city of Memphis, and also in the State of Tennessee, and was one of the leaders of the State Democratic Party. While in the Senate he was made chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Clapp was made a Master Mason in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1836, but after leaving Alexandria he never returned to it with regularity. He was the President of the H. O. S. in Mississippi in 1843 and was afterwards made an officer of the Grand Ancient Order of Memphis, and was elected in 1845 to the Second Presidency of that order, and was made a member in which capacity he has served up to

the present time. He was also a member of the Grand Lodge of the State of Mississippi, and was elected Grand Master of the same in 1845, and was afterwards elected Grand Master of the same in 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025.

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*W. S. Fleming*





had passed the date of the above mentioned will.

As shown by the foregoing proceedings, the subject hereinafore named, Z. W. Fleming, carried on a mercantile business in the city of Columbus, Georgia, from 1870 until 1877, and during that period he was succeeded by his nephew, being James T. W. Fleming, the late Sheriff of the County of Gilchrist, Georgia. The members of the firm, as set forth in the foregoing will, were William and M. J. Fleming.

The above named firm, James T. W. Fleming, after the death of Z. W. Fleming, continued to do business as the mercantile firm, and the address of 1870, as shown by the records of the county, continued until 1877, when 1853 (other of office) was returned as the address of the office, and the files of which are deposited in the hands of his executor, H. J. Fleming, are in high esteem to be accounted a general business of the firm.

James Fleming being a native of Georgia, he became the owner of the above mentioned land, and he was succeeded by two sons, an elder in the First Parish of the County of Gilchrist.

He being now dead, and it is shown that he has passed a little of his property.

The home of John Fleming, the subject of this memorial, was situated in the County of Wilkes, Georgia, and he died in 1732.

John Fleming, as set forth in the foregoing will, was, at this time, the owner of the above mentioned land, and he married a lady named W. B. Fleming, the daughter of the late John Fleming, and she was the mother of James Fleming, the subject of this memorial, and he is mentioned in the foregoing will as the son of whom some of his descendants, George W. State his son, William B. Fleming, his son, and O. Fleming, became the owners of the above mentioned land.

James Fleming, as set forth in the foregoing will, was the subject of this memorial, and he was succeeded by her first son, Thomas Fleming, the late Judge Fleming. He was first a member of the three-coupled brother-in-law, and was in Tennessee in 1805 and in 1807 in Mississippi. He then settled in a large part of the territory of twenty-five thousand acres, and in the River, and he was a general. Neither of the above mentioned military services. The subject of this memorial was west of Columbus, Georgia, and he was the father of the subject of this memorial, D. Fleming, who with the subject of this memorial, now Jackson, Georgia, has a son, the subject of this memorial.

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CONTENTS

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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, Ten-

nessee, 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 rest 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 Peters-burg, 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 Lindsay, and after a session and a half there matriculated at the East Tennessee University, at Knoxville, under President Joseph Estabrook. 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 Cabal and Judge Dillahunty. This, it will be remembered, was the year

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income.

In the second section, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the accounting cycle. It starts with identifying the accounts affected by each transaction and then moves on to debiting and crediting the appropriate accounts. The cycle concludes with the preparation of a trial balance to verify that the debits equal the credits.

The third section focuses on the classification of assets and liabilities. It explains how to distinguish between current and long-term assets and liabilities, and how to properly value them. This is crucial for determining the company's financial position at any given time.

Finally, the document discusses the preparation of financial statements. It outlines the steps involved in creating the income statement, balance sheet, and statement of cash flows. Each statement provides a different perspective on the company's performance and financial health.



Cecil, a farmer and stock raiser near Danville, Kentucky; they have three children, Charles P., Jamie and Sarah. (3) Ella, married to Alexander Harvey, a manufacturer residing in Baltimore; they have one child, Jamie. (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.

**T**HIS 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 Lankey. 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 1861,

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 Boterial 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 & Donnelly, 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 capellas faceret tam usque recurret.*

Judge Butler married in Johnson county, Tennessee, January 7, 1849, Miss Emmeline Donnelly, daughter of Richard Donnelly, 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 Donnelly, 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. G., 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 Touchawk*.

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-



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. Putting 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, Lamberth, 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 Feunress, 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 Gen. 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 there 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 7, 1862, at Lamar, Mississippi, and exchanged at Vicksburg, December 3, 1862. At Columbia, Tennessee, November 25, 1861, in the fight when Hood was moving upon Nashville, he was wounded in the left shoulder by a minie 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. Lyie, Col. M. C. Gallaway and others, placed on the committee on platform and advocated a square Democrat as the national nominee of the party. Messrs. Quarles, Lyie 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. He has never, of course, been nominated for president, but voted against the Greeley nomination. He has never believed in halves or half-way measures.

Judge Livingston has never believed in membership or membership in the Baptist Church, or in the Methodist, having joined that church in 1873. He is a member in a Methodist family, and he has never professed religion, being fully persuaded of its propriety and necessity, and never even doubted the truth of Christianity.

Judge Livingston married at Sevier, Tennessee, November 28, 1872, Mrs. Fanny J. Samerell, who was born at White Sulphur Springs, North Carolina, November 10, 1850. Mrs. Fanny's father, Dr. Joseph Richey Samerell, had a high moral and firm character and enjoyed a high reputation as a doctor. James Samerell, of Ayresville, Tennessee, in North Carolina, James Samerell, of the seat of John Samerell, of Rye, who was the son of John Samerell, son of James Samerell, of Knoxville, the first being a leased descendant of Walter Samerell, who came from North Carolina, with William, the Corporal, about 1666. Her mother, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth 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 the grandmother Cook's descendants in Tennessee are Judge Cathell, of Triana; Hon. John H. Freeman and Judge Thomas J. E. Owen, the latter of the Supreme Court of the State. Mrs. Livingston graduated at the Memphis Convent and 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 Samerell, born August 31, 1873. 2. Honor J., born January 2, 1875. 3. Rosa Gibson, born May 29, 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. Samerell, his wife's father, held a receipt from a Federal quartermaster for four thousand five hundred dollars' worth of property in shoes, which, because, four were taken from him on military duty, and after the war he might have recovered on that account, if he had only consented to swear to his unchristian and loyal, during the war, or permitted his neighbors to swear for him, but this he refused to do on moral grounds, and this, although in such hard circumstances, as a

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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. McCulloch'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 Menzes, Thomas A. Archison, John H. Callender, Van S. Lindsley, W. L. Nichol, Charles S. Briggs and Orville Menzes. Dr. J. W. Maddin, Jr., has received careful clinical instruction from his uncle and father. He is now assistant lecturer to the chair of obsterics 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.

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James Bay Smith,  
B. M. Estes







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 intelli-

gence 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, united with a dignity and nobility 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 21, 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 practitioner 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 Sequin, 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, 1864, and a graduate of the Nashville College for Young Ladies.

## HON. JOHN NETHERLAND.

[1841-1844.]

**I** HON. JOHN NETHERLAND, who still lives in his home in Rogersville, was born September 20, 1808, in Powhatan county, Virginia. His parents removed to Tennessee, while he was yet a 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 but a poor one in his day. He was sent when quite young, as a pupil, to the venerated Dr. Samuel Park, who was connected with the famous Dr. Coffin in education in Tennessee. Completing his academic course at the college of agriculture, he further prosecuted his studies at home, in the county of a creek, under the tutelage of Mr. Henry Boss, a scholar of much celebrity.

In 1828 he entered upon the study of law in the office of, under the instruction of Judge Samuel Powell of Rogersville. He was licensed to practice in August, 1829. In 1830, catching the feeling of a western movement, he left Blountville and took up his home in Franklin, Williamson county, to the pursuit of his profession. His residence in Franklin was but 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 soon had 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. One of the first acts he canvassed for was the district of "Rocky" and was elected by a majority of more than one hundred votes. As a State Senator he took a high stand for a young man. One of the leading measures before the Legislature, which the people have always considered harsh, was the bill to extend the law over and finally resulting in the removal of the few remaining Indians from our State. At first this measure he opposed, but in a noble and noble speech, which was exceedingly able and powerful, he turned the bill, as it were, and finally resulting in the removal of the few remaining Indians from our State. At first this measure he opposed, but in a noble and noble speech, which was exceedingly able and powerful, he turned the bill, as it were, and finally resulting in the removal of the few remaining Indians from our State.

The State Legislature in 1844, raised the State constitution, some of the provisions of which are now well known, except the one in relation to State service, as thirty years. This gave a temporary pause to any subsequent political projects as to State offices. However, in 1835 he was elected as a senator in

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 McKimney, daughter of the late John A. McKimney, and has ever since resided in Rogersville. Of the six children born to them only two are living, to wit, Ellen, the wife of Judge Carriek 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, 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 elected 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 suc-

cessful 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 staidness 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 hold, 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 and of Tennesseans, greeted with a more genial and a more generous reception. He had a ready and wit, from which he drew a fountain of wit, the most popularly and extensively read in the country. He was unexhausted. His memory embraced a record of his own life and of his very extensive and dignified career, and his old friends could not help but find a greater social pleasure than in a companion, and he turned 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 so true. 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, Marjory *née* Bryan.

Mr. Mitchell was educated in the schools and academy of O'berry 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 teaching 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 being the honored names of Hon. Robert E. Canthers, Nathan Green, and other distinguished members of the faculty. In 1876 Gen. William Cullom having resigned the office of attorney general of the sixth 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, before and after, with court proceedings, and with nothing to recommend him but honesty of purpose, the ability to succeed, and an unimpeachable will to know and do his duty. By constant application, assisted most cordially by his admiring friend Judge Young, he quickly and soon became the polished marble. In a remarkably short period in his official career, he held a law office in each of the counties of the circuit, and discharged his official duties to the satisfaction of the people, with the experience and sagacity of a lawyer of some years. Gen. William Cullom, of Georgia; Gen. W. A. Phillips, of the same State; Gen. C. H. R. Gentry, and Mr. J. A. Gentry, of Knoxville; and Gen. J. M. Alexander, of John P.

Murry, 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 speech to about ten minutes, riveting the ears 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 Warburg, 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. 49, 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 late Philadelphia Convention to rest from his labor.

In a financial sense Dr. Evans is an excellent circumstancer, and his property is well managed, and he is a director of the State and National Bank.

Dr. Evans married Miss Julia E. Gayer, 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 their father in the blessed country where there is no sickness or death.

He married a second time, December 24, 1867, Mrs. Maria Caldwell Fite, maiden name, Mary Summers Caldwell, widow of Jacob C. Fite, who had two children, both living, (1) Dr. Campbell Caldwell 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 Mr. 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.

NO. III.

DR. P. H. McBRIDE, South 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. P. 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. Saxe'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 Mounted, and carrying his men, he attached his command to Col. Saxe's regiment at Chattanooga in 1862. His command was then made the advance guard of Gen. U. Kirby Smith's army in the Kentucky campaign, and participated in the battles of the sanguinary battles 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 campaign 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 South 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 McKelzie 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 split 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 1855, 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 1818, 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, 1884,

leaving two children, Eugene and Arthur. (2.) Thomas M. McBride, born May 9, 1850, now farming at Noah. (3.) P. H. McBride, born January 24, 1855, now a merchant at Morrison Station, Warren county, Tennessee; married, March 4, 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 Millic 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 Landy'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, 1806, 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 Greenville, 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 Greenville, 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, *à la s'colais*, 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 Greenville, 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 Greenville 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 Greenville. They shortly after took up their residence at Dandridge, Jefferson county, but their home was soon broken up by the war, Judge M. Farland 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 Greenville, 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 pleasantries 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 judgment. He was religious without display or pretense, charitable without ostentation, generous 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 Burke of our time. He had a logical mind, potent of investigation, and a keen eye, not so much rather than much reading. He was singularly free from conceit or pedantry, and if as a judge he was not taken into consideration, he fully compensated for it, at least by an accurate discernment of sound precedent and more practical wisdom. His clearness of vision and purity of statement he was pronounced to be equalled. None ever had occasion to distrust his knowledge, or the accuracy of the meaning of his opinion.

His disposition and habit was, if possible, to state doubtful and determine cases by the application of fundamental principles of law to the facts. In this he recalled the great Chief Justice Marshall, and like Marshall, too, his judgment only was sound and unshorn, void of simile or metaphor and rhetoric. No one will ever rock his opinions by beauty of style or wealth of illustration. But he never failed to be courteous and convincing, and though his opinion may not often present a new and exact aspect of them, one feels at the conclusion of his case, as one who has experienced in finishing a geometrical demonstration or a logical syllogism.

His sense of justice was strong, his love of right profound. He always set toward his reverence for law. He could never consent to permit hard cases to make hard 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 previously been prejudiced, or 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 kept, or rather absorbed, in legal collection; so that when he announced his decision, it seemed to the bar not so much the opinion of the court, as the formal, 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 Ross, 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 Ross, 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.

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*E. W. Cole*





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 presi-

dent, 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, *Salvo*, 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,





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G W ALTRIS MARKS.

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admitted to the bar in the fall of 1853, and commenced practice in partnership with them. In January, 1861, Mr. Frizzell retired from the firm, and Colyar & Mark practiced together. The next month Marks was put forward as the Union candidate for the constitutional convention, the Hon. Peter Torrey 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 singularly 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 compatriot recognized in the military triumph the evidence that he did his duty in defence 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. Mark.

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 1865. 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 so a 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 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



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 it 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, 1831, 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 Prof. 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 fellow-men.

Dr. Maury married, first in Port Gibson, Mississippi, Miss Jane S. Ellett, born in that town, June 11, 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),







The following text is a scan of a document page, which appears to be a list or index of items. The text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to low contrast and significant noise. The visible fragments of text are scattered across the page and include:

- Fragment 1: "The following text is a scan of a document page, which appears to be a list or index of items."
- Fragment 2: "The text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to low contrast and significant noise."
- Fragment 3: "The visible fragments of text are scattered across the page and include:"
- Fragment 4: "Fragment 1: 'The following text is a scan of a document page, which appears to be a list or index of items.'"
- Fragment 5: "Fragment 2: 'The text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to low contrast and significant noise.'"
- Fragment 6: "Fragment 3: 'The visible fragments of text are scattered across the page and include:'"
- Fragment 7: "Fragment 4: 'Fragment 1: 'The following text is a scan of a document page, which appears to be a list or index of items.''"
- Fragment 8: "Fragment 5: 'Fragment 2: 'The text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to low contrast and significant noise.''"
- Fragment 9: "Fragment 6: 'The visible fragments of text are scattered across the page and include:'"
- Fragment 10: "Fragment 7: 'Fragment 4: 'Fragment 1: 'The following text is a scan of a document page, which appears to be a list or index of items.''"
- Fragment 11: "Fragment 8: 'Fragment 5: 'Fragment 2: 'The text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to low contrast and significant noise.''"
- Fragment 12: "Fragment 9: 'The visible fragments of text are scattered across the page and include:'"
- Fragment 13: "Fragment 10: 'Fragment 7: 'Fragment 4: 'Fragment 1: 'The following text is a scan of a document page, which appears to be a list or index of items.''"
- Fragment 14: "Fragment 11: 'Fragment 8: 'Fragment 5: 'Fragment 2: 'The text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to low contrast and significant noise.''"
- Fragment 15: "Fragment 12: 'The visible fragments of text are scattered across the page and include:'"
- Fragment 16: "Fragment 13: 'Fragment 10: 'Fragment 7: 'Fragment 4: 'Fragment 1: 'The following text is a scan of a document page, which appears to be a list or index of items.''"
- Fragment 17: "Fragment 14: 'Fragment 11: 'Fragment 8: 'Fragment 5: 'Fragment 2: 'The text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to low contrast and significant noise.''"
- Fragment 18: "Fragment 15: 'The visible fragments of text are scattered across the page and include:'"
- Fragment 19: "Fragment 16: 'Fragment 13: 'Fragment 10: 'Fragment 7: 'Fragment 4: 'Fragment 1: 'The following text is a scan of a document page, which appears to be a list or index of items.''"
- Fragment 20: "Fragment 17: 'Fragment 14: 'Fragment 11: 'Fragment 8: 'Fragment 5: 'Fragment 2: 'The text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to low contrast and significant noise.''"
- Fragment 21: "Fragment 18: 'The visible fragments of text are scattered across the page and include:'"
- Fragment 22: "Fragment 19: 'Fragment 16: 'Fragment 13: 'Fragment 10: 'Fragment 7: 'Fragment 4: 'Fragment 1: 'The following text is a scan of a document page, which appears to be a list or index of items.''"
- Fragment 23: "Fragment 20: 'Fragment 17: 'Fragment 14: 'Fragment 11: 'Fragment 8: 'Fragment 5: 'Fragment 2: 'The text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to low contrast and significant noise.''"
- Fragment 24: "Fragment 21: 'The visible fragments of text are scattered across the page and include:'"
- Fragment 25: "Fragment 22: 'Fragment 19: 'Fragment 16: 'Fragment 13: 'Fragment 10: 'Fragment 7: 'Fragment 4: 'Fragment 1: 'The following text is a scan of a document page, which appears to be a list or index of items.''"

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

As the result of his happy union with Miss Wimberly, Mr. Killbrew 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, dispense a generous, plain, old-fashioned hospitality, entertaining, usually, a household of young guests from all parts of the South during the summer months.

Mr. Killbrew'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 the same period, 1850-1870, when the trend was against the people, he was addressing farmers, shrewdly writing for local papers, writing and publishing pamphlets, and, in some of his native county, often at his own expense, issued volumes, plain with persons but and of the nature of the "Practical Economics of the Cotton and Corn," the public to progressive development. These books were generally understood and appreciated at the time, but true. He was, thus, at the time, and not far ahead of the public to be generally kept in sight. He was widely enough appreciated to obtain at some branches of our into a letter to the editor and being bought. His own practical success was, yet not to be denied. That it was the plain practical kind of success of a man, guided by judgment and a practical imagination, and done in a wild pursuit of the imagination, even to the still many of his neighbors, is proof of him, as he ever was to his public theories. The public has advanced to where he stood as a public's leader, and a natural progress, so as that he was as a leader, pointing out the multitudinous lines of progress for the people of Tennessee, as in narrative, with plain judgment, his two private business. One of the most striking features of his character and life has been the ability to compare himself to his own, on the ground, and at the same time, with care insight and meaning for sight, to see far ahead for the public, without being tempted to endeavor for himself everything he saw. Thus he persevered 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 on the slave are embodied in his speeches, addresses and pamphlets, written before 1870 and after, in the columns of the *Union and American* and *World's Fair*, 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 man, 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. Killbrew saw clearly the true practical and inevitable lines of progress, which the South is now pursuing with his own State in the lead. His career views, unlike those of DeBow, were, marked by no obstacle to their realization, save the always present difficulty of moving fossilism forward. To the well-impliment of that end no man in the South has contributed more.

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

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menced the practice of law at Clinton in Anderson county, Tennessee, where he resided thirteen years, doing a lucrative practice from 1830 to 1840. His first effort in politics was as a sub-electer on the Bell-Elliott ticket in 1860, and after the election of Lincoln he attended as a member the Union convention at Greenville, 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 command 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, Gay, 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. Hook opposed this measure, especially the dis-franchising 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. Hook'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 Keokuk and Audubon counties in the State Legislature, and was chairman of the finance committee and of the judiciary. 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 Fourth Congress with a majority of two thousand four hundred and fifty. In 1880 re-elected with a majority of eight thousand and seven hundred. 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. Hook 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 Hook 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 collocation. 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 roof 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

and the school was closed, and he returned to his old home.

From 1830 to 1835, he was a member of the law firm, and attended law school at Nashville, and returned to the practice of the law in the fall of 1835.

His first wife was Miss Rebecca Brownlow Knox, of White Hall, and she had three children, two in his school days. His special studies were in agriculture, and he had a fine farm in the town of Woodburn, but the lack of other resources, and a lack of reasoning power, lessened his interest in farming, and he was obliged to give up the idea. He gave the others of his family a liberal education, and secured of impressing his ideas upon his children. His judgments from the law were sound, and his character and generally fine mind, led to his being more successful than many of his contemporaries in the law, and the people liked and admired his character. The Brownlows are an East Tennessee family, such leaders in the schools of Brownlow and Anderson counties.

Judge Hook's first wife was Miss Elizabeth McSperry, whom he married in Knoxville, Tennessee, February 28, 1858. Her father was Benjamin Bell, of North Carolina, her mother was William Bell, of North Carolina. By this marriage he had eight children, two of whom he lost early in life. The children are as follows: 1. John, born February 24, 1860, a well-esteemed and successful lawyer and politician, the most popular politician in Knoxville, Tennessee, practices law with success. 2. Elizabeth, born September 18, 1863, a law student in England, she is in Knoxville. 3. William, born February 21, 1869, at Ellsworth, California, May 18, 1877. 4. Avelyn, born January 15, 1874, now in Richmond, Spenser, born June 19, 1879.

The first Mrs. Hook died exactly one year after the birth of this last child, in the month of July, 1880. She was a member of the Methodist church, and a woman of extraordinary talents, and was in every way exceptionally devoted.

He married his next wife, Rebecca McSperry, on December 20, 1880. She was Miss Mary Belle VanRosen, born in Camden, New Jersey, in the island of Jersey, in the British colony. Her father was an Australian, and her mother was British. Her parents were married by the British consul, John W. McLangtry, and she was educated in the same school with the lady. Her mother died when she was very young. Her father is still living in Camden, New Jersey, and engaged in farming. He is also a skillful carpenter. The first Mrs. Hook died in 1880, and married Sarah Bell on October 6, 1882.

The present Mrs. Hook is a member of the Episcopal church. She is a well-educated and accomplished

lady, speaks several languages, French, German, and Latin. She was educated by her grandmother, Mrs. Gilman, the daughter of an Irishman, and prior to her marriage spent a year at her school days, by travel. After her marriage, however, she devoted herself to her duties as a mother of her husband's first family, whose husband died, and she was obliged by sedulous and maternal care. She spends her winters with her husband in Washington, where her social position and high breeding put her in the forefront and in the light of society. Her education and accomplishments, though brilliant, are not so general as her practical and exact.

The Hook family is German family, the name being of Dutch origin. The grand father, John Adam Hawk, was born in Germany, emigrated to Pennsylvania, afterwards to Barren county, Virginia, and finally settled in East Tennessee, 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 Hooks, and the fourth, Mr. Hunt. The old gentleman was a wealthy German farmer, one of the pioneers who settled in 1780.

The father, John Hawk, was born in Virginia, and moved to Tennessee with his father when a small boy. The mother, Polly, he was married about the settlement, and he had four dollars and went the settlers if they could hold. He died October 28, 1830, and some of his sons, the settlers of this Scotch, being then less than twenty years old. He was a man of sense and betokened better education than the average settlers, and when he died he had some knowledge of law and the principles of books, and that his neighbors. He was a farmer, and a bookmaker. He served two campaigns in the war of 1812-14, and was a member of the Horse Guard. After he returned home he was elected a member of militia, he took a prominent part in the battles of the day, but was never a soldier. He was a bookmaker in the first campaign, and was afterwards a supporter of Hugh Lawson White, and a Whig to the end.

Judge Hook's mother was a South Carolina lady, daughter of Thomas Gilson, who died in South Carolina, her mother moved with her to Sevier county, where she married Mr. John Hawk. She was a person of a liberal mind, but of little education. He was a man of books, though he had but slight school advantages. Mrs. Hook, mother of the judge, was a Methodist, originally a Lutheran. She died, in 1867, at the age of fifty-eight, having two children, viz.: Leontias, the sister of the judge's paper, and, by her marriage with James Ray, a son also named James Ray, an eminent criminal lawyer, late of Jacksonborough, Tennessee. He is now dead.

DANIEL T. BOYNTON, M. D.

KNOXVILLE.

**D**ANIEL 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, Pamela 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 Prof. 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 C. 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, ARTIST

THE first of these was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1843. It was the first of a series of portraits of the artist which were painted by himself. The second was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1844. The third was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1845. The fourth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1846. The fifth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1847. The sixth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1848. The seventh was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1849. The eighth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1850. The ninth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1851. The tenth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1852. The eleventh was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1853. The twelfth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1854. The thirteenth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1855. The fourteenth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1856. The fifteenth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1857. The sixteenth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1858. The seventeenth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1859. The eighteenth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1860. The nineteenth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1861. The twentieth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1862. The twenty-first was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1863. The twenty-second was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1864. The twenty-third was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1865. The twenty-fourth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1866. The twenty-fifth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1867. The twenty-sixth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1868. The twenty-seventh was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1869. The twenty-eighth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1870. The twenty-ninth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1871. The thirtieth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1872. The thirty-first was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1873. The thirty-second was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1874. The thirty-third was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1875. The thirty-fourth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1876. The thirty-fifth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1877. The thirty-sixth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1878. The thirty-seventh was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1879. The thirty-eighth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1880. The thirty-ninth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1881. The fortieth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1882. The forty-first was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1883. The forty-second was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1884. The forty-third was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1885. The forty-fourth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1886. The forty-fifth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1887. The forty-sixth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1888. The forty-seventh was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1889. The forty-eighth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1890. The forty-ninth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1891. The fiftieth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1892. The fifty-first was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1893. The fifty-second was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1894. The fifty-third was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1895. The fifty-fourth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1896. The fifty-fifth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1897. The fifty-sixth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1898. The fifty-seventh was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1899. The fifty-eighth was the "Nathanial Wilson" which was painted in 1900.











THOMAS L. MADDIS, 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 com-

pares 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 1850. 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,





The year 1789 was the year of the American Revolution. It was the year when the first American Constitution was adopted. It was the year when the United States became a nation. It was the year when the American people began to govern themselves.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION (1775-1783)

The American Revolution was a struggle for independence. It was a struggle against the British who had ruled the colonies for over a century. The American people wanted to be free to govern themselves. They wanted to be free to make their own laws. They wanted to be free to elect their own representatives. They wanted to be free to trade with the rest of the world. They wanted to be free to live as they saw fit. They wanted to be free to be Americans.

The British, on the other hand, wanted to keep the colonies under their control. They wanted to keep the colonies as a source of raw materials. They wanted to keep the colonies as a market for their goods. They wanted to keep the colonies as a military base. They wanted to keep the colonies as a source of revenue. They wanted to keep the colonies as they were.

The American Revolution began in 1775 with the battles of Lexington and Concord. It ended in 1783 with the signing of the Treaty of Paris. The American people won their independence. They became a nation. They became a free nation. They became a nation of Americans.





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He was born in 1802 in the town of Bristol, Tennessee. He was the son of James H. Hill and Mary Hill. He was educated at the University of Tennessee and the University of the South. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters from 1870 to 1879.

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little ambition for a higher position, and he spoke pointedly of his appointment as a member of the board of trustees of the University of Tennessee as a duty. His death occurred in 1870, and in his children, whom he has happily and abundantly raised, with credit to his family name.

JOHN WESLEY ELDER, a native of Tennessee, was born in the county of Madison, on the 17th of August, 1790. He was educated in the common schools of his native county, and in the University of Tennessee, where he graduated in 1812. He was a member of the faculty of the University of Tennessee, and of the faculty of the University of Mississippi.

## JOHN WESLEY ELDER.

*1790-1870.*

**JOHN WESLEY ELDER**, the well known Trenton banker and business man, was born in Putnam county, Tennessee, June 4, 1819. His education was acquired mostly in the country schools. When only eleven years old he became a clerk in the store of Niles & Elder, at Madras, and he, his brother James Elder, being the final owners, the name "Elder" remained with them four years. In the winter of 1837, in Gibson county, Tennessee, he, December 1831, spending a few months with some relatives, then returned to work in a store at the village of Shady Grove, near where Milan now stands. Here he clerked at first for the sum of ten dollars per month, one half of which he saved. From Shady Grove, he returned to Trenton, to seek employment at two hundred dollars a year, under his brother, Benjamin Elder, one of the wealthiest merchants of West Tennessee. While doing business for him, he received in 1836 an invitation from a British mercantile friend to go to Jacks mill, Alabama, and clerk for four hundred dollars per year. He accepted, and went by way of Florence, Tusculum, Doorn and Getters Landing, walking from the latter place to Jacks mill, a distance of sixty miles over the mountains. He remained at Jacks mill, 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 for a year, during the course of the year. When the year came out Mr. Elder was in possession of nearly twenty thousand property, the fruits of his own hard, honest and economical life.

However, the happiest event of Mr. Elder's life occurred in June, 1841, when, at Jacks mill, Alabama, he married Miss Martha G. Houston. It was a true love match, and the newly married young people, during their six long honeymoon, by riding on horseback from Jacksonville to Trenton, a distance of two hundred and

sixty miles, and returning in the same manner, were the first to make the trip. They were accompanied by Miss Houston's sister, Mrs. M. M. Houston, and by Mr. Houston's brother, James Houston, of Birmingham, Alabama. They were accompanied by Mrs. K. Houston, of Trenton, July 23, 1870.

He married, with her father's consent, Miss M. M. Houston, now deceased, daughter of the banker at Trenton. Mrs. Elder's father, James M. Houston, is a very prominent merchant, and held the offices of Mayor, Westway City, Tenn., 1848. Mrs. Elder was a devoted Christian. A devoted mother, a devoted friend of the poor, and a devoted friend of the oppressed. Her husband was a devoted friend of the poor, and a devoted friend of the oppressed. Her husband was a devoted friend of the poor, and a devoted friend of the oppressed.

Ten children were born into their family, of whom a large number died. They were: John W. Elder, born August 17, 1842, died 1892; John M. Elder, born August 17, 1842, died 1892; John W. Elder, born August 17, 1842, died 1892; John M. Elder, born August 17, 1842, died 1892; John W. Elder, born August 17, 1842, died 1892; John M. Elder, born August 17, 1842, died 1892; John W. Elder, born August 17, 1842, died 1892; John M. Elder, born August 17, 1842, died 1892; John W. Elder, born August 17, 1842, died 1892; John M. Elder, born August 17, 1842, died 1892.

The other children were: John W. Elder, born August 17, 1842, died 1892; John M. Elder, born August 17, 1842, died 1892; John W. Elder, born August 17, 1842, died 1892; John M. Elder, born August 17, 1842, died 1892; John W. Elder, born August 17, 1842, died 1892; John M. Elder, born August 17, 1842, died 1892; John W. Elder, born August 17, 1842, died 1892; John M. Elder, born August 17, 1842, died 1892; John W. Elder, born August 17, 1842, died 1892; John M. Elder, born August 17, 1842, died 1892.

College, New York. (4) Two children living, Tom and Hagar. (5) Mattie Leonie Elder, graduated at Jackson, Tennessee, under Dr. J. F. Bright, married Robert F. Ross, a hardware merchant at Trenton, and has one child, Albert. (6) Lucie Belle Elder, graduated at Clarksville, Tennessee, in 1879. (7) Corcie Elder, completed her education at Pulaski under Prof. William K. Jones. (8) 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 Ruthersford 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 not 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 regi-

ment, and at the bloody battle of Shiloh, in April, 1862, was badly wounded by a minie ball, which made a permanent indentation in his head, deepening an aneurism.

After the war, having lost four years of time, as well as his means and most of his other property, he went to Cincinnati in September, 1865, to try and retrieve his fortunes. He did business for Dunham, 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 Dunham, Ford & Elder, remaining in that firm in the whole 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 by 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 spare 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, *or* 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 Mercantile Magazine*," "*The Banker's 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 at Knoxville, December 3, 1836, and in his thirtieth 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 Pennsylvania 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 Erasmus 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 Culpeper 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. Edmund 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 Luttrell, a native of Knox county, Tennessee, daughter of James C. Luttrell, 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. Luttrell, 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.













*W. J. Briggs*







The first of these was the establishment of a permanent court of justice for the colony. In 1780, the Massachusetts General Court passed a resolution to create a Supreme Judicial Court, which would be composed of five judges. The first of these judges was John Adams, who was appointed in 1781. Adams was a prominent lawyer and a member of the Continental Congress. He had been one of the authors of the Declaration of Independence and had served as the second vice president of the United States. His appointment as the first chief justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court was a significant event in the history of the state's judiciary.

The second of the reforms was the establishment of a system of public education. In 1780, the Massachusetts General Court passed a law that required every town in the state to establish a school. This law was known as the "Common School Law" and it was one of the first laws of its kind in the United States. The law provided for the appointment of a school committee for each town and for the payment of teachers' salaries. This law was a landmark in the history of public education in the United States and it laid the foundation for the system of public schools that exists today.

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JOSEPH ROBERTY ANDERSON, M.D.

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had twelve children, six of whom were (1) Joseph B. Anderson, born in the Confederate States Cavalry regiment, and died at the battle of Chickamauga; (2) Elizabeth, wife of a physician, and (3) Elizabeth.

After the war, he moved to Madison county, and now his estate is owned by Karl Edwin Ayler, Esq., of Smiths-Dixon Springs, Smith county, Tennessee. Anderson graduated with the degree of Cumberland University in 1872.

Four of Dr. Anderson's grandchildren, his daughter, Emma, and the daughters of Lumpkin of Memphis, Tennessee, are sisters—Emma, Mary and Ann. Emma is living with Dr. Anderson at Lebanon, Tenn., and Mary Lumpkin is graduated from the University, and Mrs. Anna Lumpkin is a graduate of that institution.

Dr. Anderson's daughter, Elizabeth, M. D., 1876, the wife of Henry C. B. Anderson, has children, Eugenia and Mary B., who are living with their grandfather at Lebanon.

His daughter, Ida, graduated in 1876, and his daughter, Mary, also graduated in 1876. Anderson's first child, Emily P., was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and died, unmarried, in Tennessee, at an early age.

Dr. Anderson's father, Patrick Anderson, from Virginia, came to Wilson county, where he

settled, and was the grandfather of the late Dr. James M. Anderson, who was a member of the faculty of the University of Tennessee, and died in 1887.

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GEN. RUFUS POLK NEELY.

BIOGRAPHY.

**G**EN. RUFUS POLK NEELY, born in the early settlers and now the earnest citizen of Harlan county, is a sort of encyclopaedia of its social, political and business history, and on account of his fine sense, his humor, wit and ready resources, as well as his high character and energetic ability, the various and other leading interests of Tennessee stand prominent among the representatives of the State. Of his military record is enrolled among the heroes of the nation.

The Neely family is of Irish blood, and has a most interesting history, numbering among its members

James Neely, Thomas Neely, George Neely, William Neely, John Neely, and others.

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79. Gen. Geo. N. Neely, son of Gen. Stephen Dix, U. S. Army, New York, and daughter of Thomas Neely, first sheriff of Franklin county, Virginia, and Esau Kelly, Dr. Surgeon, U. S. Army, who married Thomas J. Pease, of Memphis, Tennessee.

The children of Gen. Neely's first son, Gen. Neely Polk, of 11. Hill street, was wife of Alexander Neeson, who died in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, at Cahoon, Mississippi, in 1862. Gen. Charles Pease Polk, who lived in Cahoon, Mississippi, is the father who married William H. Wood, of Memphis, Tenn. Gen. Elmer Polk, who was speaker of the Tennessee Senate at the time of his death in 1850. His wife was Miss O. C. Jones, daughter of Gen. O. C. Jones, of North Carolina, is now living in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Gen. Octavia, wife of F. T. Brooks, of St. Louis.

Gen. Charles Neely's third son, R. P. Neely, was born in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and was a soldier under Gen. Jackson at the fall of his camp at St. He married Miss Louisa, daughter of Col. Ezekiel Polk, in Murray county, Tennessee. His occupation was that of a farmer, but he afterwards turned his attention after his marriage, he engaged but little in the business until after the war of 1855, when he settled in Franklin county, Alabama, near Tusculum, where he died in 1820, thirty-three years of age, leaving four children: (1) Rufus P. Neely, father of this sketch; (2) Mary C. Neely, who married William W. Awool, Austin, Texas. She has also a daughter, Mary Josephine, wife of Major D. A. Austin, Texas. Althea, wife of Mr. Palm, near Austin; and Octavia, who married Prof. B. of the University of Virginia. The only son of Miss Awool, Rufus, died in hospital in the Confederate service after being wounded and taken prisoner at Althea. Gen. Neely, who is now living with his wife, the widow, first of James G. B. of Sussex county, Virginia, secondly of Thomas C. of Cass county, Virginia, and lastly of Col. John P. of the famous cotton planter of Memphis, and author of articles on the subject of cotton, only that of Col. James Jackson Neely, who is now a leading physician at Bolivar. He was a colonel in the army of Gen. Richard Anderson in the Confederate service. He married Miss Fancher, daughter of Rev. Dr. S. of St. Louis, an Episcopalian minister at Cahoon, and a brother-in-law of John William H. S. of St. Louis, wife of Mrs. Arvides, California.

On the maternal side, also, Gen. Neely's English descent. His mother, Miss Louisa Polk, whose father's name was Ezekiel, of Col. Ezekiel Polk, who is now in William Polk, of Murray county, North Carolina, and whose father was Miss W. of St. Louis. She died in 1818, and her father, Col. Neely, is now a student in the law at St. Louis, O. L. Neely, son of Col. Ezekiel Polk, of Bolivar, August 1824.

Gen. Neely's maternal grandparents were Col. William

Polk, born in North Carolina, lived in Murray county, moved to Hardeman county, Tennessee, and then moved to Walnut Bend, Arkansas, where he died, a large cotton planter. (2) Mr. Sam Polk, father of James K. Polk, president of the United States. (3) Thomas Polk, of Robertson county, Tennessee. Gen. Neely's maternal grandmothers were: (1) Mary Polk, who married Gen. 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 Pakenham attacked the Americans at New Orleans. (2) Clarissa Polk, who married Gen. Thomas M. Neal of Bolivar. Her son, Mr. Ezekiel Polk M. Neal, now living at Bolivar, is among the most prominent planters and capitalists of Tennessee. His individual sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. (3) Martha Polk, who married John Campbell, of Murray county, Tennessee.

Gen. Rufus Polk Neely was born in Murray county, Tennessee, November 25, 1808. He grew up three profitable 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 wife and mother, Rufus returned to Murray county. In 1823 he moved to Hardeman county with his uncles Hardeman and M. Neal, 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 Murray 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, 1829, 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 do it for pay. 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 some considerable military life, having taken part 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, Payette, Hardeman and M. Neely. Under the proclamation of Gov. Cannon in

1836 he raised troops to aid Gen. Edmund 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 disbanded by the government 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

the advance force of Tennessee troops at the Third, Fourth and Belmont.

At the battle of Shiloh, Gen. Neely was a prisoner for his brave and noble conduct. He was taken the night of the battle to his quarters at Bolivar, Tennessee, and captured a Federal battery. The next day he was commanded the remnant of Tennessees' Artillery regiment, which had been nearly captured at Belmont. The orders came that he and Preston Smith and his regiments were assigned back to command and in the afternoon he was ordered to cross Polk's lines, and the next day he did under cover of the night, and left at the Fourth Tennessee.

Not only at Shiloh but at most every battle the Fourth Tennessee distinguished itself for its commands of Gen. Smith, 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. Gen. 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 year the regiment surrendered with eighty-two men.

In the latter part of 1862, Gen. Neely was captured by the Federals and kept in prison 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 released 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 endeavor 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 Palladium*



born in New York, and now lives in New York City. He is the son of a prominent family, and has received a liberal education at the University of the City of New York. He is now a member of the New York Bar, and has been admitted to the practice of law in the State of New York. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association, and has been elected to the office of Vice-President of the Association. He is also a member of the New York State Bar Association, and has been elected to the office of Vice-President of the Association. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association, and has been elected to the office of Vice-President of the Association. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association, and has been elected to the office of Vice-President of the Association.

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EDWARD L. JORDAN.

THE name of Edward L. Jordan is well known to the people of New York City. He is a prominent member of the New York State Bar Association, and has been elected to the office of Vice-President of the Association. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association, and has been elected to the office of Vice-President of the Association. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association, and has been elected to the office of Vice-President of the Association.

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a Mr. Jeffrey of the family of the same name until the present time. Stillborn in 1774, Jordan, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1774 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 in a very interesting incident of their trip to Tennessee, that they crossed the Cumberland river on the ice, which was then frozen. After remaining in the Maxwell neighborhood for a year, they bought land near Trilene in Williamson county, and settled there permanently, and thereafter had twelve surviving children, all of whom were well educated, and achieved fair success in life. Of these twelve, only five are now living, the youngest of whom, Mrs. R. W. Redston, 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 J. Jordan was brought up on a farm, but the death of his father, which took place in 1835, gave him an opportunity for education, which was not confined to the old field schools, for he went away to college or an academy. In 1836 he entered the store of Thomas F. Perkins & Co. at Trilene, and there he remained with them until January, 1839, when, in connection with Col. William P. Cannon, son of the late Gov. Newton Cannon, he bought, at the same place, a store, which he continued for three years, and then Cannon married and left the business, which was then carried on by Mr. Jordan until 1844, at which time he sold the store and goods. He then retired from merchandising and bought the old homestead of Hon. Menard 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, sending his money for their relief. Since the war he has never

been a member of any political party, but he has been a member of the Whig, Union and Republican parties, and has been a member of the latter party since the war.

Mr. Jordan was married in 1839 to Miss Margaret B. Jordan, daughter of Dr. J. B. Jordan, of the same place, and they have had three children, two of whom are now living, Mrs. J. B. Jordan, of the same place, and Mrs. J. B. Jordan, of the same place.

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HON. FRANK T. REID.

NO. VIII.

THIS distinguished gentleman, a native Tennessean, and one of its best representatives, came before prominent notice in the spring of 1844 as the nominee of the Republican State convention for governor of

Tennessee. In the course of his political career he has pursued a course of high integrity and has been a member of the State Senate and of the State House of Representatives.

of the country. He was a member of the grand jury, and was one of the grand jurors in the case of the *Ex parte* of the *Wicks*, who were charged with the violation of the act of 1836, which was repealed by the act of 1839. He was also a member of the grand jury in the case of the *Ex parte* of the *Wicks*, who were charged with the violation of the act of 1836, which was repealed by the act of 1839. He was also a member of the grand jury in the case of the *Ex parte* of the *Wicks*, who were charged with the violation of the act of 1836, which was repealed by the act of 1839.

John Reid was born in Williamson county, Tennessee, March 18, 1845, at his uncle's, Dr. Frank T. Reid, residence, where he was named, but grew up in Nashville, where he has since lived ever since, except the two or three months of his life, and twenty months travel in Europe.

In 1862 he joined Company F, Strains cavalry regiment, but was retransferred, first to the 6th, then to the 11th, and finally to the 15th, of the 1st Cavalry, in the fall of 1863. He served in Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama, till the close of the war. He took part in all the battles and skirmishes in which Federal command was engaged from the battle of Thompson's Station to the end. When transferred to the 15th he was promoted to first sergeant of the battery.

His father, John Reid, was born in Williamson county, Tennessee, in 1806, at the home of his grandfather, Abner Murray, from whom Murray county was named, one of the early settlers of the State. He was a lawyer, having been State solicitor, and occasionally having acted as school teacher. He died at Nashville, August 11, 1885.

John Reid's mother, Miss John Reid who married Miss Elizabeth daughter of Abner Murray, 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. Upon his marriage, in 1809, he changed his residence to Frankfort, in Williamson county, where he was engaged in the successful practice of his profession when the war of 1812 broke out.

Judge Reid married at Nashville, June 4, 1872, Miss Josephine Woods, who was born at her father's, on High street in that city, May 25, 1852, daughter of Robert T. Woods, a merchant, formerly a successful planter of Kentucky, an old family of early settlers in Davidson county, now in 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

Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Reid was educated at Nashville, and is a member of the Episcopal church.

Reid's marriage with Miss Woods, Judge Reid has three children, — a son, Nina, born February 23, 1877, a daughter, Louise Trimble, born November 12, 1881, and a son, John, born February 5, 1885.

He began the study of law in 1866, under his father, and John Reid was admitted to the bar in 1867, being called by Judges Frazier and Cooper. His first partner was Nathaniel 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 meekest sense of honor. He is a man who revels in the luxuries of learning and esthetics, 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 and bred to Mr. Carlyle than to any other writer. It is probable that from him he imbibed that hinged elegance, boldness of utterance, and keenness of sense that characterize him as a stump speaker. It is not worthy that in his speech 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 schoolmaster, but to his efforts to educate himself, and especially after the death of his mother in 1860 (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 sixth 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 ease 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 1881 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 throbbled with the fierce beat of drums, and was rent with the martial cries of war-intoxicated men."

\* \* \* \* \*

"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 Aeeldama 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 volun-  
mned 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, preter-

naturally lit up at times with huge flames and bursts of fire."

"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 mightystreams 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 Castellammare 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.







HON. WILLIAM Y. ELLIOTT.

(Born 1807, died 1877)

**T**HIS gentleman was born in the town of Nashville, Tennessee, on the 10th of September, 1807. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and in the Nashville Female Seminary. He was admitted to the bar in 1827, and practiced law in Nashville until 1841, when he was elected to the office of Register of the State. He was re-elected in 1843, 1845, and 1847. In 1848 he was elected to the office of State Auditor, and held that office until 1852. He was elected to the office of Governor of Tennessee in 1853, and held that office until 1857. He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1857, and held that office until 1861. He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1861, and held that office until 1867. He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1867, and held that office until 1873. He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1873, and held that office until 1877.

William Y. Elliott's mother's maiden name was Abigail Bannister. She was the daughter of Samuel Bannister, who was a Revolutionary War soldier. Elliott's father was a lawyer and a politician. He was a member of the Tennessee State Bar and the Tennessee State Legislature. He was also a member of the United States Senate. Elliott was a member of the Tennessee State Bar and the Tennessee State Legislature. He was also a member of the United States Senate.

Mr. Elliott's early years were spent in his native town of Nashville. He attended the common schools and the Nashville Female Seminary. He was admitted to the bar in 1827, and practiced law in Nashville until 1841. He was elected to the office of Register of the State in 1848, and held that office until 1852. He was elected to the office of State Auditor in 1848, and held that office until 1852. He was elected to the office of Governor of Tennessee in 1853, and held that office until 1857. He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1857, and held that office until 1861. He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1861, and held that office until 1867. He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1867, and held that office until 1873. He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1873, and held that office until 1877.

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In 1848 Mr. Elliott was elected to the office of Register of the State. He was re-elected in 1850, 1852, and 1854. In 1853 he was elected to the office of Governor of Tennessee. He was re-elected in 1855, 1857, and 1859. In 1857 he was elected to the office of United States Senator. He was re-elected in 1861, 1865, and 1869. In 1867 he was elected to the office of United States Senator. He was re-elected in 1871, 1875, and 1877.

Mr. Elliott was married to Miss Margaret Goddard, daughter of James W. Goddard, a member of the United States Congress. They had four children: John W. Elliott, a lawyer; James W. Elliott, a lawyer; Edward W. Elliott, a lawyer; and Harry W. Elliott, a lawyer.

Mr. Elliott was married to Miss Margaret Goddard, daughter of James W. Goddard, a member of the United States Congress. They had four children: John W. Elliott, a lawyer; James W. Elliott, a lawyer; Edward W. Elliott, a lawyer; and Harry W. Elliott, a lawyer. Mr. Elliott was a member of the Tennessee State Bar and the Tennessee State Legislature. He was also a member of the United States Senate.

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Mr. Elliott's life was a long and successful one. He was a member of the Tennessee State Bar and the Tennessee State Legislature. He was also a member of the United States Senate. He was elected to the office of Register of the State in 1848, and held that office until 1852. He was elected to the office of State Auditor in 1848, and held that office until 1852. He was elected to the office of Governor of Tennessee in 1853, and held that office until 1857. He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1857, and held that office until 1861. He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1861, and held that office until 1867. He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1867, and held that office until 1873. He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1873, and held that office until 1877.





W. J. Lowell

## 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 be-comes 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, 1821, 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 Tamm, H. C. C. S., and at once began practice at the Columbia river. In the spring of 1847 he moved to Memphis, but went to Columbia, married and settled there, practicing at Columbia from the fall of 1847 to the summer of 1852, and was very successful, making a good deal of money. In 1852 he moved back to Memphis and omitted the duties of the law, practicing law there until 1870. Since 1870 he has been engaged in a thousand things, the results 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 1854, 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 beneficence. 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



1904-1905  
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CAPT JOHN POULPET LOG

CAPT JOHN POULPET LOG

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In 1860 he was elected a member of the Georgia Legislature. He was a young man who was killed at the battle of Shiloh. Dr. H. C. Long was the father of a young man who was killed at the battle of Shiloh.

dissipated, though not always strict, temper. He is a self-assertive man, and of a quick temper. Being the oldest citizen of Chattanooga, he is often consulted as an oracle on matters pertaining to the history of persons, families and property in that growing metropolis. He has been a public spirited man all his life, and is uniformly spoken of as the best representative man of the city where he located when it was simply a frontier

town. He is a member of the Grand Lodge of the Grand Old Order of the Eastern Star, and of the Grand Lodge of the Grand Old Order of the Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Tennessee. He is a member of the Grand Lodge of the Grand Old Order of the Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Tennessee, and of the Grand Lodge of the Grand Old Order of the Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Tennessee.

## REV. JAMES HOLMES, D.D., AND PROF. GEORGE D. HOLMES,

FATHER AND SON.

1873.

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 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 sacrament 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 died at Nashville, Van Wert county, Ohio, on the 15th of November, 1867, at the age of 86 years. He was the son of Peter A. Van Wert, of the same place. The Van Wert family are of Dutch descent. Some still cling to the old name. Mrs. Holmes died in 1868, at the age of 72 years. She has been a member of the same church as her husband. Dr. Holmes is survived by his wife, six children, seven children-in-law, and 11 grandchildren, to-wit: Rev. D. H. Cummins, formerly of the same church as his father, the College, Presbury, of age 27; Sarah, wife of Dr. W. M. Hall, of Chicago; B. Prof. George D. Holmes, 31; of the same church as his father; 4. Mary A., wife of Rev. L. M. Noyes; 5. William B., merchant at Danville, Ky.; 6. James P., bookkeeper at Hanksville, Utah; 7. B. John T. Cox; 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 a prominent man from the north of Ireland, who may be considered the founder of the family in America.

Prof. George D. Holmes was the fifth child, and youngest son of the above. He was born in Marshall county, Mississippi while his father was serving his missionary labors in that State, November 16, 1831. He was brought to Tipton county when he was 14 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 1848 he had charge of the libraries of the present government of West Tennessee, to-wit, of Clark's.

In 1857 he settled at Chattanooga in Tennessee, and remained in that place until 1858, being associated with his father in the location of the Tipton





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children. (The birth wife of James Crislam 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 availed 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, most tentations 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. Bledsoe'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 1713, 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 Union 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, 1881, 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 Louisa 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

HON. G. W. SMITHEAL

MR. SMITHEAL was born in Tennessee, U. S. A. 1811. He was a member of the Tennessee Bar, and was admitted to practice in 1837. He was a member of the Tennessee Bar, and was admitted to practice in 1837. He was a member of the Tennessee Bar, and was admitted to practice in 1837.

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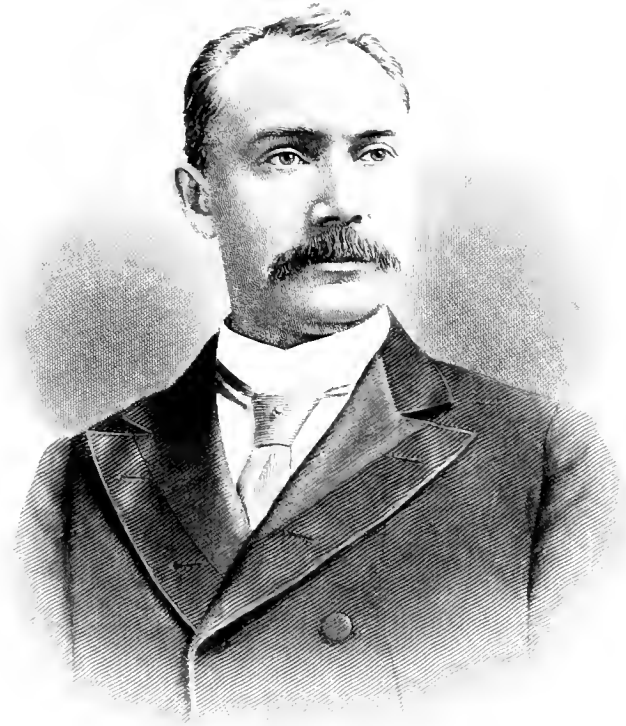
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Shepherd Jackson, who fell at Corinth in the early part of the war. Mrs. Jackson was Miss Mary Harris, a native of Fayette county, Tennessee, a lady of great energy and kindness of heart, particularly noted for her hospitality. Mrs. Smithdeal was educated 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. Smithdeal has three children, Mabel, Shepherd, Florence Jackson and G. W. Smithdeal, 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 inherited means to acquire a comfortable amount of real-estate, and has been successful in a partnership with Mr. Bowen in the purchase of the Memphis and Nashville railroad.

He is a well-bred man, a member of the Episcopal church, a devoted citizen and a successful business man. His record in the city of Memphis is a credit to those who seek to make a name for themselves in the West. He is a natural rhetorician, and has been successful in the speaker's power of expression. In his political career he has been a leader of the people. As a friend and neighbor and a commendable citizen, he commands the high esteem of those who know 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, microscopv 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 rendered 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 surgery (anatomy and operative surgery) to 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 these 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 pedicled vessels, removal of the upper jaw, excision of the elbow joint, and amputation of all the limbs. He has had the advantage of the instruction and of witnessing, assisting in, and studying the methods of some 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, English sports. Now he is a well-rounded man of large proportions, standing five feet seven inches high, and weighing two hundred pounds. His remarkable constitution



Dr. John M. Brown, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, to whom he was indebted for the medical education he received, and to whom he was indebted for the liberal and judicious advice which he has so often received. Charles F. Williams, of Louisville, who was his classmate in medical study, and Dr. J. W. Alexander, of Louisville, who has been his superior in the study of the anatomy of the human eye, to which Dr. Alexander's valuable assistance of eye-surgery which Dr. Alexander followed, were his teachers and advisers.

Dr. Brown graduated in Kentucky, April 18, 1836. Mr. C. F. Williams graduated in the medical college of St. Louis, Holy Family, St. Louis, Ky., in the Louisville Female H. S. School. He is also a member of the L. O. G. G. (whole duty) society, firm of

Center, Bro. & Co., Louisville. Her mother—Mrs. Bonnie Carter—is a relative of the Tombs family of Georgia, and remarkable for her charms and purity of life. By her marriage with Miss Carter, Dr. Brown has three children—Dr. Elsie (Mrs. Bonnie) and William P. and Dr. Charles F. Carter.

Dr. Brown is spoken of as one of the best educated men of his age in Nashville, and is a student in every case, but makes his learning subservient to the one purpose of his life to excel in his profession. He is a strong man, of broad, comprehensive mind, and emphasis as whatever he undertakes. He has a concentrated look, with a clear and genial physiognomy indicating energy, push, self-reliance and boldness, qualities essential in a surgeon. His future is brilliant.

### HON. WILLIAM M. BRADFORD.

(1807-1881.)

**T**HIS gentleman first saw the light of the Florida sun in a western town of Tennessee, was born May 22, 1807, Polk county, Tennessee. February 14, 1834. He is the son of Col. Henry Bradford, a well-known pioneer and legislator in his county and county. His father, Col. Henry Bradford, was born in Berkeley county, North Carolina, December 27, 1776, moved to Jefferson county, Tennessee, in 1796, and married in 1799, Miss Rachel McFarland, of the family of one of the land judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, Hon. Robert McFarland. She died in 1852, aged sixty-seven years. Her ancestors were from Scotland, having emigrated to America at an early date. His father, Col. Henry Bradford, was an excellent musician, and made the popular Dixie Crockery called his "L. O. G. G. Bass." He was also an officer of the peace, and performed many public ceremonies for Dixie Crockery. He was one of the members of the Madison Crockery in 1812, and represented Polk county in the Tennessee Legislature from 1811 to 1817. He removed to Polk county in 1811, and died there March 9, 1851, in the advanced age of nearly fifty years. He was a man of extraordinary energy and industry, and characterized by his sense of superior intelligence. His father was Joseph Bennett Bradford, of Fannin county, Georgia, who died in Caldwell county, North Carolina, in 1830, aged ninety-five years. Joseph Bennett Bradford's father was John Bradford, of Fannin county, Georgia, who was a prominent member of the family, was a well-known legislator of Georgia. William Bradford's maternal grandparents were William Bradford, of May 17, 1799, and

Anna, the daughter of William Bradford, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and a member of Col. Jefferson Davis' regiment, the 1st of Georgia, which was killed at the battle of Red Bank. His wife was Mary Ann 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 Nichol-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, Lukin and Fieldin 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 to the benefit of attainment, the best education that could be obtained in the rural districts in which he lived. He attended an excellent school, from 1819 to 1844, at "Forest Hill," Athens, Tennessee, under the supervision of Charles P. Sumner, 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 P. 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 law as usual.

In 1859, when he was 51 years of age, Mr. Bradford, for





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 Mihl Academy of Dresden, Weavley 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 McMinnoreville, 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-fitted 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 College 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 Weavley 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 French and German, and to read Latin, and he remained in Paris for a year. Then he crossed the Atlantic, and studied each in a college.

He returned to New York, but means not to re-visit the city, and remained in New York until 1866, when he went to his old home in Weavley county. He found on the live stock of all kinds, a general improvement, adapted to the labor system, and generally improved condition. He remained on the farm until 1870, but was not satisfied with the results. He returned to town, and created a saw-mill at Germantown, Weavley county, Tennessee, and operated it for a year with fair success, and sold it.

In 1870 he erected a large grist-mill, steam cotton gin and wool-carding machinery, at Germantown. 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, on his father's old home tract. He bought the town of Martin at the junction of the two roads in May, 1876, and there he erected a large saw-mill, a grist-mill, a steam cotton gin, and built a large hotel, together with many other buildings of less note. Before long from that time the town of Martin was not only a leading port, but a good cotton gin and mill city, with three white and two colored churches, a high academy, a two-hundred pupils, a large banking mill, a number of mercantile business houses, and many handsome private residences. George W. Martin continued to build up the town, and it is now a most important and profitable enterprise.

From 1868 to 1889, his life was one of great activity and high attainment in every part. He made a business man of his life.

On the 23d of May, 1878, he married Miss Mattie Williams, daughter of Dr. P. Williams, of Hamilton county, Tennessee. Miss Williams was the second daughter of Rev. Thomas Jones, of North Mississippi. Her father came from McHenry county, Virginia, and settled in Hamilton county, Tennessee, in 1826.

Mr. Martin and his wife have five children, and spent the remainder of the year 1878, in an extended tour, visiting the great cities of England, France, and the principal European cities.

Mr. Martin has always followed a prominent political path, and is a Democrat. He was elected to the lower branch of the Tennessee General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, for the years 1873-74. He attended the general session of Congress in 1870, when it was unpopular, and he is passing up a growing equality to be elected to the same purposes, and that now is the basis of the Democratic sentiment of the State. He introduced in 1873 the first bill ever introduced by the Tennessee Legislature on the subject of State govern-



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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail. The text notes that any discrepancies or errors in the records can lead to significant complications during an audit and may result in the disallowance of certain expenses.

2. The second part of the document addresses the issue of proper documentation. It states that all receipts and invoices must be properly filed and indexed to facilitate the audit process. The document also highlights the need for regular reconciliations of bank statements and other financial accounts to identify any potential issues early on.

3. The third part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining up-to-date financial records. It notes that this is essential for providing a complete and accurate picture of the organization's financial performance. The text also mentions that the records should be maintained in a secure and accessible format to ensure they are available when needed.

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In 1840 he came to the aid of the "non-Whigs" in their endeavor to defeat the election of George Walker. He was elected to the presidency of the college in 1841, a position of delicate duties with Democratic sympathies. The year following Judge Ewing's death he was elected to the office of president, making Emmet's management of the college during the year of Democratic leaders.

In 1842 he was a member of the "Texas" delegation from Danvers to the convention of the Whig party in opposition. When John Quincy Adams was elected president he was made chairman of the committee on foreign relations.

In the latter part of 1845 he became the subject of a Dr. J. H. Peckham brochure, "How Brought Peckham has been charged to possess 'Dissolute, Sensual, and Malignant' qualities in the United States." Judge Ewing was questioned on this subject, and replied: "He told his story in January, 1846, in a committee on the subject of the 'Cape of Good Hope' number of speeches on the subject, and that the 'Mexican war' and the 'Cape of Good Hope' were published and read in the college hall, and that which was a 'brochure' of the 'Cape of Good Hope' Hon. Alexander Stephens then took the college to speed on the war. It was said that the 'Cape of Good Hope' on that subject.

Declining a reelection he retired into a life of study, which he combined with his duties as president in 1851, when his declining health forced him to relinquish his law business to young William Leitch. On April 2, 1851, at the age of sixty-two years he sailed for England, Scotland, France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, traveling throughout the country six hundred miles, but returning to his health. He then went to Egypt, visiting the Nile as far as Assuan, and the pyramids, the obelisks, the temples and other monuments, making a return to Suez, went down to Great Suez to Mr. Sinah, which he sailed to the Red Sea, Gulf of Akabah, visited Petra, thence to Hebron, the borders of Palestine, and the home of the patriarch Abraham, whose tomb he visited. He then proceeded to Jerusalem, to the tower of Babel, and then on to the city of Bethleem, to the Dead Sea, and thence to Damascus—the oldest of cities in the world. Thence to Pharphar, and ascended the great Libanus mountain stream. On the route from Damascus to Bethleem he took in Beirut and measured a circumference of its walls—96418x12. From Beirut he went to Smyrna, thence to Constantinople, Trieste, Paris, London, and home. These travels in the East made Judge Ewing, who is always interestingly conversant with all that is sought after by those interested in orientalism, and of historical interest.

Not long after his sailing on the "Skillie" he was elected upon to prominence a college of Dr. W. Wilson. This address is dated by 1852, probably in the year of his death.

At the college he was elected to the office of president in 1841, a position of delicate duties with Democratic sympathies. The year following Judge Ewing's death he was elected to the office of president, making Emmet's management of the college during the year of Democratic leaders.

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his own country, he was not satisfied with the law of his own country and he came to Nashville in 1801. He was married in 1800 to Miss Rebecca Williams of Davidson County, and they had five children, three of whom died in infancy. His second wife was the daughter of William Williams, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh. Mr. Twing was a member of the Nashville Bar and was a successful lawyer. He was also a member of the Tennessee Legislature and was a member of the Tennessee Bar Association. He was a member of the Nashville Board of Trade and was a member of the Nashville Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Nashville Law Association and was a member of the Nashville Medical Association. He was a member of the Nashville Agricultural Society and was a member of the Nashville Horticultural Society. He was a member of the Nashville Literary Society and was a member of the Nashville Musical Association. He was a member of the Nashville Baptist Church and was a member of the Nashville Episcopal Church. He was a member of the Nashville Methodist Church and was a member of the Nashville Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the Nashville Episcopal Church and was a member of the Nashville Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the Nashville Baptist Church and was a member of the Nashville Methodist Church. He was a member of the Nashville Presbyterian Church and was a member of the Nashville Episcopal Church.

O. Edgar Twing, son of the second Daniel O. Twing, was born in 1820. He was a member of the Nashville Bar and was a successful lawyer. He was also a member of the Tennessee Legislature and was a member of the Tennessee Bar Association. He was a member of the Nashville Board of Trade and was a member of the Nashville Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Nashville Law Association and was a member of the Nashville Medical Association. He was a member of the Nashville Agricultural Society and was a member of the Nashville Horticultural Society. He was a member of the Nashville Literary Society and was a member of the Nashville Musical Association. He was a member of the Nashville Baptist Church and was a member of the Nashville Episcopal Church. He was a member of the Nashville Methodist Church and was a member of the Nashville Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the Nashville Episcopal Church and was a member of the Nashville Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the Nashville Baptist Church and was a member of the Nashville Methodist Church. He was a member of the Nashville Presbyterian Church and was a member of the Nashville Episcopal Church.

Rebecca's sister with Miss Williams had 10 children. She had a daughter, Miss Elizabeth Williams, who was married to Richard Williams of Davidson County. She had a son, Alexander Campbell Twing, who was born in 1815. He was a member of the Nashville Bar and was a successful lawyer. He was also a member of the Tennessee Legislature and was a member of the Tennessee Bar Association. He was a member of the Nashville Board of Trade and was a member of the Nashville Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Nashville Law Association and was a member of the Nashville Medical Association. He was a member of the Nashville Agricultural Society and was a member of the Nashville Horticultural Society. He was a member of the Nashville Literary Society and was a member of the Nashville Musical Association. He was a member of the Nashville Baptist Church and was a member of the Nashville Episcopal Church. He was a member of the Nashville Methodist Church and was a member of the Nashville Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the Nashville Episcopal Church and was a member of the Nashville Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the Nashville Baptist Church and was a member of the Nashville Methodist Church. He was a member of the Nashville Presbyterian Church and was a member of the Nashville Episcopal Church.

A. Army, nephew of Twing, who died during the war, was the son of Daniel O. Twing, who died during the war. He was a member of the Tennessee Legislature and was a member of the Tennessee Bar Association. He was a member of the Nashville Board of Trade and was a member of the Nashville Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Nashville Law Association and was a member of the Nashville Medical Association. He was a member of the Nashville Agricultural Society and was a member of the Nashville Horticultural Society. He was a member of the Nashville Literary Society and was a member of the Nashville Musical Association. He was a member of the Nashville Baptist Church and was a member of the Nashville Episcopal Church. He was a member of the Nashville Methodist Church and was a member of the Nashville Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the Nashville Episcopal Church and was a member of the Nashville Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the Nashville Baptist Church and was a member of the Nashville Methodist Church. He was a member of the Nashville Presbyterian Church and was a member of the Nashville Episcopal Church.

Judge Twing's son, Daniel Twing, was a member of the Tennessee Legislature and was a member of the Tennessee Bar Association. He was a member of the Nashville Board of Trade and was a member of the Nashville Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Nashville Law Association and was a member of the Nashville Medical Association. He was a member of the Nashville Agricultural Society and was a member of the Nashville Horticultural Society. He was a member of the Nashville Literary Society and was a member of the Nashville Musical Association. He was a member of the Nashville Baptist Church and was a member of the Nashville Episcopal Church. He was a member of the Nashville Methodist Church and was a member of the Nashville Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the Nashville Episcopal Church and was a member of the Nashville Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the Nashville Baptist Church and was a member of the Nashville Methodist Church. He was a member of the Nashville Presbyterian Church and was a member of the Nashville Episcopal Church.

Judge Twing's son, Nathan Twing, was clerk of the county court of Davidson County, a man who sustained a character of exceptional honesty, diligence and integrity in business. He was the son of Andrew Twing, 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 comprised nearly all of Middle Tennessee. Judge Twing's father was born in Virginia in 1776. The Twings are of Scotch-Irish, deeply dyed, Presbyterian origin.

Judge Twing'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, where she was nine years old. Gen. D. H. Hill, one of Gen. Lee's most distinguished corps commanders, belongs to the same family. Mrs. Twing's mother was a Hickman of North Carolina. Hickman county, Tennessee, was named for the brother of Judge Twing's maternal grandmother and for him. Judge Twing, himself was named Edwin Hickman. He was prominent in Indian fighting, was a surveyor and pioneer settler in Tennessee. He was killed in camp at night by the Indians.

Judge Twing'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 conversation, fond of poetry and of quoting the standard poets. She was of Scotch-Irish origin, but her religion is at least, a very Campbellite. She had six sons who grew to manhood and made some names for themselves, and there has never been a vice of family drunkenness or dissipation attached to their

name. Here, I can do nothing but  
 leave it to you.

John Edwards had  
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REV. THOMAS J. DODD, D.D.

ST. HILL.

THOMAS J. DODD was born at Hillsboro, Virginia, August 4, 1757, the son of P. O. Dodd, B. Dodd, a native of London, England, who, after being professor of mathematics in Georgetown College, Mississippi, filled the same chair in the University of Jackson, Louisiana, and was afterwards professor of mathematics, and for a while president of Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky. He was the author of a very popular series of mathematical textbooks: Dodd's arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, that had a large circulation, while the present series was at the opening of the late war. He was a member of the noblest of families, and his father, P. O. Dodd, was

born in 1710, and died in 1780. He was a member of the Virginia Assembly, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was also a member of the Continental Congress, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1776. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1789, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1792. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1795, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1798. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1801, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1804. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1807, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1810. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1813, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1816. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1819, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1822. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1825, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1828. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1831, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1834. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1837, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1840. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1843, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1846. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1849, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1852. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1855, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1858. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1861, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1864. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1867, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1870. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1873, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1876. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1879, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1882. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1885, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1888. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1891, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1894. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1897, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1900. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1903, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1906. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1909, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1912. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1915, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1918. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1921, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1924. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1927, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1930. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1933, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1936. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1939, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1942. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1945, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1948. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1951, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1954. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1957, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1960. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1963, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1966. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1969, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1972. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1975, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1978. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1981, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1984. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1987, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1990. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1993, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 1996. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1999, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 2002. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 2005, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 2008. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 2011, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 2014. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 2017, and was one of the members of the Virginia Convention of 2020.







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yearly. In three years, having professed religion in 1837, the peal of the church bell never rung that he had not answered. His devotion with filial piety has been honored in the Paliski Methodist church, in which he has lived for so many years, a memorial window, a ~~copy~~ stained glass, in honor of him and his father and mother. The window represents the three evangelists with their several emblems—the eagle, the ox, the lion and the angel. These are expressed in the medallions twined together with oak leaves and berries, the whole representing the strength of the father and the piety of the mother.

For years Mr. Martin was a pillar in the church at Paliski, and attended to his financial interests, 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 a recommendation endorser for his neighbors to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and the banks having given him entire control of the process, not a dollar was lost.

In 1840, he labored in connection with Andrew M. Ballentine, built the rail 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 Paliski 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 1857, 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 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 numerous 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 abstinence from all sorts of spirituous drinks and from evil speaking. He was cheerful and buoyant almost to gaiety, and a hearty laugh. Gambling he detested, and cards he called "the Devil's damning 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, 1824 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 Gilmanston, 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 Nichols 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 scimitar 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. Lettwich, 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



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PROF. ANDREW H. BUCHANAN

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Q. How did you know that was the case?

A. Prof. B. called me to his office and said,

"There's a problem with the results of the

analysis of H. I don't know what it is,

but it's not what we expect."

Q. What was the problem?

A. Well, we had a very low value for

the parameter  $\alpha$  and that was not what

we expected. The other parameters were

fine. Prof. B. said, "I don't know what

the problem is."

Q. Did you talk to Prof. B. about this?

A. Yes, I talked to Prof. B. about this

and he said, "I don't know what the

problem is. I don't know what the

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*James L. Eldon*



## 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 1, 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 Gen. 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 1884, 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 1881 he was nominated for congress in the Second Tennessee district, and though defeated by Judge L. C. Hook, 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. 244, Knoxville. Since then he has been made Knight Templar in *Cœur 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, 1844, 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, 1809, in Spain, on the Union Pacific north of the Wisconsin Territory, but now in Nebraska, and died in Texas on September 30, 1870, in Knox county, Tennessee. 4. Willie, born June 4, 1872, in Knox county, Tennessee.

Capt. Ledgerwood's name is a compound of two names. Upon the British side of the battle of 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 Berkeley 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 Berkeley 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 Tracee; (2) Sillie, wife of Henry Johnson; (3) Parthula, wife of Abraham Hankley; (4) Martha, 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 preeminent honesty, leaving behind him an excellent reputation as an honest, upright and useful citizen.

Capt. Ledgerwood's mother, *nee* Miss Seena N. Ruth-

erford, 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 Gen. 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 1807, 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 Margaretta Hanford, 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, Grayville 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.

(M. 17, 21.)

**H**UMPHREY 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 Presbyter, he became a member of the Roman Catholic Church in 1862 and is a devotee of his religion.

As a neighbor and citizen, he tried to do some almost without a fault. He has never 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 not particularly strong, 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, loyal, 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.

**T**HIS 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 *Scutellaria Canadensis*, 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 (Hanly) 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 1844, 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. Vandell, 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 older 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, 1851. 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 Prof. 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-

Dr. Bibb's father, Gen. Bibb, succeeded to the command of the Georgia militia as its colonel in 1792. He was killed in Mississippi. Gen. Bibb was the Kentucky companion with Gen. John E. Johnson in the "Denton" campaign with Henry H. Nash, and in the reorganization of the army served with Gen. Johnston in North Carolina, surrendering with that commander at Greensboro. After 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 treatment of a shell he received at the battle of Nashville. He was a man, brave, generous, and childlike-hearted, with a heart open as day for smiling friends, and the words applied to the Prince of Orange are quite applicable to him. No man ever knew what that thing was that the Prince of Orange feared.

Dr. Bibb's mother was Miss Martha Dandridge Bibb, daughter of the venerable Judge B. S. Bibb, now living in Montgomery at the advanced age of eighty seven years. Dr. Bibb is her oldest son, and her only other child is Peter 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 *Georgian* has 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 P. Gilmer, a sister of Gov. Gilmer, of Georgia, and a relative of Gen. J. E. Gilmer, of Savannah, and moved to Alabama sixty years ago. His nobility of character was soon appar-

ent, and he was called to actively 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, Silke 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, Pundickses, 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 Merrivether 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 Dindup 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 Dindup, is a daughter of Gen. John Dindup, 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 Oklatoma, Mississippi, where he had a long 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 Dutchess 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 *Avantache*. 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 *Avantache*, 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 *Avantache* 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



who settled in Tennessee about 1800, and finally moved to Missouri and died there. His wife was a Miss Smyth. Rev. Robert Gorthals was one of the first preachers of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, one of whom was excommunicated from the old church. He was of a distinguished Scotch-Irish family.

Of the five sons of the first wife, Dr. Burney, the first of this Scotch-Irish descent, is the eldest. H. L. Burney, a preacher in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and residing near Clarksville, Tennessee. J. H. Burney, now a farmer. John T. Burney, was a professional teacher, educated at Princeton College, Kentucky, and died twenty-five 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, Leavenworth, 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 of 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. Hutton 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 line 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 discretion 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 Spotsylvania 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

of the 11th Tennessee. (3.) John M. Burney, a student of the University of Tennessee, died of typhoid fever, aged twenty-one years, in 1864.

(4.) M. B. Burney, born in 1847, died in 1872, aged twenty-five years.

(5.) John W. Burney, born in 1849, died in 1871, aged twenty-two years.

(6.) H. J. M. Burney, born in 1850, died in 1877, aged twenty-seven years.

(7.) M. J. Burney, born in 1851, died in 1878, aged twenty-seven years.

(8.) M. B. Burney, born in 1852, died in 1873, aged twenty-one years.

(9.) M. J. Burney, born in 1853, died in 1874, aged twenty-one years.

(10.) M. J. Burney, born in 1854, died in 1875, aged twenty-one years.

(11.) M. J. Burney, born in 1855, died in 1876, aged twenty-one years.

(12.) M. J. Burney, born in 1856, died in 1877, aged twenty-one years.

(13.) M. J. Burney, born in 1857, died in 1878, aged twenty-one years.

(14.) M. J. Burney, born in 1858, died in 1879, aged twenty-one years.

(15.) M. J. Burney, born in 1859, died in 1880, aged twenty-one years.

(16.) M. J. Burney, born in 1860, died in 1881, aged twenty-one years.

(17.) M. J. Burney, born in 1861, died in 1882, aged twenty-one years.

(18.) M. J. Burney, born in 1862, died in 1883, aged twenty-one years.

(19.) M. J. Burney, born in 1863, died in 1884, aged twenty-one years.

(20.) M. J. Burney, born in 1864, died in 1885, aged twenty-one years.

(21.) M. J. Burney, born in 1865, died in 1886, aged twenty-one years.

(22.) M. J. Burney, born in 1866, died in 1887, aged twenty-one years.

(23.) M. J. Burney, born in 1867, died in 1888, aged twenty-one years.

(24.) M. J. Burney, born in 1868, died in 1889, aged twenty-one years.

(25.) M. J. Burney, born in 1869, died in 1890, aged twenty-one years.

(26.) M. J. Burney, born in 1870, died in 1891, aged twenty-one years.

(27.) M. J. Burney, born in 1871, died in 1892, aged twenty-one years.

(28.) M. J. Burney, born in 1872, died in 1893, aged twenty-one years.

(29.) M. J. Burney, born in 1873, died in 1894, aged twenty-one years.

(30.) M. J. Burney, born in 1874, died in 1895, aged twenty-one years.

(31.) M. J. Burney, born in 1875, died in 1896, aged twenty-one years.

(32.) M. J. Burney, born in 1876, died in 1897, aged twenty-one years.

(33.) M. J. Burney, born in 1877, died in 1898, aged twenty-one years.

(34.) M. J. Burney, born in 1878, died in 1899, aged twenty-one years.

(35.) M. J. Burney, born in 1879, died in 1900, aged twenty-one years.

(36.) M. J. Burney, born in 1880, died in 1901, aged twenty-one years.

(37.) M. J. Burney, born in 1881, died in 1902, aged twenty-one years.







*E. P. M. Smith*



on land 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 bar 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 employed 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 earned from Bolivar to New Orleans two flat boats loaded with cotton, to sell for them, slaves 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 had acquired a considerable Tennessee land company and Ark. land company in 1839, and in 1840 he had been elected in Hillsboro, Tenn., as a member of the State Convention of the State of Tennessee. He held an office of his own in the year 1856, and since that date he has been a partner in a store connected to his plantation, having a considerable landed estate in Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama. In the same county he has been a member of the Agricultural Society, the immense loss sustained at the battle of Shiloh, he has inherited and the same number of acres he has inherited he kept his farm and stock, and has a considerable number of slaves in the South, he has been a member of the Agricultural Society.

E. P. McNeal in January, 1835, was married to Miss Ann Williams, daughter of J. J. Williams, one of the Hardeman county. They had one child, P. W. McNeal, he died just on second of womanhood, at the age of eighteen. His father, J. J., who had made a home for him for ten years, died in 1875.

There is not all of his life Mr. 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 year went by, the golden reputation he has earned and kept untarnished as one among her pioneers.

## REV. J. W. PHILLIPS, M.D.

### BIOGRAPHY

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 Prof. Nathan Chapman, William B. Gibson, Robert Hare, Hugh L. Hodge, William E. Homer, 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 Bolivar, Deput. Hinds county, Mississippi. Ex officio he became surgeon of Gen. Charles E. Smith's brigade, and served one year, then refunded 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, 1881. He was at an early day a member of the Mississippi State Medical Society, and in

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of twelve or fourteen months to school and farming. In 1868, he went to Mc Minn Academy, Rogersville, in which he studied some two years, after which he was a student about fourteen months in the Hiwassee College, Monroe county, Tennessee. In 1874 he began the study of law under Judge F. 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 unwaveringly 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. Fredell 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 attracted 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, Fredell Campbell, Thomas Pendigrass, Samuel Patton, Sarah, Matilda, Nannie and John. (2), Rev. Fredell 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, Parable, 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, Azra and a pair of twin boys. (70) Nancy Brown, died in 1885, wife of Samuel Edison, leaving four children, Joseph, Sallie, Matilda and Samuel, jr. (81) Sarah Brown, died childless, wife of Joseph Anderson, of Wear 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 clerk in the office of a Senator in Alabama. Mr. Brown's maternal grandmother is 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 court clerk and proprietor with his brother in the Register, the *Press and Times*, one year, is now farmer, 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. Brehm. (3) Sarah Elizabeth Brown, married James M. Johnston, of the firm of Falkerson & Johnston, manufacturers of boots, shoes, saddles, and harness, at Rogersville, has four children, Charles C., Fannie Matilda, Mary Annie Jackson and Mariah. Mrs. Johnston is noted for her practical good sense, and dispenses her hospitalities with the grace and dignity of the Lady Beautiful. (4) Annie Rathbone Brown, now wife of J. J. Starnes, a farmer and stock trader of Hawkins county. (5) Arvia Catherine Brown, now wife of J. H. Beal, a farmer near Whitesburg, Hamblen county, Tennessee. (6) Mar. Ann (Mrs.) 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



of the University of Wisconsin, and was editor of the *Journal of Education* from 1888 to 1897. In 1888 he published the *Journal of Educational Psychology*, and in 1890 the *Journal of Educational Research*. He was also editor of the *Journal of Educational Theory* from 1890 to 1897. His works were widely read and influential in the field of education.

Dr. J. E. Howard, of the University of Wisconsin, was one of the most prominent educators of his time. He was born in 1847 in Wisconsin, and was educated at the University of Wisconsin. He served as a member of the Wisconsin State Board of Education from 1897 to 1903. He was also a member of the National Education Association and the American Psychological Association.

Dr. J. E. Howard was a leading authority on the subject of educational psychology. His work in this field was highly influential, and he was widely cited in educational research.

Dr. J. E. Howard's work on educational psychology was a significant contribution to the field. He introduced the concept of the "educational psychology" as a distinct discipline, and his work laid the foundation for the development of the field. His work was highly influential, and he was widely cited in educational research.

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Dr. Fryser, in 1810 he formed a partnership with Dr. H. C. A. V. C. which he dissolved when he first came to Memphis. A year or more after he first came to Memphis he was again associated with Dr. Fryser and Dr. Simon Barber, who after some years of absence, returned his attention to the business of Dr. Leavell, and after practicing medicine the greater part of a year in 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 rebellion he joined the Confederate army with one hundred cavalry, and died while in the service.

In 1819 Dr. Fryser formed a partnership with Dr. James Clark, who continued with him till his death in 1879. He then entered into a partnership with Dr. E. M. White, which lasted till 1878, when he took as a partner Dr. R. G. Henderson, his son-in-law, who is now professor in the Medical College and Medical College.

Dr. Fryser was married November 1, 1817, to Miss Pauline A. Brown, daughter of William Brown, a native of Virginia. Her mother is Miss Saunders, sister of Romulus W. Saunders, of South Carolina, who was a member of Congress from that State for several terms, and afterwards an agent in Spain. One of Mrs. Fryser's half-brothers, Capt. Henderson, was an officer in the United States army and adjutant on the staff of Gen. Grant. Mrs. Fryser 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, 1884.

The union of Dr. Fryser 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. R. G. Henderson, 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 Fryser.

In politics Dr. Fryser 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. Fryser 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. Fryser 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. Fryser 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. Fryser 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 hopfulness, 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 E., 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

of the State Bar Association. He has the honor of being the only member of the Association in Davidson County. He is a member of the Tennessee Bar Association, the Tennessee State Bar Association, the Tennessee State Bar Association, the Tennessee State Bar Association, the Tennessee State Bar Association. In 1872 he was elected clerk of the Davidson State Bar Association. In 1855 he became a Master Mason and was elected to the Chapter degree. 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 Lee has been very successful. His prizes are of the solid rather than of the brilliant order. His reputation is that of the safe counsellor. Strong common sense, subjected to rigid conscientiousness, is the distinguishing character. His conceptions of a professional duty are lofty and liberal.

There is nothing of the pettifogger in his nature. When a man becomes his client, he becomes his *pro teo*, and is treated as a friend of a friend whose cause becomes his own. Where a remedy is possible without litigation he invariably resorts thereto, he reversely to his own interest. Ever since he came to the bar he has acted in 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 Lee's custom, when consulted or retained, to endeavor first to effect a settlement of the matters in controversy, before resorting to legal process. Thus failing, however, his zeal in the fight is quite as marked as his previous desire for peace. And in the court room Judge Lee 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 Lee is yet in his prime, physically and mentally. The future should have much laid up in store for him.

## HON. JOHN FRIZZELL.

(1810-1871)

**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 Rutherford 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 twenty five and thirty years of age. Judge Frizzell's maternal grandmother Jones was of a North Carolina family, and with her husband, settled in Coffee county. Her son, 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 1841 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, 1844 he was elected clerk of the circuit court, and was re-elected four times successively, 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 her hood 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, and the present system was organized by popular subscription. He has ever been an ardent promoter of popular education, and was one of the most active citizens in effecting 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 Bedford, where it was not only a corporation, and a greater portion of the time was president of the board.

Upon the first serious threatened invasion of the 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. Turner'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 by 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 initiation, 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 birthday. 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 Text-book 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













Your friend truly  
A. J. McArthur

of the war between Spain and Great Britain, he was burnt off the coast of Virginia, and taken prisoner on shore. He then went to the city of Mexico, where he remained several years, and returned to his native land. He bought the famous Cumberland Gunpowder Mills from John Stone and Jackson had been ordered to accompany him with him. Though ever so many years he was engaged in a home guard company, and was killed at the

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MAJ. A. J. McWHIRTER.

Biography

WE doubt if there be a more popular and successful popular gentleman in Tennessee than Maj. A. J. McWhirter. Fully six feet high, with a weight of a hundred and ninety pounds, a pair of sparkling blue eyes, a large head with curly hair, and a countenance expressing a kind and benignant disposition, and in his winning manners that far exceed any other gentleman of his friends, this gentleman's history would be interesting to many people.

He was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, June 15, 1827, 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 clerkship of clerkship under Josiah McClain, then clerk of the county of Wilson, for forty years. In 1847 the Hon. J. H. Bell rendered him a cadetship at West Point, which he declined, preferring to enter command of the 11th Regiment, shortly afterwards did with the whole regiment at the 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 partnership with Col. Thomas L. Bradford and Russ T. 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, and when he saw the war was inevitably raised a company of one hundred and sixty men, known as the Edgefield Rifles, which became company A of the Eighth 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, in 1862, and was assigned to the 1st Tennessee Cavalry, where he remained until the fall of 1864, when he was transferred to the 2nd Tennessee Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He was discharged from the service in 1865, and returned to his native land. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was active in its ranks until his death. He was a man of great energy and business ability, and was successful in all his undertakings. He was a generous and kind-hearted man, and was beloved by all who knew him. He died on the 15th of June, 1895, at the age of 68 years. He was buried in the cemetery at Nashville, Tennessee.

Maj. McWhirter was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was active in its ranks until his death. He was a man of great energy and business ability, and was successful in all his undertakings. He was a generous and kind-hearted man, and was beloved by all who knew him. He died on the 15th of June, 1895, at the age of 68 years. He was buried in the cemetery at Nashville, Tennessee.

He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was killed at the battle of the Clouds. His wife was Miss Elizabeth Bell, daughter of Mr. W. H. Bell, of Nashville. He was born in 1792, and died in 1868. He was a member of the Tennessee Society, and was one of the founders of the Nashville Public Library. He was also a member of the Nashville Public Library, and was one of the founders of the Nashville Public Library.

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the girls' colouts by show-hime, and have changed the policy of the family name to McWhorter and McWhorter.

One of the grand-daughters of her mother was a Miss Bell. She was born in 1796, in Mulberry Fort, Tennessee, and is now living. Her father, Samuel Bell, one of the first settlers in Tennessee, was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, in 1792, and lived in the district of Buchanan's county, North Carolina, and lived to the ripe old age of sixty-six. His wife, Mrs. McWhorter's maternal grandmother, was the daughter of Gen. Simpson, a celebrated Indian fighter. He was killed and scalped by the Indians in 1791, near a fort on what is now a part of the Vanhook estate, on the Franklin pike.

Mr. McWhorter married, in 1854, Elizabeth Marshall Branstord, a Glasgow, Kentucky daughter of Col. Thomas L. Branstord, who was then a wholesale merchant at once in Louisville, Kentucky, Nashville and Memphis, Tennessee. Col. Branstord 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. Branstord's wife was Miss Settle. Her mother was Miss Pickett, of Virginia, who was closely related to the Picketts and Marshalls of that State.

Mr. McWhorter has two sons, Louis and George.

## HON. JOHN OVERTON, JR.

(1842-1902)

THE history of the Overton family is intimately connected with the history of Tennessee. Hon. John Overton, the subject of the sketch, was one of the early Settlers, and one of Tennessee, and was a personal friend of Andrew Jackson. He was the founder of the city of Memphis, Tennessee, and was the founder of the city of Memphis, Tennessee, and was the founder of the city of Memphis, Tennessee.

John Overton was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in Virginia about the time of the Revolution, and moved to Nashville. His son, Col. John Overton, Nashville, is the father of Hon. John Overton, Jr., one of the leading politicians 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 Eli, both 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 Prof. 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. Bell. 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, rising to the rank of captain. He served with Gen. Forrest to 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 Hottel campaign in Tennessee in 1864. He surrendered with Forrest at Gainesville, Alabama, Mar. 13, 1865.

In 1865, John Overton, Jr. located in Memphis, 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. Groves and formed the firm of Overton & Groves, 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 reelection. 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 abol-

ished, he was elected to the office of city clerk, and served in that position for a number of years. He has also been a member of the Board of Public Safety, and has served as a member of the Board of Health. After the war he was elected to the office of city clerk, and served in that position for a number of years. He was also elected to the office of city clerk, and served in that position for a number of years. He was also elected to the office of city clerk, and served in that position for a number of years. He was also elected to the office of city clerk, and served in that position for a number of years.

Hon. John Overton, Jr. was born in the year 1827, 1866, in Mass. Mr. J. W. Overton, D. C. was born in Tennessee, daughter of William and Jane Watson, and grand daughter of Col. Mark R. Overton, the well known stock raiser of Madison, Tennessee. Mrs. Overton was educated in Davidson county, Tennessee, and in Philadelphia. She is a woman of strong and sterling traits of character, and is a well governed, devoted, and cheerful wife. 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, barter-handed. 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 building gradually up the bill. 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, not 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."



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**JOHN PITMAN, M.D.**

**D**R. JOHN PITMAN, M.D., was born in 1811. He graduated from the University of Cambridge in 1834. He returned to the United States in 1835 and practiced medicine in various parts of the country. He was a member of the American Medical Association and the Massachusetts Medical Society. He died in 1895.



fidelity and zeal he has made the practice of medicine his life-work. Since going to Memphis he has never been out of business, remaining at his post of duty all the time, and passing through all the epidemics—typhoid fever, cholera, 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, Seldens, Crys, 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 sufferers' 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 sympathizing 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 Colonel 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 collaborer 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 1851. 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. DICKENS

**D**R. 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 Maryville, Blount county, Tennessee, and graduated under Dr. Isaac Anderson in 1855. He was fond of book and had little taste for farm life. His favorite studies were mathematics and the languages, and when he left college he was a good Greek and Latin scholar, besides being well grounded in English, the natural sciences, mathematics and kindred branches. Shortly after graduating he went to Rogersville, Hawkins county, Tennessee, and taught for two years in McMinn Academy, the meantime studying law with his brother, J. Heiskell. At the expiration of the two years, he was admitted to the bar at Rogersville, by Judge Patterson and Chancellor Luckey, and practiced there until the breaking out of hostilities between the States.

Young Carriek Heiskell was one of the earliest enlist in his county, and became first-lieutenant of company K, Nineteenth Tennessee infantry regiment, the first company that went from his county into the Confederate service. When the regiment was organized he was elected captain of his company, and served with this rank through the Kentucky campaign with Gen. Zollicoffer, and was with him when he fell at Fish Creek. After the battle of Murfreesborough he was made major of his regiment, and served as such till the battle of Chickamauga, where he was severely wounded in the foot, which compelled him to leave the service for twelve months. Rejoining the army before he was able to throw aside his crutches, he took command of his regiment on the retreat from Tennessee, after the Hood campaign in 1864. The colonel and lieutenant colonel of his regiment both having been killed, he became colonel of the Nineteenth Tennessee infantry regiment. He was with Gen. Forrest and commanded the remnant of the brigade of Gen. Strahl, who fell in the battle of Franklin; participated in all the skirmishes on that retreat; remained with the army till the close of the war; took part in the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, and surrendered at High Point, North Carolina, April 26, 1865.

After the war Col. Heiskell located at Memphis and engaged in the practice of law in partnership with his brother, Hon. J. B. Heiskell, and Col. Moses White, Knoxville, Tennessee. After this firm had existed several years he and his brother went into partnership with Judge W. L. Scott, now of St. Louis, the style of the firm being Heiskell, Scott & Heiskell, and which lasted till May 28, 1870. He was then elected judge of the first circuit court of Shelby county, and held that position for eight years. That part of his history which illustrates his career as a judge has been written in judicial records of the State, and will be found in *Heiskell's Reports* (volumes 1 to 12), edited by Hon. J. Heiskell.

Before leaving the bench Judge Heiskell was elected city attorney of Memphis, and as soon as his term as judge had expired he entered upon the duties of the office and served till the old city govern-

## VENESSEANS

riest, enthusiastic pursuit of what he believes to be right and a fearless discharge of what he feels to be his duty. If he has a fault, it is over earnestness, but that earnestness is always directed towards the right side. Rising upon the bench at a very early age, he made a reliable, faithful and capable judge, and his decisions in the most difficult and important cases were sustained by the Supreme court. Filling the office of city attorney of Memphis at a time when the difficulties of the position were greatest, he helped to engineer the affairs of the taxing district during the stormy period of its infancy and fought and won for it many battles in the courts at a time when many were doubting the success of this new form of government, and were asking the question, "Will the taxing district stand the ordeal of the courts?" His life has been but a fulfillment of the wishes of his youth. Entering the Confederate army at a very early age, he was one of the youngest colonels in the service, and it was this same earnestness and enthusiasm that made him a good soldier. United with these traits he has a positive, decided nature, habits of discipline, and talents of a high order."

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## DICKENS, M.D.

James H. Dickens was raised on a farm and had a rough and tumble farmer boy's life. His early opportunities were quite limited. Outside of the schooling he got in the county schools of his neighborhood, his education was obtained at Woodbury and at the Milton academy, under Moses W. McKnight, where he learned Latin and mathematics. He was a quiet and studious child, and obediently did all he could at whatever he undertook, bringing all of his ability to bear upon his task—a trait that has characterized him through life. He was free from the vices common to boys, having been trained by his parents to control and keep himself within bounds.

He began the study of medicine in 1844, in the office of Dr. M. W. Armstrong, at Milton, Rutherford county, and read with him a little over two years, meanwhile retiring a little. He attended two courses of lectures at the Memphis Medical College, in the years 1846-7-8, graduating as an M.D., in 1848, under Profs. Cross, and Miller, Doyle, Donn, and Ramsey. He began practice without a dollar of capital, at Readyville, in March, 1848, remained there till January, 1849, when he went to Carrollton, Mississippi, in March, 1849, and retired there till November, 1850. He then returned to Readyville, settled permanently, and has been actively engaged in practice in Rutherford county ever since—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. He was educated there in the old Course. A year or more he clerked 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 1837, in the office of Drs. Hill & Smith 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 Prof. Paul F. Eye, 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 fac-

ulty 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. Samne 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 a member 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 Deak 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 inter-

esting. 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 1831, 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 uncle), 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-





he became so prostrated with the disease and none but surgical operation that he was reduced to the poorest possible point of life and became a mere skeleton. In the midst of his multiple suffering, however, he was the object of the kindest attention from the friends and citizens of Columbia and was visited by his son, Mr. Dr. N. Hart of Ninety-five South Carolina, the son of a mother, care and confidence, and of him the end of the crisis. Yet he improved so, he died on Monday, 22, 1865, left by General Meade's plan, hoping to communicate with his parents from whom he had not seen in six months. While at Grandfather's of the same day, Gen. Murchal Wright was in command of that division and Gen. John G. Hooker and his army were there awaiting a reply. Keeping them there, he died and hatched day and night, read the papers, and moments notice which the day when the news was confirmed Gen. Hooker went to see Paris's command which had not surrendered. Capt. Mathes went on through to Memphis by private route, was arrested there May 13, 1865, and was paroled by the Federal provost marshal on Court street. This parole and his Confederate commission, first lieutenant, and a commission certificate signed by Dr. Hall, July 23, 1864, and a pocket restament 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 Manassas, borough, which is now at his old home in East Tennessee.

That Capt. Mathes has been through the fiercest furnace of war needs no further attestation from this chronicler. The lost limb is an eloquent reminder of the leader's 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, 1867. 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

in charge of the *Memphis Daily Argus*, and then, in 1870, he was elected to the office of Mayor of Memphis, Tennessee, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of Governor of Tennessee in 1874, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1878, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1882, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1886, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1890, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1894, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1898, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1902, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1906, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1910, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1914, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1918, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1922, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1926, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1930, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1934, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1938, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1942, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1946, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1950, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1954, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1958, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1962, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1966, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1970, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1974, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1978, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1982, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1986, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1990, and served in that position for one year.

He was elected to the office of United States Senator in 1994, and served in that position for one year.







*M. H. Gale*

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when the country was in the hands of the Fort Valley Georgia troops. He was then made a member of the High Court of the records and the Court of Appeals of the State of Tennessee. He was also a member of the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee. He was a member of the Tennessee Bar Association and the Tennessee State Bar. He was a member of the Tennessee State Bar Association and the Tennessee State Bar. He was a member of the Tennessee State Bar Association and the Tennessee State Bar.

He has been a member of the High Court of the records and the Court of Appeals of the State of Tennessee. He was a member of the Tennessee Bar Association and the Tennessee State Bar. He was a member of the Tennessee State Bar Association and the Tennessee State Bar. He was a member of the Tennessee State Bar Association and the Tennessee State Bar.

In religion Col. Clift is Presbyteriam and has been an elder in that church some fourteen years. In politics he is a Democrat. He has held the positions of district attorney, public defender, and was a delegate to the National Democratic convention at St. Louis in 1876 and a Congressman in 1880.

Capt. Clift has married in Monroe county, Tennessee, in September 1866, Miss Ann Clift, a 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 Kimbrell of Monroe county. Mrs. Clift died in Chattanooga in

February 1876 at the age of twenty nine, leaving three children—E. Ann, Arthur, and Mary Robertta (3).

Col. Clift's second marriage occurred at Cartersville, Georgia, on Georgia, June 28, 1883, with Miss Florence V. Parrott, who was born in that town, April 24, 1858. She was the daughter of Ind. J. R. Parrott, formerly of Clarke county, Tennessee, born February 25, 1827, and died at Montvale Springs, Blount county, Tennessee, July 19, 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 a prominent member of that body. In 1856 he was on the ticket on the Fillmore ticket and in 1860 on the Bell and Everett ticket, was a member of the constitutional convention 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 Parrott 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 Fair. Mrs. Clift's maternal uncle, Gaude 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, Rhodon Parrott, born August 9, 1884.

#### JOHN P. BLANKENSHIP, M.D.

1867

**DR. JOHN PATTON BLANKENSHIP** was born at Friendsville, Blount county, Tennessee, December 9, 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. A. C. Hook to the position of assistant surgeon of the Third Tennessee Federal Infantry regiment and went with that regiment from its organization throughout its campaign 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 Prof. Paul F. Eve, W. T. Brown, Thomas L. Madden, W. L. Nichol, Van S. Lindler, Thomas Moore, 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 1896 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. The next father, in matrimony, was Her father, Gilbert.

Dr. Blankenship's grandfather, Isham Blankenship, died there in 1875, and was buried in Blount county, where the family burying ground is held. He was born in Blount near Loudon, Tennessee, in 1780. When a young man he was a member of the firm which removed the Indians from the Haysville county, mentioned of which in *the Kentucky Journal at Tennessee*. The Blankenship family are related to the Moore family, prominent people, at among the early settlers of North Carolina.

Dr. Blankenship's mother, Mrs. 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 father, Andrew McClain, was county register of Blount county, Tennessee, in 1865, he removed to Loudon 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, 1869, 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 Dundlap, daughter of John Dundlap. Mrs. Blankenship was educated at Clover Hill and Baker's Creek, was a Presbyterian, and noted for her strict piety, kindness of disposition, her talent for economical management and her quiet, retiring nature. She died January 24, 1884.

By his marriage with Miss Edmondson, four children were born to Dr. Blankenship: (1) Leonidas Caesar Blankenship, born June 10, 1861, educated at Maryville College, now reading law in Knoxville, married in June, 1884, 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



Dr. Winkenslop's address is 117 North Third Street, Nashville, Tenn. He was born in England, and came to this country in 1837. He was educated at the British Academy of Medicine, and at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. He was a member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. He was a member of the Medical Society of London, and of the American Medical Association. He was a member of the Tennessee Medical Society, and of the Tennessee State Medical Society. He was a member of the Tennessee State Medical Society, and of the Tennessee State Medical Society. He was a member of the Tennessee State Medical Society, and of the Tennessee State Medical Society.

Dr. Winkenslop's address is 117 North Third Street, Nashville, Tenn. He was born in England, and came to this country in 1837. He was educated at the British Academy of Medicine, and at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. He was a member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. He was a member of the Medical Society of London, and of the American Medical Association. He was a member of the Tennessee Medical Society, and of the Tennessee State Medical Society. He was a member of the Tennessee State Medical Society, and of the Tennessee State Medical Society. He was a member of the Tennessee State Medical Society, and of the Tennessee State Medical Society.

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On April 7, 1884, he delivered an address before the Tennessee Medical Society, which attracted attention from medical men and lay friends of the country. The following extracts show Dr. Winkenslop's estimate of medicine as a science, the duties of the physician, and the factors to which he is entitled. "A profession that has such noble objects in view must be noble. The good that it has been able to do is marked by it as beyond all human calculation. Even among the ancients it was held to be a gift from God. There are those today 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. God's will is done on a certain occasion. They that are called to be disciples of the physician, but they that are called. The disciples of medicine, regardless of sect, are called to be disciples of humanity. The physician must command and serene, though his heart be troubled. He may 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 care in his hands, for sometimes the domestic curtain is drawn aside, and the troubles are confided to him by the timely, as a peacemaker and moral guardian of those interested, whose words of advice and consolation restore hope and bring relief to the troubled heart, and life is made bright again. How, in addition, 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 reasonable 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.

1827-1897.

THIS sturdy, self-made lawyer was born October 21, 1827, in Smith County, Tennessee, and his well-known life, legal and political history of the State. Born in a modest way, but more wealthy, his father being a preacher, and small farmer, young DeWitt, engaged in school to the tools of farm life, was in the habit of striving 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 education in Tennessee. On the average he earned his book and clothing money by peddling through every hill, headland and fork of the mountain a distance of one hundred miles and often more, carrying a barrel and a half in his wicker horse, called a *gun*, as Mr. O'Neil

After he grew to manhood he lived for a year or two at Greeneborough, Tennessee, teaching in McCall's Academy. The next two years he taught in Johnson county. From 1850 to 1856 he lived at Lebanon, Tennessee, teaching in the academy, one year and part-time law five years. In his spare time literature became his own special master, then substituting the time with a *log*. The best father to the man. But he determined in early life that to gain a good education a perseverance, energy and industry would bring, aided by very limited pecuniary means. This view met the approval of his father, who, long before he reached manhood, he was permitted to teach in common school, and with the money thus accumulated to be variously employed, of course.

He was licensed to practice law in November, 1850, at Lafayette by Judges B. T. Rife 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 law-ers under his instructions, for which he received 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 county of Smith, Macon and Sumner in the Tennessee House of Representatives in 1855-6, was re-nominated in 1857, but declined. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1861, he opposed 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. Currie. (See Alexander H. Stephens, *War Between the States*, Vol. 2, p. 361.) 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 was hiped down at

the close of the war. He was a member of the Whig National Convention at Cincinnati in 1852, and of the Whig National Convention at New York in 1856. He was a member of the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia in 1858. He was a member of the Whig National Convention at New York in 1860.

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Judge DeWitt's next marriage, when he married Miss Smith, county Tennessee, Mar. 20, 1867, was to the Miss Betty Wilson, daughter of a descendant in the paternal line of Daniel Boone, daughter of Hughette Wilson of Barron county, Kentucky. Her mother was Kate, Bird Wooten, of a leading old Kentucky family. Mr. DeWitt's grandfather, Gen. Sam Wilson, was one of the pioneers in surveying and buying all entries, lots and grants in Kentucky and Tennessee. Her great-grandmother lived at Nashville, the wife of the late Judge Samuel M. Eise. Her father, No. 1, married H. M. Hale, a lawyer at Carthage, and her mother, Judge's wife of Carroll, Tenn., a farmer in Smith county. Mr. DeWitt was educated in Kentucky by Rev. DeLoach T. Renear, but finished his education under Rev. D. Lapsley, of Nashville. She is a member of the Methodist church. Both 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, and



in 1861, and remained in Illinois, except a brief absence to Illinois in 1844, and to Louisiana in 1845. In 1851 he was elected to the office of State Attorney, but he was re-elected only once, in 1856. He has since been a resident of Tennessee, and has held the position of State Attorney of Tennessee for the last three years. He has been a member of the Legislature of Tennessee, and has been elected in 1875. He has also been elected to the office of State Attorney of Tennessee, and has been a member of the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

Judge Freeman grew up in a frontier family, and his first education was for three years at the common schools of 1815. But at the age of twenty, he was sent to the University of the South, where he spent two years, and then returned to Tennessee. In 1835 he made the first voyage for Captain John L. American, Elder of the Methodist Church, and returned to Tennessee. He was a delegate to the Convention of the Methodist Church in 1850, and was elected to the office of State Attorney of Tennessee in 1856. He has since been a resident of Tennessee, and has held the position of State Attorney of Tennessee for the last three years. He has been elected to the office of State Attorney of Tennessee, and has been a member of the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

Judge Freeman married at Trenton, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1852, Miss Martha Bell, the daughter of the late John Bell, Governor of the State of Tennessee, and has seven children, three of whom are now living. Her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, was a native of Harrodsburg, Kentucky. Mrs. Freeman was educated at Trenton. She is a remarkable, handsome, well-preserved woman, and is famed for her excellent domestic qualities.

Judge Freeman and wife have five children, four of whom are now living: (1) William, born Dec. 15, 1854, now deputy clerk of the Supreme Court, married Miss Mary, daughter of J. M. Mason, a merchant of Columbia, Tennessee, and has one child, Fred; (2) Helen, now residing at the Methodist Female College at Johnson; married W. L. Hall of the Duke's Town, *Herk Co.*, and has one child, Dudley; Freeman; (3) Charles, residing at Jackson, wife of Mr. J. H. Brown, and is now residing at Kansas City, Missouri; (4) Thomas, born November 29, 1859, is a member of the firm of Harris, Tuttle, & Freeman, at Memphis. He married Miss Sarah Matthews of Trenton, and has one child, Clara; (5) O. B. C., born August 6, 1861, now a law clerk at Trenton.

Judge Freeman is a Royal Arch and 33rd Degree 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.

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*Edward H. East*















*R. G. Morgan*



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 Peoria to spend a few days with  
 his wife and children in Gen. Peoria's  
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 for some time. He returned to  
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At the end of the month of June he  
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 the table of Mr. Peoria's property,  
 which he was then to be sold, and  
 with Gen. Peoria.

After spending some time in [?]  
 he assumed the duties of his position  
 as attorney and clerk in the [?]  
 all this time he was not in any  
 position of the [?]  
 nor in any office.

In the summer of 1870 he was  
 Gen. Peoria's court clerk, and  
 for the [?]  
 Wm. M. Smith, one of the [?]  
 bar of Memphis, he was appointed  
 in January, 1870, to fill the  
 Morgan was created on the [?]  
 Carothers. The office of [?]  
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 agent. He was [?]  
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 and held the office until September, 1871. He was  
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 about ten years, first under [?]  
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 profession at Memphis. He continued to hold  
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 to the people, and reflect honor upon himself. He  
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 the bar, his natural gifts of firmness, [?]  
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1838, and died in 1860, was a prolific mistress upon the subject of the rights of the colored people. She died in 1888, and her husband, George, in the year of her death. Mr. Morgan was the son of Methodville, Georgia, and first distinguished himself in conversation by his ready and accurate answer of every question that was presented. In the year of her emigration, Fugitives in Tennessee have better claims to be called negroes, while her cultured mind is scarcely surpassed anywhere. By this marriage, Judge Morgan saw the light. Dr. Mary E. Morgan, born in 1850, saw the world with Mr. John A. Kelly, formerly of Leesville, Kentucky, now of Leesdon, Florida. Dr. John F. Morgan, born February 5, 1861, now in business with O'Fall Brothers, Memphis.

Judge Morgan's family on both sides have been Meth-

odists for several generations, and he and his wife are both members of that church. He was made a Master Mason in Lorraine Lodge, 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, partly phisique, broad shouldered, and with a well balanced head that at once declares him a man of high 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

KNOX COUNTY.

**HON. WILLIAM GIBBS McADOO** was born at Island Ford, nine miles northeast from Clinton, Tennessee, April 4, 1820. His ancestor, John McAdoo, came from the old world about the beginning of the eighteenth century, landing at Norfolk, 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 Tip-ton 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 a fertile 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 they were buried 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 of 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, as one of the volunteers, was made lieutenant, and served under the leadership of his gallant commander, General Sevier, until the close of the war by the famous victory at New Orleans, on January 8, 1815. He was killed in 1813, at the age of 41, by Mrs. Anne G. D.

daughter of John and Anne Gibbs. 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 Frontenac, 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 1849, 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 Gibb, and several daughters beside Mary Ann Gibb, 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 Fland Ford and at the nearby boarding county school. He 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 Jackborough. 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 fought the Rio Grande. Before marching into the interior, he was elected to the first lieutenantcy 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.

He left being the column, led 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 an important 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 because of expiration of service, and were sent home.

Soon afterward, Mr. McAdoo entered the law office of Judge Edmund Dillabury, 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 1862, and continued therein until the war closed. He participated in the struggles at Kennesaw mountain, about Atlanta, at Macon, and throughout the rest 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.





Henry Rose, grandson of John Rose, the father of William Rose, the father of Solomon L. Rose. John Rose married Elizabeth DeLoach, daughter of Peter creek, Brown creek county. An Irish soldier, he was old and there died when he in the year of 1790. His relative, Dr. Robert H. Rose, married the daughter of James Madison.

Col. William Rose, father of Solomon L. Rose, was born on Rose creek, Virginia, December 19, 1779, and moved to Giles county, Tennessee, in 1813. He married in Virginia, Mrs. Elizabeth Winfield, daughter, whose mother was a Winfield, and a relative of Gen. Winfield Scott. Col. William Rose was a farmer, an elected colonel of the county militia, was a Democrat, a Methodist from early youth, a man who never took a drop of liquor in his life, a remarkable well rounded character, distinguished for his devotion to his church, for his numerous charities, his hospitality, and agreeable social manner. He was one of the first abolitionists of the town of Paducah, and was associated with Aaron V. Brown and others, who after wards became prominent. One of his favorite songs was, "Don't meet a Scotchman who seems to be a gentleman, treat him, he'll do better." He died May 25, 1851, at the age of seventy-two. His wife, a most beautiful and lovely woman, long preceded him to the great beyond, in Giles county, Tennessee, December 31, 1820, at about the age thirty-five. She was born in Boone, which county Virginia, daughter of David Merol, the 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 clerk 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. (3) One of his daughters, Henrietta, is the wife of Col. Homer Field, of Confederate army fame. (4) Alfred Hicks Rose, now a farmer in Hardeman county, Tennessee, and was for some years judge of the probate court there. (5) 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. (6) Fielding Rose, died aged thirty, a successful merchant. (7) David Erwin Rose, was a physician, and a fine *littes letter*, cholera, died at the age of thirty-one. (8) 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 Wurttemberg 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 Withlacoochee, Panasophea and the Wahoo swamp. At the two battles of the Wahoo, he attracted the at-

tention of Gen. George M. Davis, who was then in command of the Florida army, and he was appointed a captain in the 10th Tennessee Infantry.

Col. Rose was married to Miss Elizabeth Rose, daughter of John Rose, of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1842. They have five children, to-wit: (1) William Rose, now a farmer in Giles county, Tennessee. (2) John Rose, now a farmer in Giles county, Tennessee. (3) George Rose, now a farmer in Giles county, Tennessee. (4) David Rose, now a farmer in Giles county, Tennessee. (5) Elizabeth Rose, now a farmer in Giles county, Tennessee.

Col. Rose was a member of the Tennessee Legislature, and was elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1848. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1850. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1852. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1854. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1856. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1858. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1860. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1862. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1864. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1866. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1868. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1870. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1872. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1874. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1876. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1878. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1880. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1882. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1884. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1886. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1888. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1890. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1892. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1894. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1896. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1898. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1900. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1902. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1904. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1906. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1908. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1910. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1912. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1914. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1916. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1918. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1920. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1922. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1924. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1926. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1928. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1930. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1932. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1934. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1936. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1938. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1940. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1942. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1944. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1946. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1948. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1950. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1952. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1954. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1956. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1958. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1960. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1962. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1964. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1966. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1968. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1970. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1972. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1974. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1976. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1978. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1980. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1982. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1984. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1986. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1988. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1990. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1992. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1994. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1996. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 1998. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 2000. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 2002. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 2004. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 2006. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 2008. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 2010. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 2012. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 2014. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 2016. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 2018. He was also elected to the office of county clerk of Giles county, Tennessee, in 2020.

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 filletious with the pen. As early as 1814-15 he edited, for two or months, the *Academy*, a literary paper published at Lawrenceburg, and demonstrated his readiness in dealing with the classics, and was perfectly at home among the standard *Writers*. He has been always an ardent supporter of schools and other public enterprises. He is a member of the American League of Honor, and in religion his predilections are Methodist, though he is not a communicant, and his theodicy of his faith is not so diversified as that of some, yet he is orthodox.

Judge Rose was elected by a Democratic ticket, but up to the war he himself was a Whig, a drop of blue blood in him. In 1848, he emancipated his own school





... the name of Anderson, and she is now residing in the city of New York. Mrs. Anderson has several children, and her husband is engaged in business in the city of New York.

COL. JOSEPH RHEA ANDERSON

The Andersons, Scotch-Irish, settled in Tennessee in 1770, and in 1772 they moved to Anderson's Bluff, on the river. Joseph Anderson was born in 1768, and he was the first of his name in the family. He was educated at the University of Virginia, and he was a member of the faculty of the University of Tennessee. He was a prominent lawyer and a politician, and he served as the governor of Tennessee in 1833. He died in 1841.

... was well settled at Washington, D.C. Mrs. Anderson was well educated in English literature. Her characteristics were industry and perseverance. In the raising of her children she made persistent effort for their intellectual sustenance, and her own education was kept up to date. She was exceedingly economical in her childhood and saving habits. She died on April 21, 1874, leaving behind the mother of five children: 1. Rebecca, who married Joseph Noyes; 2. Joseph Rhea (subject of this sketch); 3. Judith; 4. Audley; 5. Samuel Rhea, married Miss McCallister; 6. Thomas, married J. B. Hines; 7. Catherine; 8. Sarah Ann, married H. S. Kane; 9. Caroline, unmarried; 10. June 27, 1830; 11. May; 12. June 11, 1830; 13. Isaac; 14. June 11, 1830; 15. June; 16. William. The most of these survivors are now living in Salt Spring, Washington, D.C.

dollar capital at Eden's River, Tennessee. He remained there till March, 1844, 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, 1852, 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 Rhoads, 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, King 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. Bank 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, Audley Anderson, and nephews, John C. Anderson and A. B. Carr, under the firm title of J. B. 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, seven thousand dollars; in 1882, fifty thousand dollars; and in 1892, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

Col. Anderson has been married three times, and has four children, all of whom are now living. His first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of James Anderson, died in 1847, leaving one child, a daughter, who is now Mrs. George C. King. His second wife, Mrs. Mary W. King, died in 1852, leaving one child, a daughter, who is now Mrs. George C. King. His third wife, Mrs. Mary W. King, died in 1852, leaving one child, a daughter, who is now Mrs. George C. King. His fourth wife, Mrs. Mary W. King, died in 1852, leaving one child, a daughter, who is now Mrs. George C. King.

He has conducted a large mercantile business, and worked on a large scale, for many years.

Col. Anderson married Sarah Ann, daughter of Rev. James King, June 5, 1845. Miss Mary W. King, born July 27, 1821, daughter of Rev. James King, Presbyterian minister of a Virginia Church. Her mother was Mrs. Mourning Mary W. Whelan, was born in North Carolina, daughter of Col. Whelan, a pioneer near Halifax. Mrs. Anderson, so far her mother's name is related to the Williams family of Tennessee. Mrs. Anderson graduated at the Young Ladies' Seminary, Knoxville, Tenn., Dr. Esterbrook. She is noted for her acts of kindness and her work with the infant classes in Sabbath schools, and being elected the President of the school in 1850, 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, studied law with his father, an able lawyer; 2. Sarah Ann, born August 1, 1847, died May 9, 1853; 3. John Chamber, born March 27, 1850, graduated at Princeton, New Jersey, 1872, now a merchant at Bristol, married his cousin, Sarah Ann, Anderson, daughter of Audley Anderson. She died on September 1884, leaving five children, Audley, King, Joseph, Rhoads, Margaret, Melinda, Alice, Florence, and an infant, who died the week after the mother; 4. Isaac Samuel, born December 9, 1854, attended King College, Bristol, and graduated at Hendrix State College, Virginia, unmarried, is now a Presbyterian minister and has been an evangelist in cars in Lee and Scott counties, Virginia, present residence, Jonesville, Virginia; 5. Margaret Mary, born November 4, 1857, graduated at Rogers State Female College, and afterwards at Oxford College, married John H. C. King, son of Rev. George A. C. King, now bookkeeper of the First National Bank, Bristol; has three children, Margaret, Melinda, John, Hardin, and Joseph, Rhoads; 6. Joseph, King, born August 10, 1861, died July 3, 1893.

Col. Anderson's first wife was exemplarily successful.

and has been several years a member of the University of Tennessee. He has been a member of the Wesleyan Association, and is a member of the State Association of Ministers of the Baptist Church. He has been a member of the Baptist Church in Bristol, and is now a member of the First Baptist Church in Knoxville. He has been a member of the State Association of Ministers of the Baptist Church, and is now a member of the Wesleyan Association.

He has been a member of the State Association of Ministers of the Baptist Church, and is now a member of the Wesleyan Association. He has been a member of the State Association of Ministers of the Baptist Church, and is now a member of the Wesleyan Association.

Col. Anderson never drinks alcohol, and has never smoked a pipe. He has never chewed tobacco. He smokes cigars occasionally after his meals. He has been a member of the Wesleyan Association, and is now a member of the Wesleyan Association. He has been a member of the Wesleyan Association, and is now a member of the Wesleyan Association.

He believes in God, and is a Democrat, but as such is not to stir up. He believes in paying every dollar of his State's debt, and would send the 50,000 men to the front. He has never held any political office, but he has ever held the office of Mayor from 1858 to 1876, when he was either the mayor or

commodore of the brig "The Argonaut" of Bristol. In 1867 he became a Missionary, and has taken twelve degrees in the Kingdom of God, and is now Honorary Commander of Johnson Commandery at Bristol, and has been elected as Worshipful Master and Captain of the High School. In 1842 he has been a Son of Temperance, and has occasionally lectured on temperance. He is now a Worthy Patriarch of the State of Tennessee, elected on October 1883 and a man in 1884. Outside of the church his principal work has been that of elevating temperance on our societies and conducting Bands of Hope, taking little boys into the fold, some of whom are now grown men, and frequently write him letters of thanks for his care in setting them on their feet 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, when 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.

**TEACHER** whose aim is to improve and to enlighten the masses, and develop all the faculties of the mind, and whose motto is "as entitled to the regard of a biographer, and the attention of those who would be striving to improve the institutions of the country, so entitled to the respect of the masses."

Prof. A. T. Barrett is such a man. He was born at Kingsville, O., on April 12, 1847, and there spent his childhood working on a farm, the summer and some school in the winter till 1858, when he went to Detroit, Mich., to attend one year with his oldest brother, Major H. Barrett, the president of the Bryant & Stratton Mercantile College in that city. He then came to Knoxville, and entered the academy there, under the supervision of Prof. C. W. Heywood, and A. J. Barrett, LL.D., who remained with him to their graduation at the University of Rochester, New York, and now past master of the Republican Lodge of that city. He then returned to

studied four years, but for lack of means did not go to college. Instead, he went to Siles, Michigan, in 1863, 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 1865, he entered the University of Rochester, remained there four years, and graduated in 1869, having, in the night 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 Lowville, New York, and became connected with the Lowville Academy, occupying the chair of Mathematics, 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 before, in the summer of 1871 elected by the trustees of Mary Sharp College, Winchester, Tennessee, professor of mathematics, and he filled that chair ever since, with honor to himself to the satisfaction 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 since lived the life of a consistent and devoted member. Thus he had a good induction and a good school, being well equipped for the contest with a crowded 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, James 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: Merton, Perry, Judson, Stephen, Clinton, Emily (wife of M. R. Warner, before mentioned), Susan Adelaide and Albert Jennings, 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, 1884, at the age of seventy, a lady remarkable for devotion to her

children, and for her liberal and benevolent spirit. She is buried in one of the beautiful cemeteries at Kingsville. She is survived by her death here, by her children, Prof. Barrett and Mrs. Barrett, and by her grand-children, Roy, Maud and Daisy.

Barrett was elected to the position of Prof. Barrett's successor in 1897. Prof. Barrett's education is a practical one. Studied in the common schools of his native place, in the State Normal School at Winchester, and in the Ohio State Normal School at Columbus. Was a member of the Ohio State Normal School, and of the Ohio State Normal School. He has a moderate income, and is a member of the Ohio State Normal School. He has a moderate income, and is a member of the Ohio State Normal School. He has a moderate income, and is a member of the Ohio State Normal School.

As a teacher, some of his methods are, some that may be peculiar. The fundamental principles to which he adheres in all his instruction are: 1. To generate in the student a love for the *object* under consideration, and not to move a school until he succeeds in that. 2. To generate in the student a desire to aspire in education, as an end, rather than as a means, thus reversing the theory so long held by educators of the east. 3. To move upon the principle that education is the growth of the individual mind, and not mere mental direction. 4. That instruction, unless assimilated, 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 *self*. 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 parent, which 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 1860, 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 O. Co., Clinton Barrett is a prominent and efficient citizen



the same year, and the Tennessee Mercantile Bank was organized in Nashville, and the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station was established in 1888. Sixty-seven years after the birth

of the great statesman both the poet and vocalist have been dead. Our country are Christians in fact as well as in name, and look to heaven whenever they go. It is not a fair and equitable

### CAPT. WILLIAM HAYNES.

THE HAYNES family is of German origin, as the following synopsis will indicate. The first of the name in this country is Robert A. Haynes, of the State of Virginia, who is mentioned in the following family studies somewhat differently.

Capt. W. D. Haynes, of Bradley county, Tennessee, is the great-grandson of William Haynes, of the State of Virginia, of Westmoreland county, who fought at the battle of the Clouds, and a military officer in the Revolutionary war, and a member of the Washington Society. His son, John Haynes, father of Capt. Haynes, was born in Carter county, Tennessee, and was employed by occupation

Haynes, of Miss Elizabeth Hyder, and moved to McMinn county, where he died in 1855, at the age of seventy-two, leaving a family of five children: James P. Haynes, who married Miss Margaret Kinton, and now lives at Dixon, 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, Elizabeth Hyder, was born in Carter county, Tennessee, daughter of Michael Hyder, of that county, who lived to his ninety-ninth year, on the place where he was born. His father, John Hyder, an emigrant from Germany, was a Revolutionary soldier, and settled in Carter county, near Gray Tinklers, among the first settlers of the county. Capt. Haynes' mother, who now lives near John Hill, is now living at the age of seventy-eight, in McMinn county, and is as stout and vigorous as most women in that fifty. She is a Southern Methodist, and is a lady of straightforward, unpretending manners, of simple piety, and strong common sense. She has 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 Bownard, were Samuel Hyder, Joseph Hyder, and her half sister was Catherine 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, John, when he was two years old, his mother remarried with John T. Hyder, of Carter county, and

they 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 to 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 took of 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 Herwassee College in Monroe county, Tennessee, and remained there till June, 1853, when he began teaching his first school, ten months term, being on Charata 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. Landin 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 nearly 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 14, 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 H. was 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 Lucinda, wife of George B. 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 Diederick, 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, J. 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-

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented and verified. The second part covers the process of reconciling accounts, ensuring that all debits and credits are properly balanced. This section also addresses the common errors that can occur during the recording process and provides methods for identifying and correcting them.

SECTION ON THE BALANCE SHEET

The balance sheet is a financial statement that provides a snapshot of a company's financial position at a specific point in time. It is divided into two main sections: assets and liabilities. Assets represent the resources owned by the company, while liabilities represent the obligations or debts. The difference between assets and liabilities is the company's equity.

When preparing a balance sheet, it is crucial to ensure that all assets and liabilities are accurately valued. This involves conducting a physical count of inventory, reviewing accounts receivable, and verifying the terms of any loans or contracts. The balance sheet should be prepared on a regular basis, typically at the end of each accounting period, to provide management and stakeholders with up-to-date information on the company's financial health.

The balance sheet also serves as a key tool for analyzing a company's performance and risk. By comparing the balance sheet over time, management can identify trends in asset growth, liability management, and overall financial stability. It is also an essential document for external parties, such as lenders and investors, who rely on it to make informed decisions about the company's creditworthiness and investment potential.

of the Church, and the Church is not a mere organization of men, but a living organism, which grows and changes as the times change.

On July 10, 1957, the Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, wrote to the Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, regarding the activities of the Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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But this biography is not a mere collection of facts without a more specific record of his life and work. In his administration of both the church and the law, he has shown a rare ability and outstanding success. In civil controversies he has demonstrated a rare ability to reach a just and equitable solution. And when appeals have been sent to the Supreme Court, he has consistently won the closest scrutiny and remembrance of the Court. His mind is thoroughly trained and his sense of the discrimination of the most important matters is keenly felt in the most important matters.

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The first part of the report discusses the current state of the industry and the challenges it faces. It highlights the need for innovation and investment in research and development to remain competitive in a rapidly changing market. The second part of the report focuses on the company's strategic vision and the key initiatives that will drive its growth over the next five years. This includes expanding into new markets, developing new products, and improving operational efficiency. The third part of the report provides a detailed financial analysis of the company's performance, including a breakdown of revenue by product line and a forecast of future earnings. Finally, the report concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations for the board of directors.

### CHAPTER 7: WATER'S GARDEN

The following section details the company's approach to water management and its commitment to sustainable practices. It outlines the various initiatives in place to reduce water consumption and improve efficiency across all operations. This includes the implementation of advanced irrigation systems, the use of recycled water, and the installation of water-saving fixtures. The report also discusses the company's efforts to protect and restore natural water resources, such as the creation of artificial wetlands and the reforestation of riparian areas. By adopting these practices, the company aims to minimize its environmental footprint and ensure the long-term availability of water for its operations and the community.

formed a part of Co. G. 2d Regt. Me. Cav. and served throughout the war. He was discharged at the expiration of his term of service, the 11th of August, 1864. He then went to Meridian, Miss., where he remained for some months, and then returned to his home in South Carolina. He was again called to the front on July 20, 1864, and served for some months in the 2d Division, 1st Corps, where he received a severe wound in the head. He was again discharged at the expiration of his term of service, the 1st of August, 1864. He then returned to his home in Meridian, Miss., where he remained for some months, and then returned to his home in South Carolina.

During the latter part of the war Co. B organized a body of men, and succeeded in securing a large section of the country, and in preventing the troops from getting into the hands of the rebels. He was appointed to the command of a company of men, and was ordered to the front. He was again discharged at the expiration of his term of service, the 1st of August, 1864. He then returned to his home in Meridian, Miss., where he remained for some months, and then returned to his home in South Carolina. He was again called to the front on July 20, 1864, and served for some months in the 2d Division, 1st Corps, where he received a severe wound in the head. He was again discharged at the expiration of his term of service, the 1st of August, 1864. He then returned to his home in Meridian, Miss., where he remained for some months, and then returned to his home in South Carolina.

Capt. Bearden returned to Pickensburg, Tennessee, after the war was over, and being in a poor state of health, took to doing all sorts of hard work, such as clearing and hauling wood, in hope of restoring his health. In the latter part of 1866, he moved to Shelbyville, Mississippi, where he remained for some 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 Stone, 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 Bolivar 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

subject he has been called upon to discuss, he has always done so in a temperate and reasonable manner, and has never been guilty of any intemperate or unbecoming conduct. He is a man of high character and high standing in his community, and is highly respected by all who know him.

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of the same name, who was born in 1775, and died in 1850. He was a prominent member of the community and was known for his contributions to the local economy and society. He was also a member of the local church and was known for his piety and good character.

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### GIN JOHN PAIN

THOMAS PAINE, son of JOHN PAINE, was born in 1775, and died in 1850. He was a prominent member of the community and was known for his contributions to the local economy and society. He was also a member of the local church and was known for his piety and good character. He was a prominent member of the community and was known for his contributions to the local economy and society.

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general for the Fair, to be accounted for, December 1, term opening September 1886. He currently comprises the counties of Johnson, Carter, Sullivan, Washington, Unicoi, Greene, Hawkins, and Hancock. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Gen. Fain married near Galesburg, Virginia, December 17, 1857, Miss Carrie A. B. Fick, who was born February 7, 1842, the daughter of William B. Fick, settler and owner of mills in Scott county, Virginia. Her mother was Jane Kilgore of a Virginia family. Mr. Fain's cousin George W. F. B. Fick, owner of two first-class attainments, and a pleasing writer, is now distinguished as the founder of the order of the Kappa, and 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 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 Deane Hiram A., and Carrie V. Mrs. Fain was educated at E. S.ville, Virginia, and Reed 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)

Mr. R. J. Fain, born 1843, is a graduate of the University of Virginia, and is now in the service of the Government. He is a member of the Virginia Bar, and is a member of the Virginia Bar Association. He is a member of the Virginia Bar Association, and is a member of the Virginia Bar Association. He is a member of the Virginia Bar Association, and is a member of the Virginia Bar Association.

(3) Thomas J. Fain, born 1845, is a graduate of the University of Virginia, and is now in the service of the Government. He is a member of the Virginia Bar, and is a member of the Virginia Bar Association. He is a member of the Virginia Bar Association, and is a member of the Virginia Bar Association. He is a member of the Virginia Bar Association, and is a member of the Virginia Bar Association.

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### C. B. McGUIRE, M.D.

1811-1888.

THE McGuire family are of Irish extraction. John McGuire, the grandfather of Dr. Calvin Bridge 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 Sarah McGuire of Scotch descent. Her father, John McGuire, was a manufacturer of cordage in Elizabethton, Tennessee, where he died. Dr. McGuire's mother died April 1873, at the age of 80, and he has seven or eight children, seven sons and one daughter, viz: Elizabeth J. McGuire, now married; (2) William H. McGuire, died in 1875; (3) Sarah E. McGuire, now the wife of J. C. Barber; (4) Noah H. McGuire, now the wife of James N. Goetz; (5) Calvin Bridge McGuire, subject of this sketch; (6) J. L. P. McGuire, now a wholesale grocer and commission merchant at Nashville. He was soldier of the Thirty-second Tennessee Confederate Infantry, and at the time of his surrender, and has since resided in and near the full course of which he is now in Dr. J. B. Lewis, Jr.'s, Medical Herbarium, Tennessee. (7) James S. McGuire, died of pneumonia, North Alabama; (8) Robert R. McGuire, residing in Giles county, Tennessee; (9)





MAJOR WILBERT FOSTER

**WILBERT FOSTER** was born Aug. 13, 1844, in Sevier Co., Mo., son of H. and M. Foster. He became one of the best known of the "Seven Hills" of Dayton, Tenn., and made his home in that city until his death in 1915. He was a member of the B. O. O. F. and of the A. O. U. W. He was one of the first to plant the first apple trees in the city of Dayton. He was a son of Lewis Foster, who was a Massachusettsian in 1764. Mr. Foster married M. M. Allen, daughter of Dr. Allen, who also was a "Seven Hills" Puritan stock.

While yet in his youth, Mr. Foster moved with his father to Mount Vernon, Mo., and from there to Washington, Mo. Here his father's outward-looking spirit led him on a number of the great expeditions. About 1840 or thereabouts he was engaged by Miss Johnson to be a hired hand and partner in a small business in New Madrid and Sevier counties. One of the first expeditions of this nature was the expedition to the "Seven Hills" of Dayton, Tenn., in 1841. Mr. Foster was the only one of the "Seven Hills" who was not a member of the M. O. and O. C. and he was for a few years assisting in the expedition. The expedition of 1842 was led by Foster and in the fall of 1843 he led the expedition of Albert to the "Seven Hills" of Dayton. He was from that time on the "Seven Hills" of Dayton and the "Seven Hills" of Dayton. He was a member of the "Seven Hills" of Dayton and the "Seven Hills" of Dayton. He was a member of the "Seven Hills" of Dayton and the "Seven Hills" of Dayton.

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(1) The State shall not discriminate against any person on the basis of race, color, sex, religion, creed, or ancestry in the full enjoyment of the civil, political, and economic rights of citizens of this State.

(2) No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws.

(3) All persons are born equal and have certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

(4) The State shall not be bound by any contract which may infringe the rights of any citizen.

(5) No person shall be held in slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for a crime whereof the party shall have been justly convicted.

(6) No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

(7) No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless he has first been indicted by a grand jury.

(8) No person shall be subjected to cruel and unusual punishments.

(9) No person shall be held in prison for debt.

(10) No person shall be compelled to give evidence against himself.

(11) No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offense.

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he, although just of age, was elected to the Tennessee Legislature from Lawrence county. He held this office a few months previous to this, when elected by the county court to county trustees, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Eric W. Abbott, Esq. The unexpired term he filled with credit and success.

He entered the General Assembly in 1861, and was the youngest member of the body, and a student and non-combatant in a high position throughout the session. When this Legislature was in session at Nashville, the Battle of Fort Donelson necessitated its adjournment to Memphis, February 16, 1862. It remained in session there for some weeks, and upon its adjournment, in early March following, Capt. Paine returned to his home in Lawrence county, where he at once raised a regiment and was elected captain of a company of cavalry, which he reported to Lieut. Col. Cooper of Rollo'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. Nelson and his Tennessee company A of Nelson's regiment, Tennessee Cavalry, Confederate States army. He served in that command until its surrender, in the "Great Retreat," in the spring of 1865. A considerable service of duty. Capt. Paine, as senior officer, was in command of the regiment, Col. Nixon being detached to serve in a command of the brigade, and the latter captured and many being prisoners of war. He was in active service with this command during the remainder of the struggle, taking part in many of the battles and operations of Gen. Forrest in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia.

After the war in 1865, to avoid the penalties of law, he was proclaimed, upon the request of Jackson Academy at Lawrence county, to become principal of that institution, and held that position until he was elected to the Legislature in November, 1870. From 1871, after the adjournment of that Legislature, 1871, he was elected president of Samuels College at Sevier county, 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 Thirtieth senatorial district, in which he was elected by a large majority. Upon the organization of the Legislature, he was elected speaker of the Senate, the second officer 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, first provisionally, then permanently, by the senate, and ordered to be printed in the Journal:

Resolved, That with our sincere appreciation of the services rendered by Hon. B. Paine, president of the senate, during the session of 1874-75, and in recognition of his high position and distinguished career, we have pleasure in expressing our cordial sympathy with every effort to secure his

re-election to the office of speaker of the senate.

Wm. M. Paine, Speaker of the Senate.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the House.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1875-76.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1876-77.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1877-78.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1878-79.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1879-80.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1880-81.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1881-82.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1882-83.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1883-84.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1884-85.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1885-86.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1886-87.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1887-88.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1888-89.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1889-90.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1890-91.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1891-92.  
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J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1893-94.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1894-95.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1895-96.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1896-97.  
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S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1898-99.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1899-00.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1900-01.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1901-02.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1902-03.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1903-04.  
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J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1905-06.  
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J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1907-08.  
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S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1912-13.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1913-14.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1914-15.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1915-16.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1916-17.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1917-18.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1918-19.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1919-20.  
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J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1921-22.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1922-23.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1923-24.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1924-25.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1925-26.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1926-27.  
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J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1929-30.  
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J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1931-32.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1932-33.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1933-34.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1934-35.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1935-36.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1936-37.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1937-38.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1938-39.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1939-40.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1940-41.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1941-42.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1942-43.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1943-44.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1944-45.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1945-46.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1946-47.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1947-48.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1948-49.  
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S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1950-51.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1951-52.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1952-53.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1953-54.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1954-55.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1955-56.  
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J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1957-58.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1958-59.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1959-60.  
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S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1962-63.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1963-64.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1964-65.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1965-66.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1966-67.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1967-68.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1968-69.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1969-70.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 1970-71.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1971-72.  
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J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 1973-74.  
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S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 2002-03.  
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J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 2015-16.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 2016-17.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 2017-18.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 2018-19.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 2019-20.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 2020-21.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 2021-22.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 2022-23.  
J. G. Rife, Speaker of the Senate, 2023-24.  
S. B. Frazier, Speaker of the Senate, 2024-25.



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GEN. GEORGE GIBBS PERRELL

THIS is a book of the first volume of the series "The History of the United States" by George Gibbs Perrell. It is a very interesting and informative book, especially for those who are interested in the history of the United States. The book is written in a clear and concise style, and it is easy to read. It covers the history of the United States from the beginning to the present, and it is a very good introduction to the subject. The book is divided into several parts, and each part covers a different period of time. The first part covers the early years of the United States, from the time of the first settlers to the time of the American Revolution. The second part covers the years from the American Revolution to the time of the Civil War. The third part covers the years from the Civil War to the present. The book is a very good introduction to the history of the United States, and it is a very interesting and informative book. It is a book that everyone should read, and it is a book that will give you a better understanding of the history of the United States. The book is written by George Gibbs Perrell, who is a very well-known and respected author. He has written many books on the history of the United States, and he is a very good writer. His books are always interesting and informative, and they are always easy to read. This book is no exception, and it is a very good introduction to the history of the United States. It is a book that everyone should read, and it is a book that will give you a better understanding of the history of the United States.







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STATE OF WASHINGTON

1998

W.S.W.





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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 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 Cammerton, 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 Cammerton, 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 15th 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 Cammerton, 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, 1881, at the age of twenty-three. (5). Ada, died in 1881. 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 Cammerton, 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 in 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.

John M. Stokell, a native of the State, but four years since he has been residing in Washington. Stokell was born in Washington, Md., thus making the State his birthplace. He spent his early years in that city, and came to Nashville in 1824, and since that time he has been connected with the Government, and has held various positions, and is now acting as a clerk in the office of the Engineer in Charge. He was born in Washington, Md., in 1820. He received his education at the University of Nashville. He is married, and has three children. He is a member of the State Militia, and is a very popular and successful officer. He was born in Washington, Md., in 1820. He received his education at the University of Nashville. He is married, and has three children. He is a member of the State Militia, and is a very popular and successful officer.

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was the first to be elected to the office of Sheriff in this county. Now the office is held by James M. Stokell, a native of the State, but four years since he has been residing in Washington. Stokell was born in Washington, Md., thus making the State his birthplace. He spent his early years in that city, and came to Nashville in 1824, and since that time he has been connected with the Government, and has held various positions, and is now acting as a clerk in the office of the Engineer in Charge. He was born in Washington, Md., in 1820. He received his education at the University of Nashville. He is married, and has three children. He is a member of the State Militia, and is a very popular and successful officer. He was born in Washington, Md., in 1820. He received his education at the University of Nashville. He is married, and has three children. He is a member of the State Militia, and is a very popular and successful officer.

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But it is rather a difficult thing to find a reliable record as to when he died, or what he did in the latter part of his life. His name is well known in the history of the State. He was a very successful and popular officer. He was born in Washington, Md., in 1820. He received his education at the University of Nashville. He is married, and has three children. He is a member of the State Militia, and is a very popular and successful officer. He was born in Washington, Md., in 1820. He received his education at the University of Nashville. He is married, and has three children. He is a member of the State Militia, and is a very popular and successful officer.

He occupied himself with the volunteer fire department of Nashville in 1847, soon after his arrival in Nashville, Tenn. His office was in the corner of No. 2, and it was in this office that he was elected his president of the department. He remained as such until 1850, when the department was reorganized. Being an enterprising business man, he was successful in his career, and at that time he was the proprietor of a very successful business. He was always a very popular and successful officer.

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 Gelina 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 1829. 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, Duke; now residing in Atlanta, Georgia, and connected with an extensive commercial firm. (2), Louisa J. Stockell, born in Cincinnati, June 14, 1844, 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 1, 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 14, 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, from 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 benevolent 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 cultivating 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 1840 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 Van Dorn'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 ampest 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 in



he felt himself unable to perform by his duties during the last term of Colburn, with the determination to devote himself exclusively to private practice.

Early in 1878, when the newly organized city government he was elected 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 by sides 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, &c." 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, as a member of the Shelby County Medical Society from its organization, one year was its vice-president, as 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, as 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 4, 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 aneurisms, 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 gentleman, whose title of "the Old Judge" is well deserved, has spent a large portion of his life in the raising and breeding of fine cattle, and in rearing his family. He was born in the county of Shelby, Tennessee, August 15, 1807.

He presents a fine type of a man, who has attained a comfortable position 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, em-

bracing 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



CAPT. JAMES M. GOODBAR.

1817-1877.

**JAMES M. GOODBAR** was born in Oxorton county, Tennessee, May 29, 1829, 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 successful he did not have the benefit of a college course, but received his education in private school. His first teacher was William H. Marple, formerly of Nashville. Young Goodbar's father was a merchant in the town of Sparta and being about the time 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 Branford McWhorter & Co., wholesale druggist, merchant, 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. McWhorter & Co., and with the new firm he remained till 1860, his salary having been in the meantime increased to one thousand and five hundred dollars a year. In 1860 he went to Memphis with Thomas E. Branford, who had been the head of the firm by which he was in Tennessee, and his son, Maj. John E. Branford, 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 doing business, and though he had but little capital he was taken as a partner by Mr. Branford on account of his business capacity, and the firm of Branford, Goodbar & Co. was formed. They continued in successful 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 participated with Gen. Daboll, commanding, at Washington, Georgia, in May, 1865. He took part in the battle of Murfreesborough, Ferrisville, 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 whole shoe and boot business in company with J. R. Gelliland in the firm of Goodbar & Gelliland. After a few months they associated with them in the firm Mr. Goodbar's uncle, J. L. Goodbar, and continued under the same business till 1876. Mr. Goodbar & Gelliland then

sold out to J. L. and A. B. Goodbar, and the firm then became Goodbar & Co. In July, 1874, Mr. Goodbar was purchased an interest in the firm and continued with them until July 1, 1875, when in company with A. B. Goodbar, he bought out the interest of J. L. Goodbar and admitted a partner, William E. Child, and J. H. Goodbar. The firm is now composed of these members.

Mr. Goodbar is a stockholder and director of the Planters' Insurance company, and has also become a stockholder, director and vice-president of the Memphis Real Estate Corporation.

Mr. Goodbar has always been a Democrat, but preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business, he participated in little party politics. He took an active part in the movement to abolish the old city government of Memphis, and substitute for it the town district mode of government, and his efforts contributed no little to the planning, as well as the execution of the 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 created in forming it.

Capt. Goodbar was married September 20, 1866, to Mrs. Mary E. Morgan of Herndon, Mississippi. Her father, Judge John H. Morgan, was originally from Lincoln county, Tennessee, and during the early days of Memphis resided there, and was one of the organizers of the government of Hon. John M. Echols of Fayetteville, who is to be appreciated here in the volume Mr. Goodbar's mother was Mrs. Edmundson of Lincoln county, Tennessee. Mr. 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 Herndon, Mississippi, appeared through the years a colored man, and time wounded but recovered, and after the close of the peace time of his and was elected chief clerk of his district. To this union have been born four children, J. Wilbur Morgan, Goodbar, now of York, Tennessee; Miss Grace Goodbar, born July 27, 1871; James Edmundson Goodbar, born June 23, 1873; and the late Mrs. J. J. Morgan, (E. Jane) Beale Goodbar, born July 1, 1874.

Mr. Goodbar is the appropriate son of his position

The following information is provided for your reference:  
 1. All data is subject to change without notice.  
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HON. J. M. FLETCHER

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Ames

Oct 1 1910

Dear

Mr

Dear Mr. [Name],

I have received your letter of the 28th.

and am glad to hear that you are

interested in the [Project Name].

I am sure that you will find it very

interesting and profitable.

I have enclosed a copy of the [Document Name]

for your information.

I am sure that you will find it very

interesting and profitable.

I am sure that you will find it very

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I am sure that you will find it very

interesting and profitable.

I am sure that you will find it very

interesting and profitable.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Name]

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[Post Office]

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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 1817-8 of the firm of Ford, Taylor & Robinson (dry goods), from 1819 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











Andy Sams  
Student Council



posed to the war and to lose one and while it will— would often tell his associates who must be the result of such a war, and often referred to the proclamation of Andrew Jackson during the military campaign. But when he returned to Tennessee he went with his people and fought through the war to find out if they had his prediction to his claimant— so many 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 better given to 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 among the opponents of the State debt question in Tennessee he cooperated with what was known as the "shill-bill" wing of the Democratic party. He was steadily opposed to any "fugible 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 bygones be bygones and join hands with the majority.

Col. Frazer became a Mason in 1863 in 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 Old 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 economies of the order, to which he is much devoted. He is now one of the trustees in the Old 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 membered 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 Asso-

ciation and president of the Old Fellows' Reading Association and Memphis Association of Commerce. The names of his works are: "The Law of the Commonwealth."

Col. Frazer was married in February 5, 1857, to Mrs. M. F. Frazer, daughter of John L. and Mary Ann French, who was one of the largest and most successful mercantile establishments in connection with many of the most important cities of the State, and was a public prior to her marriage, and a member of several all public organizations of the city. Her father was Sampson French, a native of Georgia and an eminent man in that State.

Col. Frazer has three children, Col. Pauline, 2; Frances, 3; B. Della, Frazer, jr.

Mr. Frazer is a keen, of domestic tastes, fond of his home, his husband and his children. She is remarkable for attractiveness of means, and amiable disposition, and is a competent, capable, industrious person. She is an earnest and consistent member of the Methodist church, which she attended in her youth, and while largely taking a great interest in her domestic and other avocations, still and most her utmost wish, she attended at the same time she does not forget her own and her household duties. Col. Frazer is strictly orthodox in his belief, and is not a member of any religious organization, but is an earnest and able supporter of denominations. He is charitable when a proper opportunity is offered, and has an abhorrence for anything of any kind in such matters.

When Col. Frazer returned to Memphis after the war he started from the top and floor, feeling nothing to be gained but his education, which he feels is a sufficient start for any person, and a sure basis for obtaining a competence, when backed by proper energy. He has made an independent fortune by his own exertions, owing an indebtedness to his railroad and banking interests, a large portion in Shelby county, and another in connection with Col. John O. Crum, jr., in Tipson county, also a large interest in the Ben-Avue Strikers 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 \$300,000.

His motto has been never to buy anything 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. Frazer is not only an able lawyer, but a sound, judicious operator in general business. He is a man of great common sense and positiveness of character, guided rather by conclusions 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.

PROMINENT TENNESSEANS

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JUDGE F. W. FURLLY

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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 neted 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 ninetyeth 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, pine-knots, 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. Scldom 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, or to no attention to the conversation 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, 1841. 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 hoodlum, who passing through the town, became involved in a law suit, and called on





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## REV. ACHILLES D. SEARS, D. D.

C. BRANTLEY

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 1610. The other, William B. Sears, came to Fairfax county, Virginia, in 1755.

Dr. Sears was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, January 1, 1801. 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. Darnaby 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, Tennessee, 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-



The first part of the paper is devoted to a study of the properties of the function  $f(x)$  defined by the equation  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ , where  $a_n$  are the coefficients of the power series. It is shown that  $f(x)$  is analytic in the region  $|x| < 1$  and that it satisfies the functional equation  $f(x) = x f(x^2) + 1$ . This equation is solved by the method of successive approximations, and the explicit form of  $f(x)$  is obtained. It is shown that  $f(x)$  is a transcendental function and that it is not algebraic over the field of rational functions. The second part of the paper is devoted to a study of the properties of the function  $g(x)$  defined by the equation  $g(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n$ , where  $b_n$  are the coefficients of the power series. It is shown that  $g(x)$  is analytic in the region  $|x| < 1$  and that it satisfies the functional equation  $g(x) = x g(x^2) + x$ . This equation is solved by the method of successive approximations, and the explicit form of  $g(x)$  is obtained. It is shown that  $g(x)$  is a transcendental function and that it is not algebraic over the field of rational functions.

H. VAN DER PUL, A.M., M.D.

**D**URING THE last few years there has been a considerable interest in the study of the properties of the function  $f(x)$  defined by the equation  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ , where  $a_n$  are the coefficients of the power series. It is shown that  $f(x)$  is analytic in the region  $|x| < 1$  and that it satisfies the functional equation  $f(x) = x f(x^2) + 1$ . This equation is solved by the method of successive approximations, and the explicit form of  $f(x)$  is obtained. It is shown that  $f(x)$  is a transcendental function and that it is not algebraic over the field of rational functions. The second part of the paper is devoted to a study of the properties of the function  $g(x)$  defined by the equation  $g(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n$ , where  $b_n$  are the coefficients of the power series. It is shown that  $g(x)$  is analytic in the region  $|x| < 1$  and that it satisfies the functional equation  $g(x) = x g(x^2) + x$ . This equation is solved by the method of successive approximations, and the explicit form of  $g(x)$  is obtained. It is shown that  $g(x)$  is a transcendental function and that it is not algebraic over the field of rational functions.

infantry. He participated with gallantry in the battles of Winchester, Port Republic, Larnie 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, 1864, 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 1871; 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. 49, two years, and as Thrice Illustrious Master of Mount Moriah Council, No. 59, 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 over 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 Phoebe 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 is 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 American 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, Mrs. 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, Mrs. 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.

1837.

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 H. Mercer. Although quite young when he commenced his office, he soon had a good clientele, 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 Tuka and Corinth, and in December, 1862, although only twenty-two 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 Rosecrans' 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



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 of age 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. Y. 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 Tusculum, 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,

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JAMES F. GRANT, M.D.





business. From the early days of his native place he has been a successful trader, and the result of his success is a comfortable independence. Besides his usual business he has made considerable investments in real estate, and has owned a large tract of land in the counties of Henderson, Lincoln, and Wayne, and a large tract in the counties of Hamilton, Davidson, and Giles. He has also owned a large property in

Missouri, which he has wholly retired from business in the world except to visit. He is actually absorbed in his profession, and capable to the limit, entirely forgetful of social and other pleasures, of a firm true friend, a religious man, and his domestic life warm, kind, and interesting. He was born in 1809.

As a soldier in 1812 he stands in the front rank of the military men of the South.

## DR. J. H. HOWELL, M. D.

(1808-1884)

**DR. J. H. HOWELL** was born in Greenbush, Adams County, October 11, 1820. When about five years of age he left the mother of his Wood county, Tennessee, father. 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 Mr. Thomas O'Connell, Dr. Elbert Slack. His father was a physician, and the child took an early and profound interest in his father's profession. He was a lively, energetic and industrious boy, and his work as a farmer and a professional man. In 1841, he entered the Medical University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1844. He then located at Brownsville, and with fine success both in the large practice and in the small, during the war came on. In 1861, he went to Memphis and engaged in a partnership with Nixon Wood & Co. Here he remained for six years, and got his 12 best positions in his mercantile life. He returned to his profession, and he took to Brownsville in 1869. From that time on, he has been very successful in his calling, and has built up a good and 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 this dreadful disease while living in Memphis, in 1873.

Dr. Howell has been a faithful and zealous worker, and a diligent student in the field of medicine, and he has established himself as a professional man. He has passionately devoted himself for the sake of his noble profession, and of the advantage of his patients, and thus enabled to do for his suffering fellow men. He began life with nothing, but by a steady and judicious use of his own individual efforts, and the assistance of his many patients, when the latter was in need of medical assistance, he was successful in securing a comfortable independence, and the results of his work

and when he resumed practice in 1869, he did so with an unimpaired 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. His support has held most of the offices of the subordinate lodges. He is a charter member of Evans' Lodge, No. 14, Knights of Pythias, and is now holding the office of Chancellor-Commander.

Dr. Howell's mother, Dr. William Howell, who was born in 1804, 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 1830, and became a large and successful farmer.

Dr. and Mrs. Howell have both members of the Baptist denomination. 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 1884, in the nominating convention held at Tallahoma 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 Phippen, a native of that county, born the daughter of Eldred Phippen, 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. Phippen, was a member of Fowler's battery from Tuscaloosa, and fell in the battle of Chickamauga. Her brother, Samuel C. Phippen, is a planter and stock dealer in Phillips county, Arkansas. Mrs. Richardson



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 pre-

siding 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.

(1800-1870)

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 would



Dr. W. W. Allen, Nashville, Tenn., was born in the State of Tennessee, Davidson County, near the town of Nashville, on the 16th of July, 1815. His parents were Dr. W. W. Allen, a physician, and Mary Ann Allen, a native of the State of Virginia. He received his education in the common schools of his native State, and at the Nashville Academy, Nashville, Tenn., from 1831 to 1834. He then attended the University of Nashville, Tenn., from 1834 to 1836, and received the degree of A. B. in 1836. He then attended the University of the South, Nashville, Tenn., from 1836 to 1838, and received the degree of M. D. in 1838. He practiced medicine in the State of Tennessee, and was a member of the Tennessee Medical Association. He has published several papers on medical subjects. He died in Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th of January, 1882.

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As this is a notice of Dr. N. J. DeLoach, we will give a brief history of his life. He was born in the State of Tennessee, Davidson County, near the town of Nashville, on the 16th of July, 1815. He received his education in the common schools of his native State, and at the Nashville Academy, Nashville, Tenn., from 1831 to 1834. He then attended the University of Nashville, Tenn., from 1834 to 1836, and received the degree of A. B. in 1836. He then attended the University of the South, Nashville, Tenn., from 1836 to 1838, and received the degree of M. D. in 1838. He practiced medicine in the State of Tennessee, and was a member of the Tennessee Medical Association. He has published several papers on medical subjects. He died in Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th of January, 1882.

Mrs. N. J. DeLoach, wife of Dr. N. J. DeLoach, was born in the State of Tennessee, Davidson County, near the town of Nashville, on the 16th of July, 1815. She is the daughter of Dr. W. W. Allen, a physician, and Mary Ann Allen, a native of the State of Virginia. She received her education in the common schools of her native State, and at the Nashville Academy, Nashville, Tenn., from 1831 to 1834. She then attended the University of Nashville, Tenn., from 1834 to 1836, and received the degree of A. B. in 1836. She then attended the University of the South, Nashville, Tenn., from 1836 to 1838, and received the degree of M. A. in 1838. She is a member of the Tennessee Medical Association. She has published several papers on medical subjects. She died in Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th of January, 1882.

Dr. N. J. DeLoach's professional career has been almost his entire life. He does not believe himself to its labors, and is devoted to it as it was fashionable for the sons of old men, as he then was, to pass through the forms of collegiate education, to gain a smattering of the classics, and cram their heads with a mere extract from the poets, as their memories would bear, and thus obtain a professional degree, by way of personal convenience, and rely upon the father's exchequer for support. Dr. N. J. DeLoach might have made himself a distinguished gentleman of good gentlemanly habits by doing so. But there is an activity in his mind, a restlessness in his soul, that from boyhood has led him out of the beaten track, an impossibility to him. A great desire, the desire to be a professional man, was the ruling passion of his life. He began his professional studies at the age of sixteen, and continued his study until he had graduated, and then he devoted his life to his profession. To this he has adhered to the end of his life, and, if there is any one who can be said to have been true to his profession, it is Dr. N. J. DeLoach. He has always been full alive to the duties of his profession, and has taken a deep interest in the welfare of the community. He has been a member of the Tennessee Medical Association since it was first organized. While there is no one to deny that he has not allowed himself to be hurried from the true course of his professional career. Few men have been more successful than he in the practice of medicine—both in the rural and remote as in the city. In the lecture room he is particularly at home. His method in the treatment of his subjects is thorough, and severely practical, and in his own practice, such is his zeal and his skill, that his success is richly merited. He is scholar in his profession, and he shows all his qualifications in the lecture room. He is fluent without verbosity, and concise without brevity. He is apt in illustration, and the wealth of his illustration is appropriate, and yet all needless, and is not unduly dissipated. To impress his own ideas upon his subjects seems to be his chief ambition, and he has usually succeeded in accomplishing it. Dr. N. J. DeLoach is a comparatively young man, 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 1804, 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 Kenesaw 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

M	W	H. W.	1831	1834	1837	1840	1843	1846	1849	1852	1855	1858	1861	1864	1867	1870	1873	1876	1879	1882	1885	1888	1891	1894	1897	1900	1903	1906	1909	1912	1915	1918	1921	1924	1927	1930	1933	1936	1939	1942	1945	1948	1951	1954	1957	1960	1963	1966	1969	1972	1975	1978	1981	1984	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
1831	1834	1837	1840	1843	1846	1849	1852	1855	1858	1861	1864	1867	1870	1873	1876	1879	1882	1885	1888	1891	1894	1897	1900	1903	1906	1909	1912	1915	1918	1921	1924	1927	1930	1933	1936	1939	1942	1945	1948	1951	1954	1957	1960	1963	1966	1969	1972	1975	1978	1981	1984	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020			
1831	1834	1837	1840	1843	1846	1849	1852	1855	1858	1861	1864	1867	1870	1873	1876	1879	1882	1885	1888	1891	1894	1897	1900	1903	1906	1909	1912	1915	1918	1921	1924	1927	1930	1933	1936	1939	1942	1945	1948	1951	1954	1957	1960	1963	1966	1969	1972	1975	1978	1981	1984	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020			

Mr. M... was born in... a White. At... was elected with the Demo... By 187... was... the... of the... as chairman of the... House... which... He was... State. He was... Baltimore in... 1870... His vote in the... in... and in... He... 1880 he was Demo... on the Hancock... State... to his...

Mr. M... was born in... He was... professor of law in... His... over... by the... society... He... the... commission... It was... that the... of... on... LL.D.

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BENJAMIN W. USSERY, M.D.

**T**his... was born... He... M.D. in... Prof... W... B... J... E... and... were... He... July, 1853... with... and...

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. Essery 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 inspector 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. Essery 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. Essery 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 ambi-

tion 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. Essery 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. Essery's father, John W. Essery, 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 Essery, of English blood, died in Lunenburg county, Virginia, in middle age.

Dr. Essery'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

Leaves her only son. Dr. Ussey's mother, eighty-two years of age, is now living with her son. A Methodist, the strictest of the strict, tolerating nothing mean, disbelieving in any vicariousness in her children, she is still as vigorous as ever for her church and all its institutions, contributing to all its charitable enterprises. Dr. Ussey was the fourth of seven children, and is now the youngest living. His brothers, William and John R. Ussey, are successful farmers in Montgomery county.

William Ussey married his cousin, Miss Ann Elizabeth N. Welt, daughter of Dr. Josiah Welt, a prominent physician of Montgomery county, and has ten children: Josiah Welt, Ethelbert, Lucy, now wife of

Alexander Lee, Sterling, Wilmar, Lewis, Katharine, V. Mary, Benjamin and William.

John R. Ussey 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. Ussey's sister, Sarah Ussey, 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 Ussey, died the wife of P. H. Keesee, leaving three children, two of whom survive, Charles C. and Virginia Lee.

Dr. Ussey 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 Saugerties, 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 1689, 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 almost no educational advantages. His eldest brother, David M., and the next, Chauncey 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. Dr. J. M. Dake, M. D., was well known as a medical officer, physician and surgeon at Pittsburg,

Pennsylvania, near which city he now resides in retirement, with an accumulated competency. Chauncey M. Dake, M. D., was one of the earliest practitioners of homeopathy 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, Chauncey F. 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 Pulitic 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



*J. P. Cook*



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. Dike'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. Dike 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. Eliphazot Nott. From this college he graduated as a Bachelor of Arts, in July, 1819. Up to the time of his graduation, at the age of twenty two, he had been constantly in school, except for one year, 1815-6, 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 dismissal 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. Dike 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 1830. 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 homoeopately west of the Alleghenies (1837). He took a course at Geneva and another at Philadelphia, graduating from the Homoeopathic 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 Homoeopathy*, 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 successor 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 Homoeopathy*, and, afterward 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



tully, one of the homoeopathic leaders of the world. For twenty years of his life, with his wife and associate, Dr. J. C. Beard, he and a special course of lectures were held at the Fairmount College, Philadelphia, by the latter, who, in 1857, he resigned the chair and its considerable duties of the college, and devoted himself entirely to the work at Pittsburg.

At the meeting of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, the national society of the new school, in Philadelphia 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 Independence. 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 editions and editions since.

Much work finally took effect upon his health, and in 1864 he was forced to retire to his farm, at Salem, Ohio, leaving the choicest medical clientele in that time ever gathered at Pittsburg. He turned his mind and went down physically, ever bent 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. Berry, and other distinguished horticulturists, were brought to the south slopes 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 a long, however, until they recognized him at Pittsburg, "I would have here." One of his earliest efforts, said to him one day,

"Doctor, you have not sent me my bill for your services. I don't you need some money," to which he replied, "No, sir, I brought some money along." He came to Nashville, not as a merchant, nor as a money lender, which he proposed to do. Business came more rapidly than he expected, not through long tracks or advertisements, but because he had earned a high standing in his former mercantile business, and many persons, it was said, "would rather do a horse trade than a horse sale," but he was a horse trader, and that he was, in business. Now was his opportunity. He soon issued notices of a "second edition" of his work on "Acute Diseases," and another on the "Remedies We Use," and a third on "The Diseases of Children," this latter being a translation of the French original, and published in 1870, as well as a new work on "Practical Methods of the Homoeopaths," published in 1871, in the position and relation, which he held in the profession. 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 Homeopathic Medicine to that society, he conducted important investigations for several years, touching drug adulteration 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 Cyclopaedia of Drug Pathogenesis is being published, of which Dr. Hughes is editor for Great Britain and Dr. Duke 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 Women's Mission Home, held in 1874, Dr. Beard moved the appointment of Dr. Duke 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. Duke 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 biasing a license to practice, or 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 and 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, "Liberty for the people and freedom for the physician." "I would possess it 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. Duke 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 Homoeopathic 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

WILLIAM T. ARRINGTON, D.D.S.

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*W. P. Armstrong*



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 Spruille. She was the daughter of Dr. Spruille, 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 Spruille and Col. Ben. Spruille, of North Carolina. Her mother was Miss Mary W. Blount, a member of the Blount family, of North Carolina, from which Guy, 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 1871.

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

THE MATHS

THE MATHS

GOVERNMENT

of the Government of the Province of Ontario.

It is hereby ordered

that

the following be the members of the Board:

Mr. A. J. D. (1)

Mr. J. H. (2)

Mr. J. B. (3)

Mr. J. S. (4)

Mr. J. (5)

and

that

the following be the members of the Board:

Mr. J. (6)

Mr. J. (7)

Mr. J. (8)

Mr. J. (9)

and

that the following be the members of the Board:

Mr. J. (10)

Mr. J. (11)

Mr. J. (12)

Mr. J. (13)

Mr. J. (14)

Mr. J. (15)

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Mr. J. (30)

Mr. J. (31)

Mr. J. (32)

Mr. J. (33)

HON. JOHN C. FERRISS

Speech

JOHN C. FERRISS

Mr. Speaker, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst.

relative to the matter of the

proposed amendments to the

Regulation Act, 1917.

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acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst.

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proposed amendments to the



1835. His father, Henry, was a well-to-do farmer, who had acquired his business, *Wills's*, from the late Thomas Mearns & Co., and had been engaged in it for twenty years. He had the management of the old *Register*, published by N. L. G. & O., in 1835, and in 1850 by A. C. L. & P., at Little Rock, Arkansas, and was a member of the *Register* and *Democrat* of Little Rock. He has published the *Register* and *Democrat* of Little Rock since 1850, having made sufficient arrangements to insure the continuance of the paper. He is a member of the University of Nashville, and has published the *Register* and *Democrat* of Nashville since 1850, having made sufficient arrangements to insure the continuance of the paper. He has published the *Register* and *Democrat* of Nashville since 1850, having made sufficient arrangements to insure the continuance of the paper.

The quarrel between the States soon afterwards broke out, and the anti-slavery sentiment, which is so prevalent among the Southern people, was manifested in William B. Rives, a hotel-keeper, who was engaged to purchase a large quantity of cotton for the Government at Memphis, on the Mississippi River, as it is called by the Government. Rives, during this occasion, his name was placed in the *Roll of Honor* by the Government, which was a great honor. After the war, Rives resumed the management of his profession, and with great skill and industry, he well maintained it six years, when he was elected the first public administrator of Davidson County. This office he filled for half the term, to the great satisfaction of the people, and he has since stood

in the same high position, and is worth \$100,000. He is a member of the *Register* and *Democrat* of Nashville, and holds the office of Sheriff of Davidson County, 1886.

By the same trade and similarity, Judge Ferriss has established a high character for integrity and as a just and valuable judge. In the discharge of the duties of his station, following the dictates of duty and of conscience, he has been diligent in the city and throughout the State, and in the collection of taxes, and in the trial of the cases, and in justness numberless. He has established a high character for integrity. In his, he has established a high character for integrity, and in the discharge of the duties of his station, following the dictates of duty and of conscience, he has been diligent in the city and throughout the State, and in the collection of taxes, and in the trial of the cases, and in justness numberless. He has established a high character for integrity, and in the discharge of the duties of his station, following the dictates of duty and of conscience, he has been diligent in the city and throughout the State, and in the collection of taxes, and in the trial of the cases, and in justness numberless.

Judge Ferriss is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In politics, he is consistent and a firm Democrat.

He married, while a soldier in the Confederate army, Miss M. L. Nelson, of Tipton, an excellent lady, of remarkable beauty and intelligence. By this marriage they have nine children, all of them liberally endowed with pluck, energy, and good promise.

It is to be regretted that those are great who so lives benefit their fellow men, and who shall gain it? then is J. C. Ferriss, title to greatness already well established. Better than warriors' 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.

1811-1872.

THE Hon. William R. Moore was born in Hillsboro, Adams County, Tennessee, July 28, 1811. His father, Robert C. Moore, was a well-to-do farmer, who had acquired his business, *Moore's*, from the late Thomas Mearns & Co., and had been engaged in it for twenty years. He had the management of the old *Register*, published by N. L. G. & O., in 1835, and in 1850 by A. C. L. & P., at Little Rock, Arkansas, and was a member of the *Register* and *Democrat* of Little Rock. He has published the *Register* and *Democrat* of Little Rock since 1850, having made sufficient arrangements to insure the continuance of the paper. He is a member of the University of Nashville, and has published the *Register* and *Democrat* of Nashville since 1850, having made sufficient arrangements to insure the continuance of the paper.

Mr. Moore's grandfather was Charles Moore, who was a well-to-do farmer, who had acquired his business, *Moore's*, from the late Thomas Mearns & Co., and had been engaged in it for twenty years. He had the management of the old *Register*, published by N. L. G. & O., in 1835, and in 1850 by A. C. L. & P., at Little Rock, Arkansas, and was a member of the *Register* and *Democrat* of Little Rock. He has published the *Register* and *Democrat* of Little Rock since 1850, having made sufficient arrangements to insure the continuance of the paper.

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I have the honor to be  
very respectfully,  
your obedient,  
servant,  
—



Mr. Moore's mother, yet living, was Miss Mary F. Linsow, daughter of Archibald Linsow, 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 Postersville, 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 1847, 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 recommen-

dation 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. Chadwick, 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



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, calm, 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 conviction, 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. MUMFORD.

M. M. XXI. 1111

THE Mumford family sprang from English Welsh blood. Thomas Bowling Mumford, grandfather of Col. Edward W. Mumford, 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 Mumford built the town of Mumfordsville, was a farmer, a merchant, and several times a member of the Kentucky Legislature. James Mumford settled in Green county, Kentucky.

William Mumford, father of Col. Edward W. Mumford, 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 1844 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. Mumford says of his father, that he, Albert Sidney Johnston, and William B. Mumford, 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 Mumford, a cousin of Col. Mumford'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 Hemming as reporter of the decisions of the Supreme court of Virginia (see Mumford's Reports, and Mumford & Hemming's Reports), a library of themselves. George Wythe Mumford, son of William Mumford, 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. Mumford'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. Mumford is connected with the Marshalls, Reids, and Greens of that State. Col. Mumford'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. Mumford's mother died at her home on the farm in Lincoln county, Kentucky, when he was only five years old. She was a most lovable 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 Mumford, 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).



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. Mumford 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. Mumford 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. Mumford is descended from Goy, Elbert, of Georgia, an old Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Mumford 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. Mumford 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 (John Grant), and French Huguenot. He is the sixth in descent from John Pettibone, a Huguonot-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 1818. 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 E. 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 Harrie, 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





## 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, 1834, 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 Prof. 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 Prof. Paine, Metcalf, Draper and Motz. He served as interne fifteen months, 1857-8, in Bellevue Hospital, New York. He next attended medical lectures in the University of Edinburgh, 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 1874, 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 Edinburgh, 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, 1874. Dr. Buist and wife are both members of the Presbyterian church.

Born and raised in South Carolina Dr. Buist has

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tion of all causes except felonies and misdemeanors. 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 measures of 1838, which secured by the State Legislature, was his first suggestion of a "Missouri compromise" to prohibit the further westward extension of slavery, which he recalled with a certain satisfaction, although he could not have foreseen the extent to which it would be carried, and the evils which it would have entailed. His suggestion was said to have been the result of his own ideas, and mistake and error were not in his influential as of late.

In 1840, while a candidate for a seat in the Democratic ticket, a vacancy occurred in the office of county clerk of Lincoln county, and the county court, in August of that year, elected Mr. Jones to fill the unexpired term to May 30, 1842, when he was chosen by the people for a full term of four years. His office he resigned, however, at the July term of the court in 1841, and at the State election of that year he 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, and less 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 combined. 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

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EXCESSIVANS

... of a man of sterling good sense, of comprehensive knowledge of men, of unimpeachable integrity, and of devotedness and devotion to the cause of popular government. The useful and blameless records of both of them should be restored to the public, and the best type of public servant should always be found in association with brilliant talents, and a firmness and a purity of mind, but rather in the most domestic and unostentatious courage.

DR. JAMES RODGERS, M.D.

**D** R. JAMES RODGERS, M.D., was born in Knoxville, Tenn., the son of James Rodgers, from Sevier county, Tenn., and Eliza Rodgers, nee Taylor, of Sevier county, Tenn. He is the youngest of seven children, and has lived in that town ever since. He was educated in the common schools until he entered Knoxville College in 1816, where he studied some three or four years under President Joseph H. Estlinbrook. Leaving college, he clerked for two or three years, and then studied medicine under Dr. James Morrow. He took lectures in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1842-43, under Dr. Ben D. Blood, 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 long and extensive experience. The names attached to his diploma are a sufficient guarantee of the merit of its conferral, to wit: Professors W. T. Briggs, T. L. Mitchell, Paul P. Ego, W. L. Nichol, Van S. Lindsay, John H. Chandler, W. K. Bowling, C. K. Winston, and J. Barron Lindsay.

Dr. Rodgers has been practicing medicine ever since 1843. He graduated from the University of Nashville in 1870, and the degree of M.D. upon him on account of his long and extensive experience. The names attached to his diploma are a sufficient guarantee of the merit of its conferral, to wit: Professors W. T. Briggs, T. L. Mitchell, Paul P. Ego, W. L. Nichol, Van S. Lindsay, John H. Chandler, W. K. Bowling, C. K. Winston, and J. Barron Lindsay.

Both as a professional and a gentleman, Dr. Rodgers has attained success. He began life on nothing, and after twenty years of the most diligent and industry, is now in the enjoyment of a comfortable and easy mode of life, and is now in the enjoyment of a comfortable and easy mode of life, and is now in the enjoyment of a comfortable and easy mode of life.

He is a member 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 Knoxville Medical Society. He is a member 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 Knoxville Medical Society.

It is not necessary for me to say that he stood by his country through every epidemic that has visited the South, and that he was one of the first to visit the South in 1854, and of small pox during the year 1854.

For years Dr. Rodgers was first a Whig, but has since been a Republican in every sense of the distribution of the Whig party. He was postmaster at Knoxville four years, and received a pension 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 Army 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, now in middle life in St. Louis; married Miss Lillian Brainerd, of 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, farmer in Knox county, married Miss Jewie Jackson, has three children, John, Rose and Jewie; (7), Anna, wife of E. G. Oatis; (8), Hugh, died in infancy; (9), Hugh (second), in mercantile business at Knoxville; (10), Lillie, a domestic, now at home.

Since 1837 Dr. Rodgers has lived a Christian life, with Presbyterian strictness, and has educated 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.

NOTION

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 E. Harrison (father of the subject of this sketch), who was born near London, 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 London, 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. Merriek, 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 London) 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 London; attended the medical department of the University of Nashville, two sessions, and graduated in the winter of 1853, under Prof. W. K. Bowling, A. H. Buchanan, Paul F. Eye, C. K. Winston, J. Berrien Lindsley, John M. Watson, and Robert M. Porter. In 1854 he located at London, 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







*Amos 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 its 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-

ived for 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 *Bell* 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. Weaned 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 *Bell* also 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 is a very rare occurrence, and less 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 spanned in years. Except once, his election from time to time has been unanimous and that time the city spirit was but feebly, his unblemished integrity, ever ready and unflinching, and eminent fitness were such that no one ever ventured to suggest a change, and that all the services of service and handling of the funds he negotiates from office without the slightest error. His long career is a model of assiduous attention to duty, and the fact that the strictness of his as-

siduous 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 "Hiwassee Purchase," now McMinn county, and at Maryville, and his next twelve years at Knoxville. When only ten years old he entered the office of Mr. 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. Zollie, coder, Midshipman Harrell, William Fields, editor of *The States Rights Review*, 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 *Bell* as foreman. In 1849, he bought the *Daily Gazette*, and established a job office in connection with it, publishing by contract the *Presbyterian Register* and the *Western Bellman*. He purchased the *Tennessee Opener* 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 inauguration of the McOwen 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 1817, he became a Master Mason, and has taken all the degrees up to and including Knighthood. For many years he has been treasurer of Phenix 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, 1810, 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, 1811; 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. A. 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 1871, 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.









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 Golladay'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. Voorhees, 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 Harrisville, 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.

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Courteously yours  
Benj. S. Haller

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CAPT. BENJAMIN F. HALLER

**B**ENJAMIN F. HALLER, M. D., Surgeon, U. S. Army, was born in [unclear], [unclear], [unclear]. He graduated from [unclear] in [unclear]. He served in the U. S. Army from [unclear] to [unclear].





in 1857. Mary Haller died in 1836 at Tazewell Court-house, Virginia, wife of Dr. J. R. Doak, leaving four children—Nannie, William, Rice, and Rachel. Four of the brothers served in the Confederate army—two with Stonewall Jackson, Richard J. and James T. Haller, the former a major.

Capt. Haller, mother *in* *law* Mrs. 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, numbered 1835. She is related to the Edmondson of Halifax county, to the Stone of Danville, and the Moorhead of Pitt County, all of which she went and joined, the only sister of the Old Dominion. Of Capt. Haller, we learned much through photographs at Ansonia.

The character of Capt. Haller may be readily inferred from the fact that he had no record of having been honorably discharged, and that his name would be accepted as a factor in his success. To use the phrase of a biographer, to under-estimate, but the editor feels safe in saying that a man who went through four campaigns in the army without discharge cannot be inclined to become an intimate friend of a

REV. JOHN BUNYAN SHEARER, M. A., D. D.

(1832-1908)

**T**HIS eminent theologian, educator and abolitionist professor of biblical instruction in the Southern 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. Biscock (brother of Hon. Thomas F. Biscock, 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-Sydney College, graduating with distinction June, 1851, under the presidency of the distinguished Rev. Lewis W. Green, D. D., and Prof. Charles S. Venable and Charles Martin.

He next entered the University of Virginia, prosecuting the academic course, and taking the master's degree, in 1854, under Prof. McCulloch, Gesner Harrison, Courtenay, and other distinguished educators associated with them. After this he spent one year, 1854-5, 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 twice a week at Bethlehem and Concord churches in Petersburgh county, Virginia, during which time the membership of those churches was more than doubled. From 1862 to 1870 he was pastor of Springs Hill church, Halifax county, Virginia, and at the same time principal and proprietor of the Clinton Springs boarding school for boys.

Dr. Shearer came to Tennessee in 1870, and located at Clarksville, as president of Stewart College, a position he held nine years, from 1870 to 1879, and until that institution was reorganized the Southern Presbyterian University, to be reconnected 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 he taught biblical science during the whole period of his connection with the school, 1870 to 1885, at present being the chair of biblical instruction.

Stewart College owed its origin to the Mission of Tennessee, who founded it about 1850. The sacred boldness and confidence of a school for five years, Columbia met with fatal financial success, they transferred the institution to certain gentlemen of Clarksville, who paid the debt 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, the wealthy leading patron and benefactor, and who carried the institution on a financial basis, and then a professor of natural sciences. The issue of a year had increased the indebtedness of the school one hundred and fifty per cent. Its libraries, and edifices, and other concerns were destroyed, and the building abandoned, and the same year the school was reorganized, and a new start was made to re-locate the institution into the hands of Dr. Shearer in 1870.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze data. This involves a combination of direct observation, interviews, and the use of specialized software tools. The goal is to gather comprehensive information that can be used to identify trends and make informed decisions.

The third section focuses on the challenges faced during the data collection process. One major challenge is ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the data. This requires careful attention to detail and a thorough understanding of the underlying processes. Another challenge is the time and resources required to collect and analyze large amounts of data.

Finally, the document concludes with a discussion on the future of data analysis. It highlights the growing importance of big data and the need for advanced analytical techniques. The author suggests that continued investment in research and development is essential to stay ahead in this rapidly evolving field.

of the Abrahamic covenant, through the Mosaic economy, and through the later superadded synagogic 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, 1854, 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 1829. 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 Conqueror 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,

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records for all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice to ensure transparency and accountability.

2. In the second section, it is noted that regular audits are essential to identify any discrepancies or errors in the accounting system. This process helps in maintaining the integrity of the financial data and ensures compliance with regulatory requirements.

3. The third part highlights the need for clear communication between all stakeholders involved in the financial process. Regular meetings and reports should be conducted to keep everyone informed about the current financial status and any potential risks.

4. Additionally, it is stressed that the financial team should stay updated with the latest market trends and economic indicators. This knowledge is crucial for making informed decisions and adjusting the financial strategy accordingly.

5. Finally, the document concludes by stating that a strong financial foundation is key to the long-term success of any organization. By following these guidelines, the company can ensure its financial health and sustainability in the future.

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.

1. The first part of the text discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records in a business context. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for legal compliance and financial transparency.

2. The second part of the text outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It mentions that modern businesses often rely on sophisticated software and algorithms to process large volumes of information.

3. The third part of the text focuses on the challenges faced by organizations in the digital age. It highlights the need for robust cybersecurity measures to protect sensitive data from unauthorized access.

4. The fourth part of the text explores the impact of automation on the workforce. It notes that while automation can increase efficiency, it also poses challenges for employees whose skills may become obsolete.

5. The fifth part of the text discusses the role of ethics in business decision-making. It argues that companies should not only seek to maximize profits but also to operate in a socially responsible and ethical manner.

6. The sixth part of the text examines the influence of global trends on local markets. It suggests that international trade agreements and technological advancements can significantly affect domestic economic conditions.

7. The seventh part of the text addresses the issue of environmental sustainability. It calls for businesses to adopt green practices that minimize their carbon footprint and promote long-term ecological health.

8. The eighth part of the text looks at the future of artificial intelligence and its potential applications. It predicts that AI will continue to revolutionize various industries, from healthcare to manufacturing.

9. The ninth part of the text discusses the importance of innovation in driving growth. It encourages companies to invest in research and development to create new products and services.

10. The tenth part of the text concludes by summarizing the key points discussed throughout the document. It reiterates the importance of adaptability and continuous learning in a rapidly changing world.







Wapleau 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 & Wend, 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

and in 1818 he was elected to the office of sheriff of the county, and continued to discharge the duties of that office until 1820. He was then elected to the office of clerk of the court, and continued to discharge the duties of that office until 1822. He was then elected to the office of judge of the court, and continued to discharge the duties of that office until 1824. He was then elected to the office of sheriff of the county, and continued to discharge the duties of that office until 1826. He was then elected to the office of clerk of the court, and continued to discharge the duties of that office until 1828. He was then elected to the office of judge of the court, and continued to discharge the duties of that office until 1830. He was then elected to the office of sheriff of the county, and continued to discharge the duties of that office until 1832. He was then elected to the office of clerk of the court, and continued to discharge the duties of that office until 1834. He was then elected to the office of judge of the court, and continued to discharge the duties of that office until 1836. He was then elected to the office of sheriff of the county, and continued to discharge the duties of that office until 1838. He was then elected to the office of clerk of the court, and continued to discharge the duties of that office until 1840.

Mr. N. H. was married to Miss M. H. in 1841. They were the parents of several children. He died in 1842, at the age of 45 years. He was buried in the cemetery at Nashville, Tenn. His grave is now in the possession of the State of Tennessee.

As a man of high character and ability, Mr. N. H. was a valuable citizen. He was a member of the Tennessee Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and was active in its work. He was also a member of the Tennessee Historical Society, and was active in its work. He was a man of high character and ability, and was a valuable citizen.

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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 1844 at the age of forty years. Mr. Hill's mother was Miss Olivia G. 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 Lillias 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.



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 A. 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 in 1854 at Hammar, Ohio in 1855, Miss Lotie Stone, a graduate of the high school at that place and daughter of Col. Augustin 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), Mary 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 brainwork that would break down many men.

## PROF. ZUINGLIUS CALVIN GRAVES, A. M., LL. D.

WINCHESTER,

MARY SHARP COLLEGE, founded in 1819, 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





L.L. 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 "Jepptha's Daughter," and "Seehisaval, 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 Woolley'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 black-board 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.

but he is clearly 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, *ex cepto* jurists, are the longest lived men in the world. Is it not the *mens sana* that preserves the *corpore sana*? 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 beneficence leads to long life, a deduction which this single instance, in the absence of facts to the contrary, clearly supports.

### CHARLES R. VANCE, ESQ.

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 1850, 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 on 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 "liber." 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 1874, 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, 1861; 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, 1871.

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 Wolford, of Sul-

livan county, Tennessee, and is living with his mother (8). Eliza B. Newland, married William P. Duff, a farmer in Lee 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 Barbourville, 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 Seyler, 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



H D G F H S S I H G A L F

T





*Jesse W. Guet.*



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 Legislature 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, 1821, 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

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document further explains that consistent record-keeping allows for better financial planning and helps in identifying trends and anomalies over time.

In addition, the document highlights the role of technology in modern accounting. It suggests that using accounting software can significantly reduce the risk of human error and streamline the recording process. However, it also cautions against relying solely on technology, as it is essential to understand the underlying principles of accounting and to regularly audit the system to ensure its accuracy.

The second part of the document focuses on the importance of transparency and accountability in financial reporting. It states that stakeholders, including investors, creditors, and regulatory bodies, have a right to know the true financial position of an organization. This requires the preparation of clear, concise, and honest financial statements. The document also discusses the consequences of providing misleading or false information, which can lead to legal penalties and a loss of trust in the organization.

Finally, the document concludes by emphasizing the need for continuous learning and improvement in the field of accounting. As the business environment evolves, accountants must stay updated on the latest regulations, technologies, and best practices. This can be achieved through ongoing education, professional development, and staying engaged with industry associations and forums.



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 impos-

sible 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,

*RIPPLEY.*

**P**RESLEY T. GLASS was born in Halifax county, Virginia, October 16, 1824. 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 Jephth 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



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 4, 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 offi-

cial papers, which had been sent with his servant to Decatur, 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-thirds of the 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, leaving failed to make a nomination. The adjournment was to the following Thursday, and the convention met pursuant thereto at Trenton, Tennessee. Mr. Glass was not present at Trenton, nor was his name placed before the convention until after several hundred ballots had taken place. He was then brought forward by the delegations from Gibson and Crockett counties, and nominated under the minority rule, it having been found impossible to effect a nomination under the two-thirds rule. He immediately entered the field, and made a tour on the canvass of the entire district. Hon. Emerson Etheridge became his competitor, but no proposition being made by him for a joint canvass, Mr. 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. Mr. 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.

Mr. 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, Mr. Glass took sides with Fitzgerald's followers, and as he investigated the political history of the country, he began to alienate 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 representation 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 duty, 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 her home 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, De Witt, 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. Mr. 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 an





*W. L. G. Gallwey*





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 liv-

ing. 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 hour's 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 Tusculum, Alabama, and induced him to remove his office to Tusculum, 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, 1844, 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 *Arvalanche* the most noted paper of the South for the time. This war of the *Arvalanche* 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 *Arvalanche* 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 *Arvalanche*, 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 *Arvalanche*, 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 de 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 convention— and twice a delegate to national Democratic convention. 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 tries 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 Old 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, *liberata suis pœne cibus*.

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

PROMINENT TENNESSEANS.

OXFORD, Miss., she was a distinguished lecturer throughout the South, and from her efforts in this respect she raised thousands of dollars for the benefit of this cause. In 1866 she conceived the idea of creating a fund for the relief of Confederate soldiers, and by persistent efforts she succeeded in raising about five thousand dollars, which she had expended in a monument now in the city of Memphis erected to the memory of those who died.

Mrs. G. has been first and foremost in all works of charity in Memphis, is the oldest contributor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church in that city, when she labored as a regular teacher in the Sunday-school, and has always been president or controller of societies formed in behalf of the church. Justice is the star that directs her footsteps, and her regard for truth and her ardent philanthropy are leading traits in her character. Her sense of duty controls her in everything. Religion, which knows no respecter of persons, refers to her as an angel. 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, "Be wary of the first ground." 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 W. RAMBAULT.

MEMOIR.

MAJ. GILBERT W. RAMBAULT was born in Paris, France, August 27, 1817, and came to this country in 1837. He was educated at the University of Kentucky, and was a member of the Presbyterian ministry in this country for five months, and then in Paris, France, for two years. He was a member of the Baptist ministry in this country for two years, and then in Paris, France, for two years. He was a member of the Methodist ministry in this country for two years, and then in Paris, France, for two years. He was a member of the Episcopal ministry in this country for two years, and then in Paris, France, for two years. He was a member of the Lutheran ministry in this country for two years, and then in Paris, France, for two years. He was a member of the Presbyterian ministry in this country for two years, and then in Paris, France, for two years. He was a member of the Baptist ministry in this country for two years, and then in Paris, France, for two years. He was a member of the Methodist ministry in this country for two years, and then in Paris, France, for two years. He was a member of the Episcopal ministry in this country for two years, and then in Paris, France, for two years. He was a member of the Lutheran ministry in this country for two years, and then in Paris, France, for two years.

He then went to the new country, and became engaged in the mercantile business, with the firm of H. B. Cox & Co., and later, in company with Cox, he went to build a railroad through the State of Mississippi, the road being from Natchez to the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great North Bay railroad, which was ordered from Canton, Mississippi, to Tusculum, Alabama.

When the war broke out, he left Mr. Cox in charge of the business and enlisted for the Confederate service, entering the ranks. He was in a private in company H., commanded by Capt. McDonald. He served through the campaign of Fort Sumter, took part in all his battles and campaigns, with few exceptions, once during the Fall of 1861, when he had been left in command at Columbus, Mississippi, at the other time at the Memphis, Tennessee, having been ordered back to Macon, Mississippi, from Oxford, Mississippi, on business, and then ordered back by the 1st of 1862, called to join his command at Fort Donelson.

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 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 21, 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 commissioner 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 *émigré*, 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 LaMorieire, one of those unfortunate refugees also. The famous French philosopher, the Duke De La-Rochefoucauld, was a direct ancestor. The early history of the family is that of the "*La Roche*," who founded the town of LaRoche, in France. It is related of the Due 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 LaRoche-foucauld, 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 Douglasses. 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





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 Sewle 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

the Court. He was known for his upright claim which was never violated. Republican as he was, yet as an honest and loyal citizen, he was the mainstay of the Democracy in those days. He never made an invidious distinction of his race. His character was such that he could have been a member of either party without any probability

of being elected. It is to be regretted that not all his solid worth was shown in the richness of himself, he was in his own estimation, successful in every field, and receiving the rewards which were his badges of an honor which did not pass by unnoticed. He was a magnificent character, Tennessee had never his superior. He is a superior character. Tennessee has few equals and

### IRON WILLIAM M. SMITH.

(1807-1882.)

**T**HIS well-known lawyer, Iron William was born in Meigs County, Virginia, May 8, 1830. In 1847 he attended the law of Howard College, Tennessee, and graduated with honors, receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree in the same year and a Bachelor of Laws, August 1848. He returned to Tennessee and practiced law in Rowlesville, which has since become the town of Smithton, and also in Wolfcamp, Memphis. During the year 1849 he was elected to the normal school at Howard College, Tennessee. In September, 1850, he received the law school diploma and returned to the same in the summer of 1851, to teach with Gen. A. W. Campbell, of Johnson, and John A. McKeeney, of Knoxville; James R. Clarke, of Knoxville; Ed. F. Ward, of Cordray; of Nashville; and Jas. McEneaney, of Franklin; Hon. A. L. Fleming, ex-Senator, of Tennessee; and Judge Tompkins, of Memphis. He received his license from Judge N. J. McCarty, Chief Justice of the Supreme, and a professor of Cumberland University, and Chancellor Bell of Memphis, and he began his law career with the partnership with Judge O. Thomas G. Smith.

In 1853 he was elected to the Legislature from Howard County and served two years. He was elected Hon. James F. Riddle, Hon. Henry Clay, and Hon. James B. Coker, was the Senator from Tennessee, and William S. King, Major Gen. W. W. Preston, and Judge T. H. Chase, all of whose names are on the State Seal.

Resumed the practice of law at Rowlesville, Howard County, in 1850 when he was elected one of the judges of the same, and in the same year of Hon. W. C. Coker, ex-Senator, Howard County. He received the law diploma of Howard College, Tennessee, February 1847. He did not receive his law diploma until 1847, but was admitted to practice in June, 1847. In 1860 he was admitted to Howard College, Memphis, and Ohio, with Memphis School of Law. He practiced law in Nashville and at Alexandria, Louisiana, and in the summer of 1860, he practiced law in New York City.

In 1861 he was elected to the same position as in 1853. He practiced law in Memphis, Tenn.,

Judge Smith was pro-Union and continued one year after the truce broke up, but did not approve of the new National Government, and never joined the Union Government. When the Republican party was organized in the State, he joined it, and has been a consistent Republican ever since.

In 1861 he was admitted by Gov. Andrew Johnson as one of the common law and equity court of Memphis, and held that office in December of that year. He returned to his law office on December 1, 1869, when he resigned. In 1868, on 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 all 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 served as such. Republican majority of United States senators were secured by him. In 1882, he was the Republican member of the Congress in the Fourth district.

Judge Smith was married September 28, 1833, to Miss Julia Taylor, the daughter of Edmond Taylor of Fayette county, Tennessee, who was descended from a Virginia family, which removed to West Tennessee and settled in Howard and Clay counties. The family was noted for their honesty, modesty and piety. To this union have been born six children, four sons and two daughters. 1. Paul, born in 1834, died at Memphis, February 3, 1881. He was a promising young lawyer. 2. F. W. and J. born in 1836. 3. Hunt Maeon, born in February 1860, and July 4, 1885, intelligent, and well beloved in life by a large circle of friends. 4. William A., born in 1862. 5. Julia, born in October, 1864, and died at West Point, New York, February 24, 1884, while on duty in the United States Military Academy. He was a young man of great promise. 6. Martha A., as a child, born in July, 1867, died in Fayette, 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 at the close 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 Republican. This letter shows the intensity of his motive, and the honesty with which he adheres to his principle, as well as the high estimate in which he is held by his fellow-citizens. It says: "Give to southern Republican a leader that they can follow with honor and credit. Such a representative, such a leader, we here 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 spoils-man 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 fiercest trials 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 unwavering 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. SCOBEE.

MURIEL LOGGILL.

THIS gentleman, who has long been prominently identified with the educational interests of Tennessee, was born near Lebanon, in Wilson county, Tennessee, January 3, 1834. 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 1722. 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 date, and moved from there to North Carolina, whence the family migrated to Tennessee. Paternal ancestors were all from Ireland.

Prof. Scobey was brought upon a farm and sent to



## REV. JOHN BERRY McFERRIN, D. D.

A. C. 1897

THIS remarkable man, whose name is revered 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 Tusculum, 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 sal-

vation to the living. He has been a case book agent for the Methodist Episcopal church, South, eleven, 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. He is also author of several published sermons, numerous addresses, and non-contributions to the press of Tennessee and other States.

Accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. 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 organizing and building La Grange College in Alabama. The title of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the 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 denomination, 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 abatement or innovations. But as he grew older, he became 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, and is six feet in his boot, and has an average weight of two hundred and ten pounds. His features are all prominent and pronounced, ears projecting, brows, eye, blue and penetrating, capable of varied expressions and emotion, and seem to peak and give emphasis to the language he utters. Capable of great endurance, hard work, and close application, his hear-

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records for all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry must be supported by a valid receipt or invoice to ensure the integrity of the financial statements.

2. In the second section, the focus is on the classification of expenses. It is noted that certain costs, such as those related to the purchase of raw materials, should be categorized as direct costs, while others, like administrative overheads, are considered indirect costs.

3. The third section details the process of reconciling bank statements with the company's cash account. It highlights the need to identify any discrepancies and investigate their causes, such as bank charges or timing differences.

4. The fourth section addresses the issue of depreciation for fixed assets. It explains how the cost of these assets is spread over their useful life, providing a more accurate picture of the company's profitability.

5. Finally, the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommending regular audits to ensure compliance with accounting standards and to identify any areas for improvement.

6. The following table provides a summary of the major accounts and their balances as of the end of the reporting period.

Account Name	Balance
Accounts Receivable	12,500
Inventory	8,750
Accounts Payable	15,200
Equity	30,000

7. It is further noted that the company has successfully managed its working capital throughout the period, ensuring that it remains solvent and able to meet its short-term obligations.

8. The document also mentions that there were no significant changes in the company's capital structure during the period.

9. The management team remains committed to maintaining high standards of financial reporting and transparency.

10. The report is prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards and provides a true and fair view of the company's financial position.





*Math Martin*





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 1801, 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 Lindsay. 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 seque*, 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



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 deliency 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 Jolunie. 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



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 oratorical power for which he has been so long distinguished in Tennessee. Gen. Martin's maternal grandmother was Miss Rachel Puyall, 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 reputation 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-



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. Stephens 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 E. 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 Lane 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 Bras & Lapscomb, of Nashville, and has one child, Bunyan Stephens, born February 2, 1882.

Dr. Stephens was baptized into the Old Baptist church in October, 1854, 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. SHIPPARD, D.D.S.

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 H. S. O. 1800



of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and of the Town of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, in the State of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the said Province, Town and County, to-wit:

H. M. HARRIS, Secretary of the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

D. RUSSELL, Clerk of the Town of Boston.

T. A. HARRIS, Clerk of the County of Suffolk.

W. H. HARRIS, Clerk of the County of Suffolk.

### WILLIAM J. MCMURRAY, M.D.

A. S. 1861.

**T**HIS is to certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the said Province, Town and County, to-wit:

H. M. HARRIS, Secretary of the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

D. RUSSELL, Clerk of the Town of Boston.

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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; Chickamunga, September 19 and 20, 1863; Rocky-face 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 Prof. William K. Bowling, Paul F. Eye, 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 an-





*W. H. Wood*





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 con-

tributed 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. Marys, 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 Hinton, of a Virginia family originally, was a sister of Mrs. Judge Fox, of Danville, of Judge Logan Hinton, of St. Louis, and Col. Thomas H. Hinton, 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-

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented and supported by appropriate evidence. This includes receipts, invoices, and other relevant documents that can be used to verify the accuracy of the records.

Furthermore, it is noted that the records should be kept up-to-date and organized in a way that allows for easy access and review. Regular audits and reconciliations are essential to ensure that the records are correct and complete. Any discrepancies should be identified and investigated immediately to prevent errors from becoming more significant.

In addition, the document highlights the need for transparency and accountability. All parties involved in the transactions should be clearly identified, and their roles and responsibilities should be defined. This helps to prevent misunderstandings and ensures that everyone is working towards the same goals.

Finally, it is stressed that the records should be protected and stored securely. This can be achieved through the use of physical locks, fireproof safes, or digital security measures. Regular backups should also be taken to ensure that the data is not lost in the event of a disaster.

HON. THOMAS WASHINGTON NEAL.

The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the current financial situation. It begins with a summary of the total assets and liabilities, followed by a breakdown of each category. This includes a list of all accounts, their balances, and any outstanding debts or obligations.

The document also includes a section on the income and expenses for the period. It details the sources of income, such as salaries, investments, and other revenue streams, as well as the various expenses incurred, including operating costs, taxes, and personal expenses. This information is used to calculate the net income or loss for the period.

A key feature of this section is the inclusion of a cash flow statement, which shows the changes in the cash and cash equivalents over time. This helps to identify any liquidity issues and provides insight into the overall financial health of the organization.

The document concludes with a series of recommendations and conclusions based on the analysis of the financial data. It suggests areas for improvement, such as reducing unnecessary expenses, increasing revenue through new initiatives, and strengthening internal controls. The overall goal is to ensure that the organization remains financially sound and capable of meeting its long-term objectives.

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 *Sambucus*, 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 *ou 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-

ment. He was a native of the State, so far from that end of it. He was the son of a knightman of the celebrated family, Sir James Hume, Thomas H. Benton of Missouri. He married a widow of Deorsburg, at the age of twenty-seven years, to-wit, Miss Mary Ann Wardlow, daughter of Joseph Wardlow, a very wealthy farmer in the celebrated county, Tennessee. Mrs. Neel was educated at Brainerdville, Tennessee Female College, and was a very good woman, noted for her sense, intelligence, industry and considerations. Her charge of her son was a Methodist from early girlhood. She died in 1850 at the age of thirty-nine, leaving behind her a child, to-wit, Miss Neel, born in Nashville, Tennessee, her education at Greenwood Seminary, at Lebanon, Tennessee, under Mrs. N. Lawrence, English, is an exceptionally fine vocalist, and a zealous Methodist. 2. Lillian Neel, born in Deorsburg, now in school.

3. Ed. Neel, ex-president of Senate Vermont, Jan. 15, 1881. Miss Alice H. Neel, daughter of William and Elizabeth H. Neel. Her mother is a native. Her mother comes from a very family. Mrs. Neel is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is a accomplished per-

former in both the piano and organ. She graduated with honor from the Post-Edward Institute, New York, and is of fine literary attainments.

4. Col. Neel is a very attractive gentleman, personally, and was voted by the handsomest and most polished members of the Legislature of 1854-5. Courteously in his manners, refined in his tastes, with the air of a king, yet the old school cavalier, you know when he looks you in the face and lives for his hand you are taking the lead of a legal learned 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. Bénévolence of disposition, sincerity of conviction, impulsive generosity, yet modesty of mind, these are written in indelible lines upon his features, for a knoifer 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.

### MEMOIR

THE scholarly gentleman whose name heads this sketch, and whose position is in the front rank of the noblest and most refined and polished American born men, was born in Ireland, of a most Scotch-Irish stock. He was born in Ireland, Kings county, June 12, 1810, grew up and was educated in Scotland until his ninth year, and returned to Dublin. At the age of fifteen he was appointed to the office of a clerk, and entered the office of the Dublin Water Board, and after five years reached the highest position in the office, when he resigned in 1832. He was also an amateur musician to the editor of the *Standard*. He was a sportsman and very rapid in acquiring the lexicons of titles of a piloter, 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 failure of the rebellion in 1848, he emigrated to America, and settled in New York, where he resided until December, 1854. In New York he was for many years a successful working paper, known as the *New York Journal*, and was also for six months of the *Journal of Commerce*, a daily newspaper.

During his residence in New York city, he served in the United States Army as a private for three months in the New York State militia, and for two years of that time with the 10th Massachusetts 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 new works, 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 *Beck's*, and that city has been his home ever since.

He remained with the *Beck's* 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. Louis H. Polk, and was with that command 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 for four months and incapacitated him for military duty of any kind, as per report of Dr. Joseph Newnan. Partially



S. M. Curtis



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 puffing infant, surrounded by Indians thirsting for its annihilation. He is proud of his citizenship and position in a State, the founders of which



the first to be tried by a jury of his fellow-citizens. He was acquitted, and was not again in the stocks.

In 1757, Mr. Keating was sent to a military academy at Fort Mifflin, Pa., to be instructed in the use of arms. He remained there for a year, and returned to his home in the fall of 1758.

Mr. Keating's military career was not without incident. In 1759, he was sent to the West Indies to join the British army. He fought the battle of the Clouds, and was wounded.

He returned to his home in the fall of 1760, and spent the next few years in the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1763, and began to practice law in the fall of 1764.

Mr. Keating was a member of the Nashville, Tenn., society of the Sons of the Liberty. He was one of the first to sign the Declaration of Independence, and was one of the first to be arrested by the British.

He was one of the first to be released from prison, and was one of the first to be allowed to return to his home in the fall of 1783.

He was one of the first to be elected to the office of Mayor of Nashville, Tenn., in 1790. He served in this office for two years, and was re-elected in 1792.

He was one of the first to be elected to the office of Governor of Tennessee, in 1796. He served in this office for two years, and was re-elected in 1798.

He was one of the first to be elected to the office of Senator of Tennessee, in 1800. He served in this office for two years, and was re-elected in 1802.

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Mr. Keating was a member of the Nashville, Tenn., society of the Sons of the Liberty. He was one of the first to sign the Declaration of Independence, and was one of the first to be arrested by the British.

He was one of the first to be released from prison, and was one of the first to be allowed to return to his home in the fall of 1783.

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 Irishers," 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 Kansas 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 1884, "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 1749.

He is an honorary member of the Memphis Society











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 1871, 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-tored 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 straightest 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 1865. 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-





HON. THOMAS MENEES, M. D.

NASHVILLE

**D**ISTINGUISHED 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 McNeess, 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 1789, 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 harassing 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 moor—  
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 grad-

uate 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 behind 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

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PROMINENT TENNESSEANS

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 was also a member of the  
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 in 1870.

J. C. STARK        J. H. STARK  
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HON. JO. C. STARK.

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**J**UDGE JO. C. STARK (1811-1878). Received  
 his education at the General District School  
 in the State of Tennessee. Studied at  
 Nashville, December 20, 1837, and returned to the  
 city being a member of the H. C. F. F. F. F. F.  
 eight in Nashville, Tennessee, and of the  
 H. C. F. F. F. F. F. and of the H. C. F. F. F. F. F.  
 education himself for the purpose of which can  
 be determined upon whom a member of the  
 H. C. F. F. F. F. F. and went to Springfield, Ill., in  
 1841, and went to Springfield, Ill., in 1841, where  
 he began practice, having been admitted to the

bar of the State of Tennessee. He was  
 Member of the Tennessee State  
 Legislature, 1844-1845, 1846-1847,  
 1848-1849, 1850-1851, 1852-1853,  
 1854-1855, 1856-1857, 1858-1859,  
 1860-1861, 1862-1863, 1864-1865,  
 1866-1867, 1868-1869, 1870-1871,  
 1872-1873, 1874-1875, 1876-1877,  
 1878-1879, 1880-1881, 1882-1883,  
 1884-1885, 1886-1887, 1888-1889,  
 1890-1891, 1892-1893, 1894-1895,  
 1896-1897, 1898-1899, 1900-1901,  
 1902-1903, 1904-1905, 1906-1907,  
 1908-1909, 1910-1911, 1912-1913,  
 1914-1915, 1916-1917, 1918-1919,  
 1920-1921, 1922-1923, 1924-1925,  
 1926-1927, 1928-1929, 1930-1931,  
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 1938-1939, 1940-1941.







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PROF. VAN S. LINDSELY M.D.

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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 speciality, 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 MENZIES, M. D.

T. A. ATCHISON, M. D.

AMBROSE MORRISON, M. D.

W. G. EWING, M. D.

J. W. GRACE, of Arkansas.

R. L. VAUGHN, of West Virginia.

J. G. FRIERSON, of Alabama.

J. S. PALMIE, 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 irreplaceable 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. Eye, 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 1810, 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."



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 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 SIMMONS 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 intro-

duced 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 1851 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



PROMINENT TENNESSEANS

By his marriage with the (1) Bishop McF... had eight children, five of whom are still living. The surviving are: (1) Mary Gable McF... 1848, educated at New Orleans and Nashville; (2) John T. Wood McF... born in 1850, graduated from Emory and Howard College; (3) Walter McF... M. T. ... 1862, in medical literature; (4) Annie McF... 1856, graduated at Nashville, married Philip J. J. ... of the Vanderbilt University, and her three children, Mary, Holland and John; (5) Helen S. McF... born in 1859, graduated at Nashville, married ... in the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, Nashville; (6) James M. T. ... born in 1862, graduated at Washington, Nashville, married in 1882, Phyllis W. M. Baskerville, of Vanderbilt University, and has one child, Annie.

Bishop McF... was a Whig until the Whigs were last since, which time he has been an ardent Democrat. He belongs to a secret society, some of its members are some of the best men in the State.

Bishop McF... was born in Edgefield district, South Carolina, July 28, 1824, and then 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 raised wild turkeys, until 1840, when his father sent him to a manual labor school at Tallapoosa, Georgia, where he studied and worked two years. He then went to Randolph Mason College, Virginia, and entered the southern cross, under President London C. Gardner, as 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 a time, the position was year round the conference, as before stated.

McF... is a Scotch name. Numerous is Irish. The Bishop's grandfather, John McF... was born in the northern neck of Virginia, was a farmer, and married Lucy Shelton of Virginia. The Bishop's father, John McF... was called Capt. McF... because he raised and drilled a company in 1832, in South Carolina, in the nullification cause, he being a Confederate. 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 bears him a leader of men. Once, while traveling through his State, Alabama, he stopped at a village, where he saw a strange structure. During the night a fire broke out, and the people were in confusion, and he stood there, until he saw nobody known, who he was, then he saw the woman, but he had an air of command about him, that he was a leader, and the fire was extinguished. He died in his home in Russell county, Alabama, in 1890, and was buried there.

Bishop McF... mother was Elizabeth N. ...

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... B ... M ...

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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 presence, 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 Hiwassee 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, 1851, 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 1851 (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. Gauss*



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, discretion 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 judgement.

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, 1844; 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 21, 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, 1815, 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, 1813, 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. Marianne H. Sims, who married in 1874, 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 1855, 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 Wheelless, 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





CENTRAL INDEX

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ROBERT A. YOUNG, A.M., M.D., D.D.

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## JOHN H. WHITE, M. D.

MURFREESBURG.

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, 1819, 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, Ege, 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 hand-

some 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 Donnelly, now living, the age of sixty three, was born December 11, 1821, in Dublin, Ireland. She is the daughter of Peter Donnelly, a wealthy Irishman, who came from Ireland and settled at Shelbyville, Bedford county, Tennessee. He died of Cholera, in 1833, leaving six children: Lucy Donnelly, who died the wife of Dr. John W. Williams, a member of Congress from Missouri; Mary Donnelly, mother of Dr. White; Bartley Donnelly, a captain in the Mexican war; Catharine Donnelly, now widow of Thomas Jameson; Elizabeth Donnelly, who died the wife of Dr. Thornton Mason, of Louisiana, Missouri; Honor Donnelly, now the wife of Dr. P. H. Manner, of Warren, Bedford county, Tennessee.

Dr. White's mother is a lady of a most positive character, and pronounced of the class of 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 who root 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, Otis R. White, Dr. White's own brother, 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.

A

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. He and his brother, well known pioneers, shortly after the arrival of Daniel Boone, that extreme frontiersman. The Vertrees-Helm party built a cabin a very short distance from what is now known as the public square at Elizabethtown. The family name at the time of their emigration to Kentucky was Von Trese, which was afterward changed to Vertrees. John Vertrees, therefore, was the first to spell the name in its modern form. He was also the first to give to the Helms a name, and Helmly being one of the three children, which the territory of Kentucky was then divided into, he held the first moral 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 these battles, which was fought on a hill in the neighborhood of Elizabethtown, was so called by the boys, the hard struggle, which ever afterwards is the talk and legend of the land. John and Daniel Vertrees, with a party of eleven other white men, were engaged in a fight at Evans, numbering thirty, which had a number of Indian depredations on Elizabethtown. Daniel Vertrees, being an expert woodsman and a first marksman of Indian warfare, was

scouting 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 running 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 by trade accumulated 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

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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 Duvall 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.

*given  
general*

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. Tyie, 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 Eye, 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





W. S. Ward.









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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented and supported by appropriate evidence. This includes receipts, invoices, and other relevant documents that can be used to verify the accuracy of the records.

In addition, the document highlights the need for regular audits and reviews. By conducting these checks frequently, any discrepancies or errors can be identified and corrected promptly. This helps to ensure the integrity and reliability of the financial data being recorded.

Furthermore, the document stresses the importance of transparency and accountability. All parties involved in the process should have access to the records and be able to understand the reasoning behind each entry. This fosters trust and ensures that everyone is working towards the same goals.

Finally, the document concludes by reiterating the significance of these practices. Consistent record-keeping, regular audits, and transparency are essential for the success of any organization. They provide a clear picture of financial performance and help to identify areas for improvement.

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*A. S. M. 1881*



## 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







St. Louis, Mo., and died in London, England, Dec. 1, 1872.

M. W. K. is the son of George R. K. and Mary K. K. He was born in the city of New York, N. Y., on Aug. 15, 1857, and is now residing in St. Louis, Mo.

M. W. K. is a member of the O. T. U. and is a member of the M. W. K. Lodge, No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.

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## MAL. JOHN T. WILLIAMSON.

(1830-1898.)

**MAL. JOHN T. WILLIAMSON**, a prominent member of the Tennessee bar, was born in the city of Nashville, Tenn., on Aug. 18, 1830. He is the son of James T. Williamson, a prominent member of the Tennessee bar, and of his wife, Mary T. Williamson.

He was educated in the city of Nashville, Tenn., and in the city of New York, N. Y.

He was admitted to the Tennessee bar in the year 1852, and has since that time been a member of the Tennessee bar.

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On the 22d of the month of the Florida-Tennessee regiments, he was elected major of the 1st Tennessee regiment, and was elected by the balance of the regiment.

After the war he engaged in the business of a real-estate agent, and was a member of the Tennessee bar in the year 1852. He was a member of the Tennessee bar in the year 1852, and has since that time been a member of the Tennessee bar.

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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 1894, 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 house-keeping. 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, 1863, leaving five children: David Alexander Neilson, subject of this sketch; William D. Neilson, died, unmarried, while mining in California; Sarah Jane Neilson, married John P. McCurdy, 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. Patterson, Martin Payne and Gunning S. Bedford. After serving as assistant sur-

geon 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, 1821, 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 Barbourville, 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. Burtis, daughter of John Burtis. 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 Greenville, 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 swayed 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 sequeute, 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 1864, 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 24, 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 Rev. of Asylum. In other respects 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, and daughter of Dr. John R. Allen, who, from 1800 to his death in 1877, was a prominent practitioner at Memphis, formerly physician in chief of the Insane Asylum at Lexington, Kentucky. He was a member of the Iowa State society from Kentucky in 1856, and distinguished himself in the study of medicine by introducing measures for the cure of cholera, the subject which was a speciality with him, and for which he became widely known.

By his marriage with Miss Allen, Judge Greer has three children, all born at Memphis—Allan James Greer, Anny Greer, and Rowan Adams Greer.

Judge Greer's paternal grandfather, James Greer, came from the north of England, where some members of the family were members of Parliament. He settled in Virginia, and his paternal grandfather, James Greer, Judge Greer's grandfather, who was born in 1758, was the only child of the family by Virginia. He had one daughter, and she married in the Revolutionary war time, a Miss Harney, who had inherited some of Colonel Harney's estate, and after the war was a tanner at Yorkville. His son's name, James Greer, Judge Greer's grandfather, was born and grew to manhood in Virginia, married Miss Seagraves, migrated 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's education should have been completed, and would have been, in his father's possession. He married Miss Mary Ellen Anny, December 22, 1841, and soon after took to the practice of law, and in 1848, he represented De Soto county in the Mississippi Legislature. He moved to Corsicana, Texas, in March, 1856, and there died, March 21, 1879. He was not a first-class lawyer, but a man of honor, and for the great strength with which he could use good-horned rifle, the best weapon, and for his large fund of accurate information, historical and political. His detestation of slavery and his great sympathy of sympathy, made him the champion of the weak, but gave him a large number of enemies among the strong. He had no quarrel with anyone that approached property, fraud and hypocrisy. He was a man of simple character, but without of course, the ordinary necessities, which he was obliged to furnish for himself and his children. He and Robert S. Greer of Mississippi county, Mississippi, was for two years, years of the State society, and during that long period of service was deemed worthy of making a great State, and with an being a great man, was conspicuous

for his clear common sense and devotion to honest and economical government. Another brother, Gen. Elford 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, Miss Mary E. Anny, was born in Jackson, Tennessee, February 7, 1827, daughter of Mr. Marshall Anny, whose name is the first on the monument that marks the Alamo, where he died in the struggle for Texas independence. He was of French stock. Born to fortune, and in good circumstances, having no business affairs, he spent his childhood 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 his calling. When the bloody massacre at the Alamo came, he fell with Crockett, Travis, Bowie, and the remainder of the one hundred and six Leonidas and his gallant band at the memorable, immortalized Spartan last stand, so that he was a glorious page to that of America. His wife, Judge Greer's grandmother, was Miss Martha Wagon, a native of Virginia, and descended from the 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. Anny, 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 Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862. Judge Greer's mother's new living at Corsicana, Texas. She has four children, all lawyers—Hal, Wagon, Greer, at Beaumont, Texas; Robert Anny Greer, and Dr. Edward Greer, at Corsicana, Texas, and the oldest, James M. Greer, the subject of this sketch. She inherited from her French ancestry the enthusiasm of courage which marks that people, and has colored and brightened her life with stock common sense and a noble living experience. She is possessed of rare musical and poetic talent, which she has cultivated to an extraordinary degree, and has a collection of her own, and the outpouring of her friends. A mother who so faith in Jesus is the Son of God has never warred, 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 infrequently 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 workmen 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, 1821, 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 as-

sailed. 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, 1801, the daughter of Isaac Armitage, of an English family. Her mother was Elizabeth





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 Tennessee, 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 Methodist 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 combed, 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.*

**T**O 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 thin 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

move to the farm of Mr. Lenoir's father-in-law, Carroll (1822). There, on the arrival of a brother of his being to visit, on his father-in-law, Rev. Robert Hurt, Remond's father-in-law, he removed to Jackson, Tennessee, in 1840, and on that town the subject of this sketch was raised. Of the incidents of his boyhood life, one might call 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, of light weight. His father used to compare that style of man to a "sillabub," from one of Davy Crockett's unique expressions, who, when he had taken his first spoonful of "sillabub," remarked, "I snipped it, but by bokey, I believe, I missed it." Gen. Jackson's looks and manner make the impression that he might have adopted for his life's motto, "I snipped it, but by bokey, I believe, I missed it." He is deliberate and slow and firm, and he is not for the reason a man of force and a good manager and finisher 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 first 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 favor 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 color moments, regret. He received the severe military training of West Point, where he graduated in his twenty-first year, to subdue his 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 order 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 a trace of 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. G. Totten, Gen. William T. Haskell and Judge Moore 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. Comax, 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 greatest 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' travel, 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, Lamoine and others, as his guides. He 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 unrepentant 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 Stanton, 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. Jack-

son 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 Mississippians 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.

At the same time, she was the mother of George Washington Jackson, who was born in Madison County, Tennessee, on the 12th of May, 1802.

Her second son, B. B. Jackson, was born in the same place, on the 15th of September, 1804. Mr. Jackson was a prominent citizen of Madison County, Tennessee, and was one of the founders of the town of Jackson.

William Jackson, the third son, was born in Anderson County, Tennessee, on the 10th of December, 1806. He was a prominent citizen of Anderson County, Tennessee, and was one of the founders of the town of Jackson.

John Jackson, the fourth son, was born in Davidson County, Tennessee, on the 15th of January, 1808. He was a prominent citizen of Davidson County, Tennessee, and was one of the founders of the town of Jackson.

Thomas Jackson, the fifth son, was born in Giles County, Tennessee, on the 10th of February, 1810. He was a prominent citizen of Giles County, Tennessee, and was one of the founders of the town of Jackson.

Henry Jackson, the sixth son, was born in Giles County, Tennessee, on the 15th of March, 1812. He was a prominent citizen of Giles County, Tennessee, and was one of the founders of the town of Jackson.

Francis Jackson, the seventh son, was born in Giles County, Tennessee, on the 10th of April, 1814. He was a prominent citizen of Giles County, Tennessee, and was one of the founders of the town of Jackson.

Her eighth son, H. Jackson, was born in Giles County, Tennessee, on the 15th of May, 1816. He was a prominent citizen of Giles County, Tennessee, and was one of the founders of the town of Jackson.

Her ninth son, J. Jackson, was born in Giles County, Tennessee, on the 10th of June, 1818. He was a prominent citizen of Giles County, Tennessee, and was one of the founders of the town of Jackson.

Her tenth son, K. Jackson, was born in Giles County, Tennessee, on the 15th of July, 1820. He was a prominent citizen of Giles County, Tennessee, and was one of the founders of the town of Jackson.

Her eleventh son, L. Jackson, was born in Giles County, Tennessee, on the 10th of August, 1822. He was a prominent citizen of Giles County, Tennessee, and was one of the founders of the town of Jackson.

Her twelfth son, M. Jackson, was born in Giles County, Tennessee, on the 15th of September, 1824. He was a prominent citizen of Giles County, Tennessee, and was one of the founders of the town of Jackson.

Her thirteenth son, N. Jackson, was born in Giles County, Tennessee, on the 10th of October, 1826. He was a prominent citizen of Giles County, Tennessee, and was one of the founders of the town of Jackson.

Her fourteenth son, O. Jackson, was born in Giles County, Tennessee, on the 15th of November, 1828. He was a prominent citizen of Giles County, Tennessee, and was one of the founders of the town of Jackson.

her active housekeeper is her cousin, Miss Lizzie Hoover. A lady of true refinement in every pulation 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 unadorned; 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, 1871. (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 offensive, in compatible 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 moved in Virginia, and settled first at Park, Tennessee, where he practiced a few years and finally located in 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, perceptive, 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 turfman 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









For the sake of brevity, we shall not include the full text of the report.

There are two main points to be noted in this report. First, the authors state that the results of the study are consistent with the findings of previous research. Second, they conclude that the study has important implications for the field.

The authors also discuss the limitations of the study and suggest directions for future research. They note that the sample size was relatively small and that the study was limited to a specific population.

In addition, they mention that the study did not control for certain variables, which could have influenced the results. They suggest that future studies should address these limitations.

Overall, the report provides a comprehensive overview of the study and its findings. It is a valuable contribution to the field and offers several key insights.

The authors also discuss the practical implications of the study. They suggest that the findings could be used to inform policy and practice in the field.

Finally, they thank the funding agencies and the participants who made the study possible. They also provide contact information for those interested in further details.

The authors are grateful to the following individuals for their assistance during the study: [Name], [Name], and [Name].

Correspondence should be addressed to [Name], [Address], [City], [State], [Country].  
 E-mail: [Email Address]

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare. All data and materials are available upon request.

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Author Biographies: [Biographies of authors]

Additional Information: [Additional information]

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The following table provides a summary of the key findings of the study. It shows the relationship between the independent and dependent variables across different conditions.

Table 1: Summary of Key Findings

The data indicates a significant positive correlation between the variables. This relationship was consistent across all groups and conditions.

Furthermore, the results show that the intervention had a significant impact on the outcome variable. This effect was observed in both the experimental and control groups.

It is important to note that the magnitude of the effect was similar across different demographic groups. This suggests that the findings are generalizable.

The authors also conducted a series of sensitivity analyses to test the robustness of the findings. These analyses confirmed the stability of the results.

Overall, the study provides strong evidence for the effectiveness of the intervention. These findings have important implications for the field.

The authors are confident in the validity of these results and believe they will contribute to the advancement of the field.

Future research should continue to explore the underlying mechanisms of these effects and investigate potential moderators.

The authors would like to thank the reviewers for their insightful comments and suggestions. Their input greatly improved the quality of the manuscript.

Finally, we would like to express our appreciation to the research assistants and the participants who made this study possible.



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 truest of loves for the pure bred horse. With an unflinching 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 Wirttemberg 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. Cabal 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.







*J. H. White*





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 "hardless 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, Serveyens, Habershams, Sheffels, Lannars, 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 kindness 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



church, and Dr. C. C. Chapman, pastor of the church. Through the influence of these two men, the epidemic, which had been spreading in the church since the fall of 1867, was arrested. He was indelible in the hearts of his people, and he was indelible in the hearts of his people. He always was ready to help any sister the sick he visited.

Indeed, this has been true of him at all times, under all circumstances. During all the time he has believed and fulfilled his duty. In September of that year the cholera came to Dr. White at a time when the city was suffering from the plague, and the good people went out to bury the dead, many of the graves and the streets. An incident occurred which bore a peculiar character. The name of a young man, M. brought to the cemetery for interment, the minister asked the priest to say a prayer for the soul, and when the priest had finished, he uttered an "amen" and said that some of the dead their utterance, and said the character of the man. As the soul was taken 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 he felt that he might bear his own soul. In a few moments he was requested to conduct the services at another grave. Then in that hour of trial and of being when he had not consented to the service, he own death, he did not feel to do the duties of his Christian duty.

A preacher, Dr. White is characterized by an implicit force and earnestness. He has a conscientious what he is saying, and his sincerity and conscientiousness are a conviction. He is plain and outspoken. If he ever had anything to say, he would say it, and if anything wrong among his people he told them of it, but always in the greatest kindness, so that only from a sense of duty, he always did his duty. He has always been prominent in the discussions and meetings in his State, delivering memorable 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 church of Methodism, and even after he had reached the age of fourscore, he was still eloquent. It was said of him that he was one of the papers of his age. In his sermons, his words were so strong, and over the hearts of his people, and passed through the mind and glowing conception, with all the fervor and energy of youth. There is nothing so common as Dr. White. He is one of that class of men whose strength will never be impaired by age, for he is so strong that could and could he be so strong that could he be so strong, his sentences are compact, his style is so clear, and distinct, his eloquence is so full of meaning, and he is evidently a man of deep convictions, a man whose

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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 clouds 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 love, 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,  
Then when Sleep breathed his drowsy gale,  
Thou 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;

CAPT. HENRY HARRISON TAYLOR

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CAPT. JAMES A. WARDER

ALTHOUGH KNOWN TO THE  
 people of Middle Tennessee as  
 the "Old Soldier," James A. Warder  
 was a man of many talents and  
 accomplishments. He had not only  
 served in the military, but also  
 in the State of Kentucky, where  
 he served as a member of the  
 Federal judiciary, and as  
 attorney for the State. He  
 twice represented the State of  
 Kentucky in the United States  
 and Georgia, and he was  
 named to the position of Governor  
 of Kentucky in 1857. He was  
 also named to the position of  
 Governor of Mississippi in 1858.

The first of his military experiences  
 were those which he had in the  
 State of Kentucky, where he  
 had made Shelbyville his  
 headquarters.

During a visit to the State of  
 Kentucky in 1857, he  
 became a member of the  
 Tennessee State Bar, and  
 returned to Tennessee in 1858  
 to serve as a member of the  
 bar, and immediately he  
 began to practice law with  
 Hon. Thomas H. Caldwell, one of  
 the members of the firm of  
 Caldwell & Warder, which  
 had been formed in 1854,  
 after which he continued to  
 practice law until 1876.

Capt. Warder was a  
 Republican, and he was  
 a member of the  
 Tennessee State Bar. In 1867  
 he was appointed  
 general attorney for the  
 State of Tennessee, and he  
 served in that capacity  
 until 1876. In 1876 he  
 was appointed  
 attorney for the  
 Commonwealth of  
 Kentucky, and he served  
 in that capacity until  
 1884. He was also  
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HON. WILLIAM A. HENDERSON

(1807-1882)

ALTHOUGH a resident of Kentucky for many years, one of the sons of Hon. William A. Henderson, of Tennessee, is now a resident of this county. John Henderson, Jr., of this county, is an old and highly respected Scotchman, who was, since the peace, a member of the Faculty of English literature. That the name of Henderson is of the early Scotch origin is certain. He, which was changed by some to the present original name. Andrew and modern names do not conform to the common pronunciation of the Hendersons of this county.

Mr. Henderson's grandfather, Thomas Henderson, was a native of the Old North State, and came to Tennessee in an expedition of other. He was a member of the convention that formed the first constitution of Tennessee, and became a prominent politician in the organization of the State, and a member of the Tennessee Legislature, from what was then called Clark, well now Hawkins county. Thomas Henderson married Miss Nancy Windham, of a Virginia family, who settled in the town of Somerset. The history of this marriage is more interesting than a romance. Thomas, with his father, moved from North Carolina to Kentucky. Nancy, with her father, came from Virginia to West Tennessee. The two families met and camped near each other, at the place now known as Clark's Cross roads, Henderson county, Tennessee. Young Thomas became enamored of Miss Nancy, and in three weeks they were married, left their respective parents, and were married at the place, and there lived and died.

Edwin Henderson, father of the subject of the sketch, was a native of Graham county, Tennessee, and a farmer of moderate means. He died when the subject was only three months old.

Mr. Henderson's mother was Elizabeth Felt, a native of Washington county, Tennessee. She was the daughter of William Felt, a cavalry officer during the war of 1812, and a Jackson representative in the Tennessee legislature, who used to be a member of the faculty. Her wife was Margaret Felt, a native of Raleigh and a member of the same family. Her children were born to William and Elizabeth Felt, three, one Jackson, Dr. Paul Felt, who is now in Nashville, the latter a Kentucky physician, and daughter, Sally, the mother of Mr. Henderson, and they had Margaret, Sally and Elizabeth, the wife of William Henderson, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Henderson, with his own, Sally, and her husband, James, and William A. Henderson, were born in Tennessee, and resided at the Jonesborough branch of the Old and died

at the residence of the subject of this sketch, in the town of Somerset, Tennessee.

Mr. Henderson was educated in the common schools of his native county, and at the University of Nashville, Tennessee, where he graduated in 1827, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Chapter of the University of Nashville, and of the Phi Kappa Chapter of the University of Nashville, and of the Phi Kappa Chapter of the University of Nashville.

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records. It emphasizes that every detail matters, from the date of entry to the specific observations made. This section also touches upon the need for consistency in reporting and the role of supervisors in ensuring that all team members are following the same protocols.

In the second section, the focus shifts to the analysis of the collected data. This involves comparing the results against established benchmarks and identifying any trends or anomalies. The text highlights the importance of objective analysis and the need to avoid drawing conclusions based on incomplete information.

The third section addresses the communication of findings. It stresses that the results should be presented clearly and concisely, using appropriate visual aids where necessary. The goal is to ensure that all stakeholders have a clear understanding of the current status and any potential risks or opportunities.

Finally, the document concludes with recommendations for future actions. These are based on the insights gained from the current period and aim to improve efficiency and effectiveness. The text encourages a proactive approach to problem-solving and continuous improvement.





Levin Linn





and a few others, and they are the only ones who are not in the list.

100. The first of the names on the list is "A. C. C. C."

101. The second of the names on the list is "B. C. C. C."

102. The third of the names on the list is "C. C. C. C."

103. The fourth of the names on the list is "D. C. C. C."

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128. The twenty-ninth of the names on the list is "C. C. C. C."

129. The thirtieth of the names on the list is "D. C. C. C."

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154. The fifty-fifth of the names on the list is "C. C. C. C."

155. The fifty-sixth of the names on the list is "D. C. C. C."

156. The fifty-seventh of the names on the list is "E. C. C. C."

157. The fifty-eighth of the names on the list is "F. C. C. C."

158. The fifty-ninth of the names on the list is "G. C. C. C."

159. The sixtieth of the names on the list is "H. C. C. C."

160. The sixty-first of the names on the list is "I. C. C. C."

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EDMUND PLANNINGS



HON. PETER FURLEY



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 H. J. ... A. ...  
 L. ... P. ... D. ...  
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F. ... S. ...  
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 P. ... K. ... H. ... B. ...  
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F. ... S. ...  
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M. ... J. ... W. ...  
 S. ... M. ...

M. ... J. ... C. ... H. ...  
 M. ... H. ... F. ...

M. ... A. ... E. ... C. ...  
 O. ... R. ... E. ... B.

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*J. 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 1874, 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, Anabel, May and Wood. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Episcopal





tion 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 Barrell 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 piously 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, 1781. 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. Lisut, 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, Me-

Nairy county. Mat Wright had two daughters, his first marriage, Elizabeth, whom he married ELYS B. LANE of Holly Springs, now located in the County of B. Wright, who was drowned at Mexico. Mat 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, 1839. He was a man of powerful frame, upward of six feet high, and was an Indian, and as a business man he was respected by his superiors. In his day he was not the least influential man in McNairy county, and his influence over the masses and all parties was due to his personal qualities that never forsook him. It has been said that all the children sought his society, and played over his shoulder to see what he was doing, or "climbed his knees to catch a kiss to share." Strong men lean'd upon him, and he was called "the university, and found an anchor for their souls in the fast." When the storms came they sheltered around his commanding form, or protection, as do the beams of the field beneath 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 a man of truth 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 can be truly said, "We shall not look upon them like a passing generation. Their devotion to the gentler sex was, perhaps, uncompassed." He was the embodiment of what the world calls "social eloquence," and in his conversational powers sparkled over the blaze of wit and flashing intelligence. To young men he was especially kind, and they were always his warmest friends and his constant supporters. Indeed, he exhorted in his oratory, and ready sympathy with all classes, and both his right and left hand were devoted to charity causes. He died beyond the period allotted by the Psalmist, and his humanity, and at the very threshold of the great beyond, "death touched his rigid features." A marble shaft placed there by filial hands marks the spot where he lies, and on its base in the finished work of the sculptor's art, is written in bold letters the story of his life. It rises in full view of the small village, and

overlooks the little stream whose sunny waves were ever ready to reflect his noble traits of character.

John Matson, J. Wright's half brother, Richard Harwell, and John Harwell were successful in dress, and had excellent talents. Harwell well merited his mercantile pursuits, and was successful in his trade, and the ill fortunes of war were not his loss. Harwell was a physician, and a successful one. He was a remarkably handsome man, and his success in his career and his conduct that good fortune could not be said to have favored him.

Harwell, A. Wright, brother of Gen. Wright, and Harwell, son of the said John and Martha A. Wright, was born in Purdy, June 28, 1828. He was once a candidate for the office of Governor of the General Assembly of Tennessee, in McNairy county, but was defeated by one vote in the election of his opponent. He served three terms in the Tennessee State Legislature, from the (then) Seventh district, now the McNairy county is situated. In 1861 he was elected to the 4th regiment of Tennessee infantry to the Confederate army, and commanded it as colonel until the fall of Bolivar, Missouri, where he was wounded. He was soon afterward elected to the Confederate Congress, where he served until the end of the war. He has held for a number of years at Columbia, Tennessee, and is now living at Nashville. He has held the offices of clerk 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 State Supreme Court of the State. He was the candidate of the State Right Democracy for governor at the election of 1880, and in consequence of the division in the party, was defeated by Gov. Hawkins. He has a leading practice and office at Nashville, and has, to a large extent, the confidence and regard of the people. A full sketch of John Wright's life appears elsewhere in this volume.

Elizabeth Wright, the only sister of Gen. Wright, married Dr. Charles Crump. She was a lady of great talents, and a noble woman, who after a few happy years, was separated from her noble husband removed to Memphis, Tennessee. Dr. Crump died at his residence in Springfield, Tennessee, August 7, 1882. He left three children by his first marriage. Mrs. Alexander, of Springfield, Tenn.; Mrs. A. Crump, of Brownsville, Tennessee; and Robert O. Crump, of Milan, Tennessee, and one daughter by his last marriage, Lula Crump.

## HON. WILLIAM F. B. JONES

(1822-1877.)

ALTHOUGH a Marylander by birth, the subject of this sketch has been so long and so prominently identified with Tennessee affairs, he is so generally regarded as 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 Eu-

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 1844, 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 1810, 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 Brecken 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, Barlowtown, 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 Alice, 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 E. 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), Adalia 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, July 12, 1823, a descendant of one of the original families of the State. When he was sixteen years of age he accompanied his father, Joseph M. Trousdale, to the State of Mississippi, where he was the first general land surveyor in the State. At the age of seventeen he accompanied his father, who was a successful planter in that country, and at the same time commenced the study of Law. His private instructor was Samuel McClendon, a leading professor of the South Carolina College at Columbia, S. C., and in 1844, with this gentleman he studied Law six months, when his teacher was called to the bar, and he took the scholastic course. He was a student of the taste of the great lawyer, Mr. William H. Hays, who kept papers of the latter, which he was permitted to consult. His schoolfellows were Messrs. A. S. Welford, a student of the same age, J. S. Callahan, a student of the same age, and a few others. He remained in Mississippi until the fall of 1844, when he returned to his native State, and in 1847, at the age of twenty-four, he entered the University of Nashville. Dr. Philip H. Dabbs, president of the University, at that time, had among his students in the Law School the following names: J. B. Brien, E. Ashby, N. A. Walker, William T. Haskell, the well known surgeon; John M. Lee, afterwards judge of the chancery court and mayor of Nashville; G. W. Reynolds of Texas, and Hardy M. Burdett, a distinguished lawyer. In the fall of 1849 he entered the First Tennessee University, at which Joseph H. Dabbs, who was president of the law school, graduated as A. B., in 1851.

Soon after graduation he came to the City of Natchez, Mississippi, where he taught the law to several young men, and held a law office in the city for some months. In this city he was engaged for a few months with the law firm of Mendenhall & Welford, and he also studied with some of the First Mississippi barment, whose residence was then at the corner of Third and Davis. The Georgia case of the *Georgia T. L.*, in the matter of the *Republic*, which was always happens, with a few exceptions, in the State of Georgia, were almost entirely decided by the First Mississippi barment. One of the prominent cases of the *Georgia T. L.*, which also included the *First Tennessee*, were the *Georgia Campbell*, the *Georgia Walker*, and the *Georgia Walker*. With this connection he spent the summer of 1853 at Memphis, with the exception of a few weeks spent at the residence of Mr. Andrew Hays, who had ordered him to be a student of the law at the University of Nashville, Tennessee. At this time he was a member of the law firm of Hays, Welford & Ashby, which was a law firm of the State of Tennessee, and was a member of the law firm of Hays, Welford & Ashby, which was a law firm of the State of Tennessee, and was a member of the law firm of Hays, Welford & Ashby, which was a law firm of the State of Tennessee.

He accompanied his father, M. J. Trousdale, to the State of Louisiana, where he was a member of the law firm of Hays, Welford & Ashby, which was a law firm of the State of Louisiana, and was a member of the law firm of Hays, Welford & Ashby, which was a law firm of the State of Louisiana.

In the fall of 1857, he commenced editing a paper, the *Arkansas Democrat*, in the City of Little Rock, Arkansas. In the winter of 1859-60 he was a member of the law firm of Hays, Welford & Ashby, which was a law firm of the State of Tennessee, and was a member of the law firm of Hays, Welford & Ashby, which was a law firm of the State of Tennessee.

He remained in the State of Louisiana, where he was a member of the law firm of Hays, Welford & Ashby, which was a law firm of the State of Louisiana, and was a member of the law firm of Hays, Welford & Ashby, which was a law firm of the State of Louisiana.

After a few years he returned to the State of Tennessee, where he was a member of the law firm of Hays, Welford & Ashby, which was a law firm of the State of Tennessee, and was a member of the law firm of Hays, Welford & Ashby, which was a law firm of the State of Tennessee. He was a member of the law firm of Hays, Welford & Ashby, which was a law firm of the State of Tennessee, and was a member of the law firm of Hays, Welford & Ashby, which was a law firm of the State of Tennessee.

He was a member of the law firm of Hays, Welford & Ashby, which was a law firm of the State of Tennessee, and was a member of the law firm of Hays, Welford & Ashby, which was a law firm of the State of Tennessee. He was a member of the law firm of Hays, Welford & Ashby, which was a law firm of the State of Tennessee, and was a member of the law firm of Hays, Welford & Ashby, which was a law firm of the State of Tennessee.

He died in the City of Nashville, Tennessee, in the year 1883, at the age of sixty years.

Chattanooga *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 Trowsdale 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 Rosecrans' 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 rarest 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.

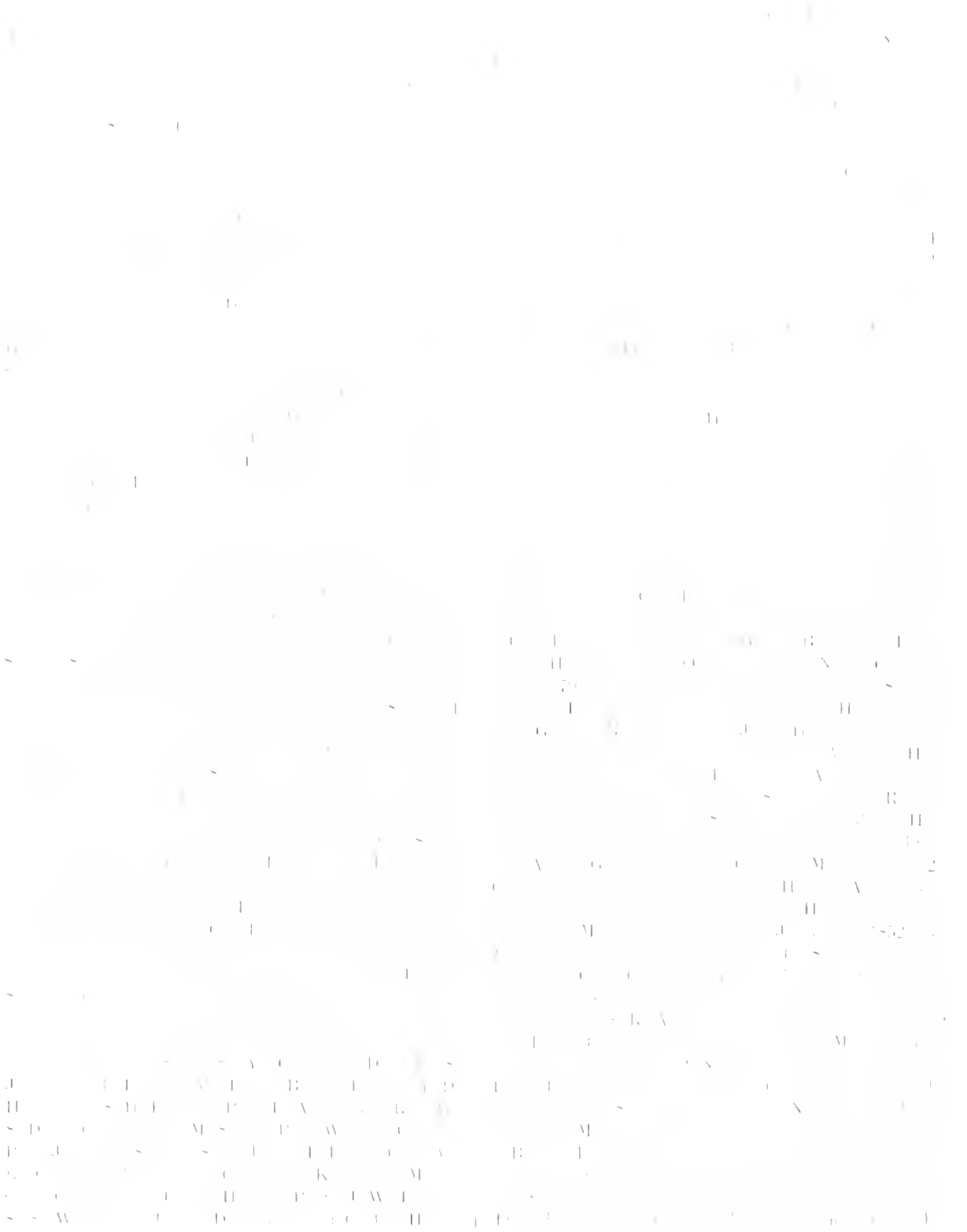
At the close of the war, Col. Trowsdale returned to Memphis and commenced the publication of the *Memphis Commercial*, his colleagues being John M. Keating, John Heart, Rollé S. Saunders and Capt. W. W. Carnes. The office of this paper, with all its material, was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1867, 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. Trowsdale 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 vilification. 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 book-keeper 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. Trowsdale 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. Trowsdale'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 24, 1853, Virginia Frances, daughter of Levi and Martha Joy, of Bolivar, Tennessee, by which marriage he has five children: (1) Lulu, a kindergarten, 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 kindness 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 Gallipolis, 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-

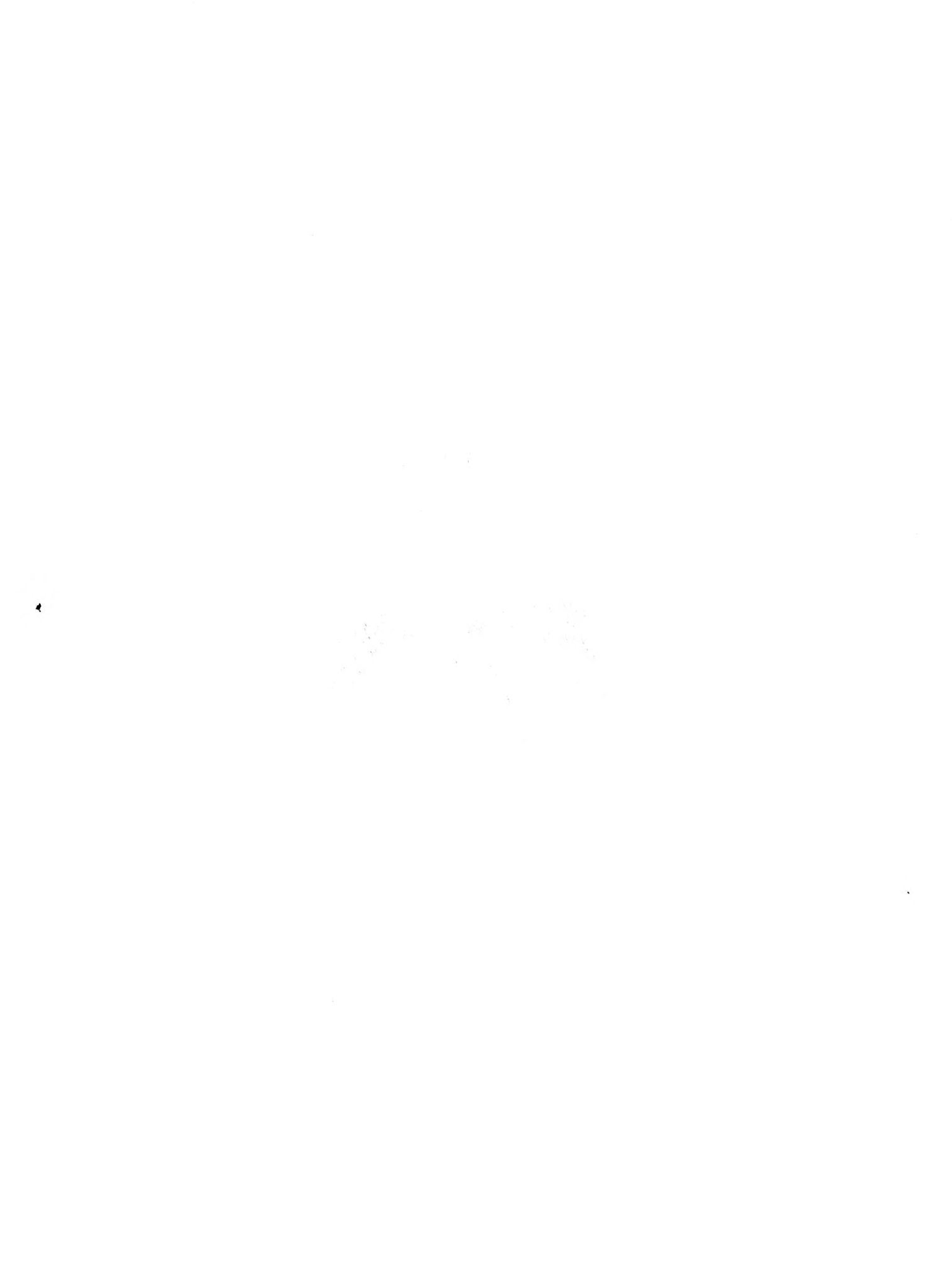






*J. Geo. Hamlin.*

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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.

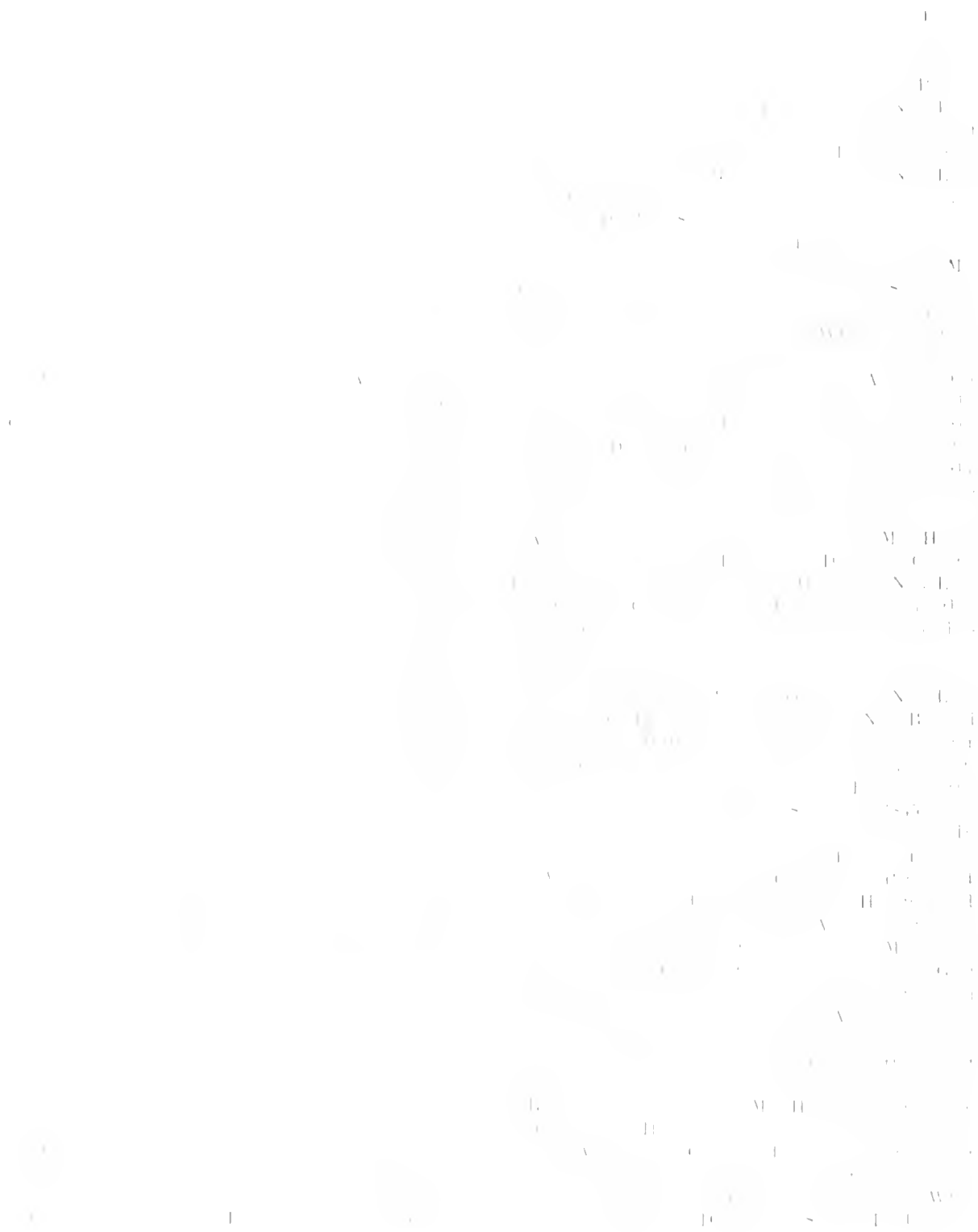
UNITED STATES NAVY.

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 Pequotmock, 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' 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 *color* 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. Wain, 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





1829. From 1829 to 1831 he was  
 member of the Board of Trustees  
 of the University of the South  
 West, and in 1831 he was  
 elected to the office of President  
 of the same institution.

He died in 1831, aged 57  
 years, and was buried in the  
 cemetery at Nashville.

His wife was Miss Mary  
 Jones, daughter of John Jones,  
 of the State of Tennessee, and  
 his children were John, William,  
 James, and Mary. He was  
 the father of the late Dr. John  
 1829. Mr. Jones was born in  
 Newton County, Tennessee,  
 three months before the  
 commencement of the  
 French Revolution, and his  
 talents were largely  
 acquired from Mr. Jones.

The success that attended  
 his labors was due to the  
 assistance of his friends,  
 and he was a  
 student of the law at the  
 University of the South  
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 admitted to the  
 bar in 1807. He  
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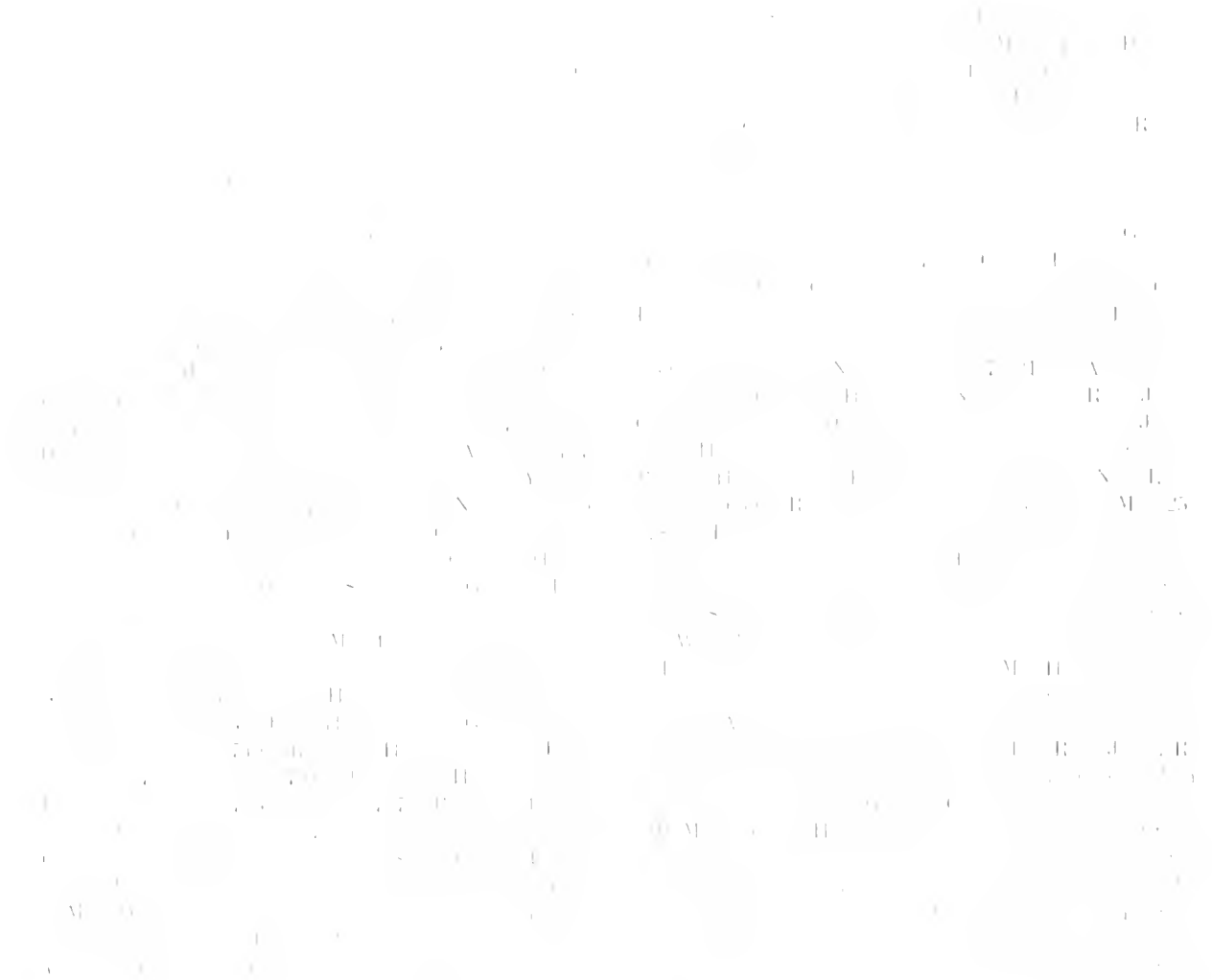
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REV. PETER MASON BARRETT, A.M., D.D.

THE

REV. PETER MASON BARRETT, A.M., D.D.

OF

THE

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

MINISTER OF THE

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN

AT

MEMPHIS,

TENNESSEE.

BY

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AT

MEMPHIS,

TENNESSEE.

NEW YORK:

PUBLISHED BY

THE

AMERICAN BOOK CONCERN,

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N.Y.

1882.



REV. THOMAS W. HUMES, S. J. D.

**R**EV. THOMAS W. HUMES, S. J. D., is a member of the faculty of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia. He is the author of several books, including "The History of the United States" and "The History of the World." He is also a frequent speaker at various conferences and seminars. He has been a member of the American Historical Association and the American Society for the History of Education. He is currently working on a new book, "The History of the United States in the Twentieth Century." He is also a member of the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Science Foundation. He is a frequent contributor to various journals and magazines. He is also a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Arts and Letters. He is a frequent speaker at various conferences and seminars. He has been a member of the American Historical Association and the American Society for the History of Education. He is currently working on a new book, "The History of the United States in the Twentieth Century." He is also a member of the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Science Foundation. He is a frequent contributor to various journals and magazines. He is also a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Arts and Letters.



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Dr. Hume was born in 1841 at Perth.

1844 Charles W. Hume was born in Perth, Scotland.

1845 James and Mary Hume were born in Perth, Scotland.

1846 General Sir John Hume was born in Perth, Scotland.

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Dr. Hume was born in Perth, Scotland.

1849 Anna B. W. Hume was born in Perth, Scotland.

Liam of New Hope was born in Perth, Scotland.

member of the Council of the University of Edinburgh.

Robert G. W. Hume was born in Perth, Scotland.

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## HON. JOHN E. HOUSE

**A** VOLUME, perhaps, no longer in the hands of the author.

Temperance would be a good thing, but it is not his task.

to its task, should it be in the hands of the author.

career and character of the person whose name appears.

yet at a period of his life, perhaps, as the youth of old days.

as the youth of old days, the book is not with the history.

of public affairs, but it is not the full term of a generation.

It is a book which is not only able and excited, but it is not within and without, but it is not the worthiest of his works.

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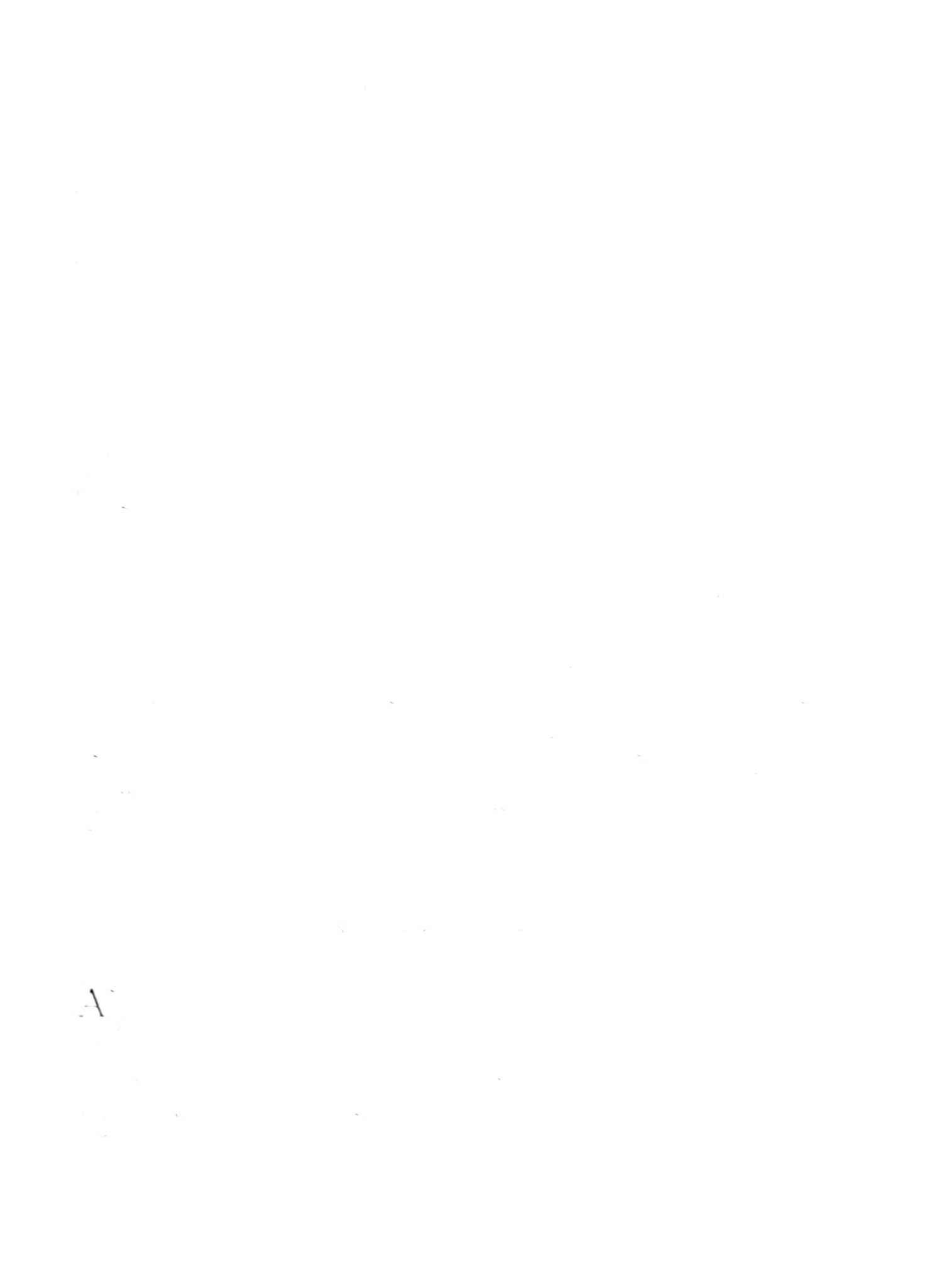




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which he held until turned out by President Fillmore. Samuel D. Jackson was a very decided man, a successful business man, excitable and passionate in his temperament, and much in these respects like the old General, a quality which appears in a milder 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, Rufie Peyton, Ephraim H. Foster, A. O. P. Nicholson, William Cullom, Robert F. Chester, Chief Justice Deaderick (whom he nursed when a little boy), Neill S. Brown, Aaron V. Brown, Gustavus A. Henry, John Bell, Paul F. Eye, sr., Thomas Menees, Dixy 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 Collin, 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, 1764, and died, January 8, 1844, 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. Elizabeth (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. Tayler, 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. Dulancy, 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 (deid wife of Edward Kaykendall, of Knoxville) and James T. (5), Henry Woodrow Jackson, born June 29, 1831, 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, Corn, 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 Greenville Colleges, under Rev. Samuel Doak, D.D., who founded the first institution of learning in Tennessee, and Charles Coffin, president of Greenville College. He married 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 1831, 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 millery, 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 Greenville, 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 he balked in the sale of some West Tennessee lands; then rode forty-six miles at night from Decatur to Tusculum, 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



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EDWARD J. WILSON

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*Geo. S. May, '85*







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## HON. DAVID T. PATTERSON.

## HOME.

WHEN Judge Patterson began his career as a lawyer, he attracted marked attention as one of the brightest young men in the bar of East Tennessee. The capacity of his mind was tested by the multitude of cases entrusted to him and the remarkable amply of 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. W. in April 6, 1875: "I should be glad 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, twenty miles south of Greenville, 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 Greenville college, returned to Greeneville, Tennessee, January, 1838, for the purpose of reading law, which he did in the office of Hon. Robert J. M. Kinney, 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, 1851, 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, then by the Lexington and Nashville railroad. He remained in Nashville till June, 1865, when he went to Washington, at the invitation of President Lincoln, after the assassination of President Lincoln. President Johnson wanted his daughter, Mrs. P., to take charge of the White House, which, being invalid, was unable to do.

Judge Patterson is a Democrat, was elected Democratic but separated from the Democratic party by the election of secession, and was organized with the Union party. Since the war he is an ardent Democrat. He never held political office, except as a candidate for one exception of United States senator to which he was elected in April, 1867, over Horace Maynard, by a majority of twelve. There was one principle at issue in the contest, the other three candidates, Horace Maynard, N. G. Taylor, and A. A. K., being, like himself, Union men, the choice was a social 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 of Tennessee 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 the time, nor did he vote in 1872 for Mr. Greeley, because he thought his nomination a blunder.

During the war Judge Patterson stood in wavering 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 Tusculoo, but was finally released after going three times to the depot to start for Tusculoo, 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 was president of the term and Judge Patterson's social and political career nearly expired. He then returned to Greeneville, Tenn., where he has ever since been engaged in the same quiet













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Wm. H. Hunt  
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## GENERALIZATION

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RICHARD MITCHELL, M.D.

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I have a list of numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

I want to find the sum of all numbers from 1 to 100. I can do this by adding them one by one, but that would take a long time. Instead, I can use a formula. The formula for the sum of the first  $n$  natural numbers is:

$$S = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

In this case,  $n = 100$ , so the sum is:

$$S = \frac{100(100+1)}{2} = \frac{100 \cdot 101}{2} = 5050$$

Therefore, the sum of all numbers from 1 to 100 is 5050.

I can also verify this by using a calculator or a spreadsheet. If I add the numbers from 1 to 100, I should get 5050.

Another way to think about it is to pair the numbers. For example, 1 and 100, 2 and 99, 3 and 98, and so on. Each pair adds up to 101. There are 50 such pairs, so the total sum is  $50 \cdot 101 = 5050$ .

This method works for any sequence of numbers in an arithmetic progression. The sum of the first  $n$  terms is given by:

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(a_1 + a_n)$$

where  $a_1$  is the first term and  $a_n$  is the  $n$ th term. In our case,  $a_1 = 1$  and  $a_{100} = 100$ , so:

$$S_{100} = \frac{100}{2}(1 + 100) = 50 \cdot 101 = 5050$$

This confirms our result.

I can also use a programming language to calculate this sum. For example, in Python:

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sum = 0
for i in range(1, 101):
    sum += i
print(sum)

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This code will output 5050.

In conclusion, the sum of all numbers from 1 to 100 is 5050.











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HON. AETHA THOMAS

(1837-1906)

THE Tennessee name of Aetha Thomas, wife of William Thomas, of the town of Waverly, was first introduced into Tennessee by her father, John Thomas, of the same name.

Her Aunt Thomas, of the name of William Thomas, born in October 5, 1820, in Waverly, Tennessee, was the first of the name to be introduced into America in 1796, the year that Tennessee was admitted into the Union. He served in the Revolutionary War and was a Federalist member of the legislature in 1847, and also in 1852. He was a prominent member of the Creek and Chickasaw Tribes. A great-grandmother of Aetha Thomas, the wife of John Thomas, was a member of the same tribe. Her father, John Thomas, was a member of the same tribe. Her father, John Thomas, was a member of the same tribe. Her father, John Thomas, was a member of the same tribe.

Aetha Thomas, eldest daughter of Robert S. Thomas, a member of the same tribe, was born in the town of Waverly, Tennessee, on the 12th of August, 1837. Her father, Robert S. Thomas, was a member of the same tribe. Her father, Robert S. Thomas, was a member of the same tribe. Her father, Robert S. Thomas, was a member of the same tribe.

On May 11, 1858, she married Robert S. Thomas, a member of the same tribe. Her father, Robert S. Thomas, was a member of the same tribe. Her father, Robert S. Thomas, was a member of the same tribe. Her father, Robert S. Thomas, was a member of the same tribe.

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thand Fort was captured and the garrison and colonel in the winter of 1812, and in the battle of New Orleans. He was the property of General Carter, and was sold to the married Mrs. Mary P. Taylor, of Carter county, and settled in the county of the same name. He was one of the large James P. Altro, Wm. and Nathan, K. F. daughters, Anne, who was married to North Carolina, Mary, who married De W. R. Dalton, Johns of D. N. F. Dalton, who was the Fort, North Tennessee, Gen. A. S. Sullivan county. Samuel, who was married to E. Jackson, of Danesh, and E. F. sketched where in the sketch. The sketch married with Thomas, F. of the White county, Tennessee, and E. Gen. Jacob Tipton, after whom the county was named. The name of West Fort died.

Alfred W. Taylor, father of the sketch, was a lawyer, represented Johnson and Co. in the Tennessee Legislature, was a member of the bytem church at Elizabethton, was a member of the property, and recorded as one of the most prominent in the country. He was called the "King of the Hill" and died October 11, 1856, about the age of 70.

Col. Taylor's mother, Elizabeth C. Duffield, in Carter county, Tennessee, and died April 18, 1881, about sixty years of age. She was the daughter of Mr. George Duffield of Philadelphia, Penna., known as an accomplished scholar. He moved to Carter county at the early settlement of the county, was a surveyor, and at one time was appointed and acted one of the western territories, but in a short time resigned the office and returned home. He was engaged in the battle of 1812, and took part in the battle of New Orleans. He left three children: Elizabeth C., mother of the sketch; Samuel E. Duffield, George Duffield, a physician, who died when a young man.

Col. Taylor's maternal grandmother was Sally S. Carter, daughter of Gen. London Carter, one of the first 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 the 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. London Carter, and the town of Elizabethton was named for his wife, who was originally a Miss Mackay.

Col. Taylor's paternal grandfather, James P. Taylor, was one of the foremost lawyers in East Tennessee, and former general of the First infantry regiment of Tennessee for a series of years. He married the daughter of Gen. London Carter, who was a sister of the sketch's mother, William B. Carter. His son, Rev. N. G. Taylor, of the

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memorial of the late  
 Benjamin Franklin  
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Trinity, Dec. 1770.

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H. S. H. H. S.











THE HISTORY OF THE MING

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The Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) was a period of significant cultural and political development in China. It was founded by Zhu Yuanzhang, who overthrew the Yuan Dynasty and established the Ming Dynasty in 1368. The Ming Dynasty is known for its achievements in art, literature, and technology, as well as its expansion of the Chinese empire.

The Ming Dynasty was divided into two main periods: the early Ming (1368-1424) and the late Ming (1424-1644). The early Ming period was characterized by the reign of Zhu Yuanzhang and his son, Zhu Di, who expanded the Ming Dynasty's territory and established the Great Wall of China. The late Ming period was marked by the reign of the Hongwu Emperor and the Wanli Emperor, who saw the decline of the dynasty due to internal strife and external pressures.

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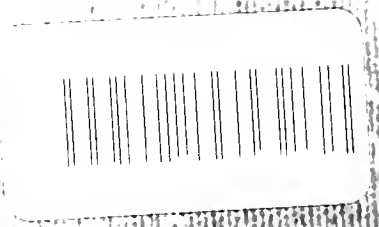












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