

EMINENT

AND

REPRESENTATIVE MEN

OF

Virginia AND The District of Columbia

OF THE

NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WITH A CONCISE HISTORICAL SKETCH OF VIRGINIA, BY HON. WILLIAM
WIRT HENRY, AND OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
BY AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD.

ILLUSTRATED.

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PREFACE.

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In presenting this volume to their patrons the publishers desire to say a few words regarding its preparation. The original design, as indicated in the title, was to restrict the biographies to persons of the present century, and generally this plan has been followed. At the outset it will be conceded that it is impossible to compile a book in which biographical sketches of all the deserving citizens would appear. It is equally impossible to rigidly exclude all those to which there might be some objection. To discriminate in matters of this kind to the complete satisfaction of all requires an acuteness of judgment not possible in man.

The responsibility of selecting the biographies for this work belongs entirely with the publishers and can not in any way be attributed to others. The article on the District of Columbia by Hon. Ainsworth R. Spofford and that on Virginia by Hon. William Wirt Henry are sufficiently recommended by their perusal and need no mention of their many excellencies here. The name of either of these gentlemen will in itself amply guarantee the quality of any article to which it has been attached.

The dress in which the book comes before the public is such as ought to satisfy the most exacting and place it at once in the highest class of the bookmaker's productions.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
AND
WASHINGTON CITY.

BY AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD.

WASHINGTON is almost alone among the capitals of great nations of modern times in the fact of its creation for the sole purpose of a seat of government, apart from any questions of commercial greatness or population. While London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Madrid are respectively the commercial capitals and the most populous cities of the nations they represent, Washington never was, and probably will never be, the leading city of the United States, or the great metropolis of a commercial and a manufacturing population. Though located at the head of tide-water navigation, just below the Little Falls of the Potomac at Georgetown, it could not become a great shipping point without the expenditure of many millions. Nor is it in any sense desirable that the political capital of the nation should be a commercial emporium. In trade and manufactures it is overshadowed, no doubt permanently, by the neighboring great commercial capitals of Baltimore and Philadelphia, distant only thirty-nine and 137 miles respectively,

while New York is but 227 miles distant by railway.

The establishment of the national capital of the United States involves so many particulars of historical interest, that no apology seems necessary for devoting to it a large portion of this introduction. In doing this, it will be my aim to touch with the greatest brevity those portions of the history which have been fully brought out in the various publications upon the subject, devoting the more attention to other incidents.

The continental congress, during the progress of the Revolutionary struggle, was never long fixed in any one location. Its sessions were convened at eight different places, in four different states, viz.: Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, York, Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton and New York city. After the final triumph of the cause of independence, congress removed its sittings from Philadelphia, where they had been for nearly five years continuously held, to Princeton, N. J., because of a turbulent interruption to their proceedings by a mob of mutinous soldiers, which

the police authorities of Philadelphia had not promptly quelled. This untoward event led to much unfavorable comment, and exercised undoubted influence in determining against the location of the ultimate seat of congress and the government in any large city.

The convention for revising the federal system of government assembled in Philadelphia May 14, 1787 (continuing in session till September 17, the same year). On the 26th of July, Mr. George Mason, of Virginia, proposed to provide in the constitution against choosing for the seat of the general government any city or place where a state government might be fixed. He apprehended disputes concerning jurisdiction, as well as an intermixture of the two legislatures, tending to give a provincial tincture to the national deliberations. Mr. Gouverneur Morris feared that such a clause might make enemies of Philadelphia and New York, which had expectations of becoming the seat of the general government. Mr. Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, conceived it to be the general sense of America that neither the seat of a state government, nor any large commercial city, should be the seat of the general government. In the reported first draft of the constitution, the provision as to a seat of government for the United States had no place. Mr. Rufus King remarked that the measure authorized the two houses to adjourn to a new place. He thought this inconvenient. The instability of place had dishonored the federal government, and would require as strong a cure as we could devise. Mr. Madison supposed that a central place for the seat of government was so just, and would be so much insisted on by the house of representatives, that though a law should be made requisite for the pur-

pose, it could and would be obtained. Mr. Madison moved to add to the enumerated powers of congress: "To exercise exclusively legislative authority at the seat of the general government, and over a district around the same not exceeding—square miles, the consent of the legislature of the state or states comprising the same being first obtained." This provision was afterward molded into the form it now occupies in the constitution, and adopted without debate: "To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States."

Very soon after the organization of the first congress the question of a permanent seat of government was brought up by memorial from citizens of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, praying that the capital might be established on the banks of the Delaware. But the first congress was very tardy in organizing the new government under the constitution, and by want of a quorum delayed from March 4, 1789, to April 30, the inauguration of President Washington. It was hardly to be expected that the representatives of what Washington called, in his address to congress, "an infant nation," so many members of which were indifferent or doubtful as to the success of a federal government, should have been very zealous to unite upon a place for the permanent seat of that government. New York, by her municipal authorities, furnished to congress what were styled "elegant accommodations" free of rent. The claims of other cities and the offers from various states, which began to pour in, embarrassed the body. The subject first

came up in the house of representatives August 27, 1789, on motion of Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, "That a permanent residence ought to be fixed for the general government of the United States, at some convenient place, as near the center of wealth, population, and extent of territory, as may be consistent with convenience to the navigation of the Atlantic ocean, and have due regard to the particular situation of the western country."

Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, objected to the resolution. He wished to defer a question so important to the next session. The Union was not yet complete, and the continent ought to be properly balanced on this question. Besides, the government was not yet in possession of resources for the establishment of a federal town.

Other members urged the importance of settling the question of the capital as itself a new bond of union. Jealousies between the states could not be removed by postponing this question. Congress was now free from factions, and as devoid as possible of the spirit of party and local views. Hereafter faction might lead to the choice of an improper place, from which they would have to remove after expending great sums, or the Union might be dissolved. On the other hand, members urged precisely the same considerations or arguments against deciding on a capital city. Fisher Ames counseled the house to move slowly, to get the government well organized, before starting a question upon which the very existence and peace of the Union might depend. He doubted whether the government could stand the shock of such a measure, "which involved as many passions as the human heart could display."

Soon after, the New England members concerted with those from New York and

a part of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania delegations a plan to unite their votes for the Susquehanna river, as against any more southern location. Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, thought any general resolution for a central position too vague. "Is there any common centre? Territory has one centre, population another, and wealth a third. Was it intended to determine a centre from these three centres?" It became apparent that the advocates of the Susquehanna were in control of the house. The southern members protested against deciding the question. Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, was sorry that the people should learn that this matter was precipitated, and that the members from New England and New York had fixed on a seat of government for the United States. "This was not proper language to go out to freemen. It would blow the coals of sedition and endanger the Union. Were the eastern members to dictate the seat of government of the United States? Why not also fix the principles of government?" He denied the territorial centrality of the place proposed. He hoped the Potomac would be substituted for the Susquehanna.

Mr. Sedgwick, of Massachusetts, said: "It is the opinion of all the eastern states that the climate of the Potomac is naturally unhealthy and destructive to northern constitutions. Vast numbers of eastern adventurers have gone to the southern states, and all have found their graves there."

Mr. Vining, of Delaware, said: "Though the interest of the state I represent is involved in it, I am yet to learn of the committee whether congress are to tickle the trout on the stream of the Codorus, to build their sumptuous palaces on the banks of the Potomac, or to admire commerce with her expanded wings on the waters of the Delaware. I have, on this

occasion, educated my mind to impartiality, and have endeavored to chastise its prejudices."

This effusive gentleman proceeded:

"I confess to the house, and to the world, that, viewing this subject with all its circumstances, I am in favor of the Potomac. I wish the seat of government to be fixed there; because I think the interest, the honor and the greatness of this country require it. I look on it as the center from which those streams are to flow that are to animate and invigorate the body politic. From thence, it appears to me, the rays of government will most naturally diverge to the extremities of the Union. I declare that I look on the western territory in an awful and striking point of view. To that region the unpolished sons of earth are flowing from all quarters — men, to whom the protection of the laws, and the controlling force of the government, are equally necessary; from this great consideration, I conclude that the banks of the Potomac are the proper station."

Mr. Heister, of Pennsylvania, moved to insert Harrisburg as more eligible than any place mentioned, having uninterrupted communication to the sources of the river Susquehanna.

Mr. Madison opposed the Susquehanna as not navigable, and it had been agreed on all hands that we ought to have some regard to the Atlantic navigation. As to the communication with the western territory, that by the Potomac was more certain and convenient than the other, while the water communication with the sea by the Potomac was wholly unobstructed.

Mr. Lee, of Virginia, said it was well known with what difficulty the constitution was adopted by the state of Virginia. If it should now be found that confederacies of the eastern states were formed to unite their councils for their particular interests, disregarding the southern states, they would be alarmed and the

faith of all south of the Potomac would be shaken.

Mr. Madison said that if the declarations of proceedings of this day had been brought into view in the convention of Virginia which adopted the federal constitution, he firmly believed that Virginia might not have been a part of the Union at this moment.

Mr. Sedgwick wished to know if it was contended that the majority shall not govern? "Are we to be told that an important state would not have joined the Union had they known what would have been the proceedings of this house?" Mr. Madison replied that all which was asked was time for free deliberation. While he acknowledged that the majority ought to govern, they have no authority to debar the minority from the constitutional right of free debate. Facts should be gathered, and it was their right to bring all the arguments which they thought should influence the decisions.

Mr. Ames said the house was ready to vote, and while he had no doubt of the patriotism and good intentions of the gentlemen from Virginia, they seemed to be engaged with a degree of eagerness which none else appear to feel. They seem to think the banks of the Potomac a paradise, and that river a Euphrates.

Mr. Burke, of South Carolina, said the northern states had had a fortnight to manage this matter and would not now allow the southern states a day. A league had been formed between the northern states and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Fitzsimmons denied the assertion as it respected Pennsylvania.

Mr. Wadsworth, of Connecticut, said, with respect to bargaining, it would reflect no honor on either side of the house. He must either give his vote now or submit

to more bargaining. He did not dare go to the Potomac; he feared that the whole of the northeast will consider the Union as destroyed.

Mr. Madison urged that a central location would give to the greatest number of the people an earlier knowledge of the laws, greater influence in enacting them, better opportunities for anticipating them, and a thousand other circumstances will give a superiority to those who are thus situated. If it were possible to promulgate our laws by some simultaneous operation, it would be of less consequence where the government might be placed; but if time is necessary for this purpose, we ought, as far as possible, to put every part of the community on a level.

Mr. Madison's sagacious observation here anticipated what we now see, all parts of a widely extended union of states brought to an instantaneous and equal knowledge of the doings of congress by the lightning intelligence of the press.

"On a candid view of the two sites," said Mr. Madison, "the seat which would most correspond with the public interest was the Potomac. He defied any gentleman to cast his eye in the most cursory manner over a map, to say that the Potomac is not much nearer the center than any part of the Susquehanna. We were not choosing a seat of government for the present moment only. Population follows climate, soil and the vacancy to be filled. The swarm does not come from the southern but from the northern and eastern hives. The Potomac is the grand highway of communication between the Atlantic and the western country. The gentleman from Massachusetts who thought the Potomac subject to periodical maladies, should consider how much more liable to that objection were the waters of the Susquehanna."

Fisher Ames again urged the Susquehanna as nearest the center both of population and of territory. Nearest the

seaboard was the most convenient spot. With singular inconsistency, Mr. Ames argued farther on against the Potomac, that it was exposed to danger by sea, since large vessels could go to Georgetown.

"West of the Ohio was an almost immeasurable wilderness; it was perfectly romantic to calculate the increase of that part of the country; probably it would be nearly a century before its people would be considerable. As to the south, would the gentlemen deny that trade and manufactures would accumulate people in the eastern states in the proportion of five to three compared with the southern? The southern climate and negro slavery are acknowledged to be unfavorable to population. The seat of government on the Susquehanna would be nearly accessible by water to all the people on the seacoast by the Delaware river on the one side and the Chesapeake bay on the other."

It will be seen how completely considerations of transit by water rather than land were made the ruling ones in this debate. It also appears how little actual knowledge had been acquired of the depth or navigable quality of the streams, when the lower Susquehanna was gravely talked of as furnishing easy access to the ocean, and the Kiskiminetas and Juniata were extolled as feasible water-ways. On the other hand, the advocates of the Potomac, who saw in the upper regions of that rocky, shallow and tortuous river a great national highway to the west, appear to have been carried away by the undeniable beauties of the locations presented by its banks, and its facile navigation from tide-water at Georgetown to the ocean, till they made nothing of the almost insuperable barriers which nature has planted in the path of making it a means of communication to the Ohio.

After more debate, the banks of the

Delaware were voted down, and the house agreed to the Susquehanna by yeas 28, nays 21.

The bill then went to the senate, but no debates in that body, whose sessions were secret during the first congresses, are on record. The senate voted down the Susquehanna, and there being a tie vote on Germantown, Penn., it was decided by the casting vote of Vice-President Adams to locate the capital in that suburb of Philadelphia. The house finally agreed to this, but the bill was lost between the two houses on amendments.

At the next session, in 1790, the question was renewed on a motion that congress remove its sittings from New York to Philadelphia. Mr. Thatcher, of Massachusetts, said it was no time to consider removal. "It was not of two paper dollars' consequence whether congress sat at New York, at Philadelphia, or on the Potomac." The proposition was beaten at first, but on renewed effort it passed the senate, fixing the seat of government at Philadelphia for ten years, and after that on the Potomac. The house discussed the matter some days, on motions to strike out the Potomac, and insert Baltimore. Mr. Madison said: "I defy any gentleman to point out any substantial advantage in Baltimore that is not common to the Potomac;" in salubrity, security from invasion, and access to the west, Baltimore had no superiority. He hoped the house would pass the bill as it stood, for he religiously believed that if Baltimore was inserted, it would never pass the senate.

Mr. Livermore, of New Hampshire, said Baltimore was the most reasonable suggestion. He enlarged on the demerits of the Potomac region, and said that taking so southern a situation would amount to a disqualification of many of the northern

members, who would forego their election, rather than attend the national legislature on that river.

Many votes were taken on alternative propositions for a seat of government. Baltimore was defeated, 23 to 37; Germantown, 22 to 39; sites on the Delaware and the Susquehanna were voted down, and the senate bill for the Potomac finally passed, yeas 32, nays 29, and was signed by President Washington, July 16, 1790.

Thus, finally, after long and sometimes acrimonious debate, a site on the Potomac was accepted by a majority of seven votes in the senate and three votes in the house. Those three votes, moreover, could not have been obtained had North Carolina not come into the Union in the meanwhile, or had Pennsylvania sided with the northern vote as against the southern location.

Mr. Jefferson has recorded in his *Anna*, a remarkable piece of private history regarding the final adoption of the Potomac site for the national capital. According to this statement, the session of 1790 was marked by an obstinate struggle over Hamilton's favorite scheme of the assumption of the state debts — amounting to twenty millions of dollars. This was at first defeated in the house; Hamilton was anxious and excited; he urged Jefferson to aid in securing its reconsideration, saying that the eastern, or creditor, states were dissatisfied, and threatened secession and dissolution if their claims were not considered. Says Mr. Jefferson:

"I proposed to him to dine with me the next day, and I would invite another friend or two, bring them into conference together, and I thought it impossible that reasonable men consulting together coolly could fail, by some mutual sacrifices of opinion, to form a compromise which was to save the Union. The discussion took place. It was finally agreed, that whatever

importance had been attached to the rejection of this proposition, the preservation of the Union and of concord among the states was more important, and that therefore it would be better that the vote of rejection should be rescinded, to effect which some members should change their votes. But it was observed that this pill would be peculiarly bitter to the southern states, and that some concomitant measure should be adopted to sweeten it a little to them. There had before been propositions to fix the seat of government either at Philadelphia, or at Georgetown, on the Potomac; and it was thought by giving it to Philadelphia for ten years, and to Georgetown permanently afterward, this might, as an anodyne, calm in some degree the ferment which might be excited by the other measure alone. So two of the Potomac members (White and Lee, but White with a revulsion of stomach almost convulsive) agreed to change their votes, and Hamilton undertook to carry the other point. In doing this the influence he had established over the eastern members, with the agency of Robert Morris, with those of the middle states, effected his side of the engagement; and so the assumption was passed, and twenty millions of stock divided among favored states, and thrown in as a *pabulum* to the stock-jobbing herd."

So far Mr. Jefferson: and his statement has been generally accepted as a part of the history of the times.

It is a noteworthy fact that this act of congress, adopted after so long and serious a division of opinion, fixed absolutely no place for the site of the capital city. It gave to the president of the United States the sole power to select any site on the river Potomac between the mouth of the eastern branch (or Anacostia) to the mouth of the Conococheague; in other words, within a distance of about 105 miles (following the river windings) from the present site of Washington to where the Conococheague joins the Potomac, at Williamsport, about seven miles from Hagerstown, in Maryland. Here was a

wide latitude of choice, indeed, to be confided to one man. It was in the power of Washington, under the provisions of this act, to have founded the national capital at Harper's Ferry, fifty miles west of Baltimore, instead of at a place forty miles south of it. He might even have located it, at his discretion, at the mouth of the Conococheague itself, 100 miles farther up the river than the present capital; and there is a contemporaneous letter of Oliver Wolcott, which says—"In 1800 we are to go to the Indian place with the long name, on the Potomac." Washington, however, with that consummate judgment which distinguished his career, fixed upon just the one spot in the entire range of the territory prescribed by congress, which commanded the three-fold advantages of unfailling tide-water navigation, convenient access from Baltimore and the other large cities northward, and superb natural sites, alike for public buildings and for the varied wants of a populous city. The "magnificent distances," once the theme of so much cheap ridicule, are found not at all too liberal, now that the capital has grown from a straggling village into a well-built and well-paved emporium for a population which, though not placing it in the first rank of great cities, gives it at least an enviable place in the second rank.

Both Virginia and Maryland took the most zealous and active interest in the success of the establishment of the national capital on their borders. With coterminous territory for nearly 300 miles, separated by the great natural boundary of the Potomac, these prosperous commonwealths had every motive to unite in whatever should bring population and wealth to develop their great natural advantages, and to improve the naviga-

tion of the river. With a liberality equal to the occasion, Virginia voted \$120,000 in money as a free gift to the United States government to aid in erecting the public buildings, and Maryland appropriated \$72,000 to the same object—a sum which was relatively a very large one in that day of small things. This not proving to be sufficient, and the congress at Philadelphia not coming forward with appropriations, as had been expected, Washington was induced to make a personal appeal to the state of Maryland for a loan. He told Gov. Stone that the commissioners had attempted in vain to borrow in Europe to carry on the public buildings, and he knew of no place in the United States where application could be made with greater propriety than to the legislature of Maryland, “a state where the most anxious solicitude is presumed to be felt for the growth and prosperity of that city which is intended for the permanent seat of government for America.” The application was granted, and the legislature accompanied the act authorizing the loan of \$100,000 with a testimonial of their high regard for the president, while they were careful to require the personal security of the commissioners (so low was then the credit of the United States) as guarantee of the repayment of the loan.

Washington appointed as commissioners for surveying and laying out the district, under the act of congress, Thomas Johnson and Daniel Carroll, of Maryland, and Dr. David Stuart, of Virginia. Under his authority they marked out the territory, which was so located as to embrace the two towns of Georgetown, in Maryland (founded in 1751), and Alexandria, in Virginia (founded in 1748), together with the confluence of the Potomac

and Anacostia rivers, and the commanding heights on both banks of the two rivers. These commissioners laid the corner stone of the new district April 15, 1791, and under Washington's direction employed Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a skilled engineer from Paris, to lay out a plot of what they informed him, in a letter dated September 9, 1791, they had determined to call “the territory of Columbia,” and the federal city “the city of Washington.” L'Enfant, early in the Revolutionary war, offered his services and became captain in the continental army. He was a man of taste and genius, which he had a noble opportunity to display in laying out the city of Washington. The fact that he was obstinate and impracticable, and that he was dismissed after a year's employment, should not detract from the honor justly due to this French-American, who died in poverty, in 1825, and is one of the “unaccredited heroes” to whom a monument should be erected. The scheme of L'Enfant adopted as its basis the topography of Versailles, the seat of the French government buildings, and introduced those broad transverse avenues, intersecting the streets of the city, with numerous open squares, circles and triangular reservations, which now form the main features of the plan of the city. The proprietors of the lands within the city limits relinquished all title, in fee simple, to the president and commissioners, conditioned upon retaining for themselves an undivided half interest with the trustees in behalf of the public in all the lots laid off for sale; relinquishing without compensation all lands occupied by streets and avenues, and receiving £25 an acre for all which should be taken for public buildings or improvements.

L'Enfant was succeeded by Andrew

Ellicott, a skilled surveyor, whose labors gave general satisfaction. The ideas of the founders of the city proposed a seat of government of ample territorial proportions, and provided with marvelous foresight for the future wants of a teeming population. Thus, the public streets and avenues were all from seventy feet to one hundred and sixty feet in width (the latter being double the width of Broadway in New York). There are twenty-three wide avenues, and thirteen parks or squares, besides numerous smaller circles and triangular reservations planted with trees. While the superficial measurement of the city proper includes 6,111 acres, not less than 3,095 acres of this surface is taken up by streets, avenues, and government reservations, leaving only 3,016 acres to private houses and their grounds. There is thus a much larger proportion of land reserved from buildings in Washington than in any other large city in the country, a fact which secures permanent sanitary advantages of the utmost value.

This is no place for any detailed description of a capital so often described. But it is a notable fact, in connection with its history, that the felicity of the site, combined with the rival pretensions or disadvantages of other places, more than once prevented a removal of the capital, at seasons when that chronic discontent which sways the tempers of many men and nations broke out against the established seat of the government. It is not strange that the early congresses, amid the discomforts and deprivations which were inseparable from an infant settlement in the wilderness, should have wished that the spirit of compromise, or the influence of Washington, the father of his country, had been less potent in bringing the seat of congress so far from the comforts and at-

tractions of the cities they had known. These discontents give an amusing and sometimes grotesque coloring to the correspondence and journals of the early members of congress and officers of the government.

Nothing could be more primitive than the condition of the District of Columbia in 1800. A single packet sloop brought the furniture of the executive departments, and all the archives of the government, from Philadelphia to the virgin capital, *via* Delaware river, Chesapeake bay, and the Potomac. The "president's palace," as some called it, was a great, rambling edifice, not half finished within, where Mrs. John Adams found it would take a retinue of thirty servants to take care of it, and more candles and lamps than the town could furnish to light it. She lost her way in reaching the place from Baltimore, there being a dense forest between, without landmarks or inhabitants. Oliver Wolcott wrote that most of the houses were "small, miserable huts, which present an awful contrast to the public buildings." J. Cotton Smith, a member of congress, described the only wing of the capitol that had been erected as "a shining object in dismal contrast with the scene around." Not one of the streets and avenues portrayed on the plan of the city was visible, except "a road, with two buildings on each side of it, called the New Jersey avenue." Pennsylvania avenue was only "a deep morass, covered with alder bushes." Sir Augustus Foster, British minister in Jefferson's term as president, gives a somewhat less forlorn description:

"There is no want of handsome ladies for the balls, especially at Georgetown; indeed, I never saw prettier girls anywhere. In going to assemblies, we had sometimes to drive three or four miles within the city

bounds, and very often at the great risk of an overturn, or of being what is termed 'stalled,' or stuck in the mud. Cards were a great resource of an evening, and gaming was all the fashion, at 'brag' especially, for the men who frequented society were chiefly from the western states, and were very fond of this, the worst gambling of all games. 'Loo' was the innocent diversion of the ladies."

As the first president inaugurated in Washington, Mr. Jefferson introduced republican simplicity into the social observances, which had been very stiff and formal under Washington and Adams. But the romantic story of his riding alone to the capitol and hitching his horse to the fence, while he went in to be sworn into office as president, is an invention, first brought out by one John Davis, an Englishman, who published his travels in 1806. An actual eye-witness relates that Jefferson "walked from his lodgings, which were not far distant, attended by five or six gentlemen who were his fellow-lodgers. * * * The new president walked home with two or three of the gentlemen who lodged in the same house." Jefferson was a very earnest friend to the infant district, recommending to congress liberal provision for its improvement. He was, during his presidency, a member of the public school board of Washington, and the manuscript minute book recording his presence at meetings is preserved in the Congressional library.

Several abortive attempts to get resolutions passed for the removal of the capital were made in the first decade of the century. And after the war with Great Britain, in 1815, when the British army had destroyed the capitol, the executive mansion, some of the public offices and the navy yard, the spirit of opposition to the rebuilding at such a place as Wash-

ington became more pronounced. In point of fact, not a solitary thing in the city, or rather village, had ever been finished, and the crude and comfortless situation of the public squares, walks, and streets was paralleled in the half-finished condition of the public buildings. Some were secretly glad that the British had burned the capitol, thus giving plausibility to the argument for re-building elsewhere without sacrificing the cost of what had been built and destroyed. In February, 1815, occurred a long debate, very imperfectly reported, on a bill authorizing the borrowing of \$500,000 at six per cent. for repairing or re-building the capitol, the president's house, and the public offices on their present sites. It was urged against the measure that Washington, as a capital city, was an entire failure; that the public buildings, if rebuilt here, were subject to recapture or destruction by the enemy at any time; that the interest and convenience of members of congress and of the government required a place at or near some considerable city; that the center of territory as well as of population required a location elsewhere; that this was no season, while the country was still in the midst of a costly war, to devote half a million to the public buildings; and that even if it were deemed best to retain the capital at Washington it was absolutely needful to concentrate the public buildings toward the western part of the place, as near as possible to Georgetown, rather than rebuild them on the existing distant and highly inconvenient sites. On the other hand, it was urged with great force that to talk of removing the capital then was untimely and pusillanimous; that congress would never recover from the odium of having run away in the face of the enemy, taking their capital with them

that the site of the federal city had been determined on after full deliberation by the founders of the republic, and under the immediate care of Washington himself; that it combined great natural advantages with remoteness from the disturbing influences of a populous city; that to suffer a single day's invasion and vandalism of an enemy at the national capital to break up the seat of government of the United States would be too pitiful a spectacle to present to the eyes of the world; that to rebuild the public edifices on the old sites would save about one half the expense, because the old walls could be largely used; that to remove the capital would be grossly unjust to the people of the district, some of whom had given their lands, and others had invested their means here on the faith of the permanent residence of the government, and they would now have just claims to indemnification to a heavy amount; that it would be equally unfair to Maryland and Virginia, which states had given nearly \$200,000 to help erect the government buildings; that the continual agitation of the question of removal, of retrocession, etc., was the sole cause why the city of Washington had not grown in proportion to other places on the continent; and that no prudent man could be expected to risk his fortune in a place that was every year threatened with destruction by the very power which ought to foster and protect it.

The result of the full discussion was the triumph of the conservative influence, which favored the retention of the capital at Washington. The bill appropriating half a million was carried by a majority of fifteen in the house, and by a small vote in the senate, and though the struggle was more than once renewed, on occasion of

after demands for building purposes, the capital-movers won no victory.

When the project for ceding back to Virginia Alexandria and the lands of the district lying west of the Potomac was brought forward in 1846, the matter of removal was again agitated. The grounds of the people of Alexandria for desiring to be relegated to a reunion with Virginia were obvious enough. In the half-century of their attachment to the District of Columbia the sanguine hopes which a former generation had built upon the fostering hand of the national government had not been realized. Congress had done little or nothing for the improvement of that side of the river. Washington had grown from a little settlement of 500 souls to a population of nearly 40,000; but Alexandria had not shared this rapid increase, and found her commerce, instead of the vast extension which had been predicted, growing even smaller year by year. Her people, deprived of the privileges of citizenship in Virginia, had acquired no rights under the United States; on the contrary, they were deprived even of the privilege of voting for president or congress, while at the same time without a voice in any of the laws that governed them. In the forcible language of one of their spokesmen, they were "political orphans, who had been abandoned by their legitimate parents, and were uncared for by the parents who had adopted them."

Mr. Reverdy Johnson said that the people of Alexandria complained of having been neglected by congress, and they had probably good reason; since it was natural that congress should be more favorable to that part of the district which was the immediate scene of its labors.

Mr. Calhoun, replying to the constitutional objection to retrocession, that it

proposed to cede a part of the permanent seat of government, said the act of congress, so providing, possessed no perpetuity of obligation, but was repealable. Besides, the giving up of a strip of land on the other side the river could in no manner affect the permanency of the seat of government in what remained. Here the government had been wisely located; and here, in his opinion, it would continue so long as the institutions of the republic endured.

Senator William Allen, of Ohio, said he was for establishing the seat of government to the westward, nearer the center of the country. Its location near the seaboard and the chief commercial cities gave to the commercial interests a preponderating influence over legislation. There were no lobbies from the farmers of the west, but the committees of congress were overrun with tariff lobbyists and Wall street lobbyists. The great mass of the people, four-fifths of them, lived on the soil, and it was in their center that the seat of government should be located.

Mr. Calhoun replied, that at the Memphis commercial convention, a body composed of 600 members, representing almost exclusively the interests of those who lived on the soil, a resolution was offered recommending a change in the seat of the general government. A most extraordinary sensation was produced, and when the resolution was submitted there was one loud-toned, overwhelming *no!* opposed to the solitary voice of the mover.

The retrocession was carried by a large majority in both houses of congress. It submitted the question to a vote of the people concerned, and the re-union with Virginia was ratified by a vote closely approximating unanimity.

The area of the district, thus reduced

from 100 to sixty-four square miles, comprehends the city of Washington, Georgetown (now West Washington) and the remainder of the district, known as the county of Washington. It is about fourteen miles in circumference.

The government of Washington city has undergone three notable transformations. By act of May 3, 1802, the inhabitants were incorporated, a city council of two chambers was provided for, with a mayor, first appointed by the president annually, later (in 1812) elected by the board of aldermen and council, and finally (after 1820) elected biennially by the people. This form of government continued about seventy years, congress taking very slight interest in the capital city or its affairs. After the new impetus given to enterprise by the happy termination of the Civil war of 1861-65, in the era of great commercial prosperity and financial expansion which ensued, congress was induced to organize a new regime for the district. The charters of the cities of Washington and Georgetown were abolished by act of February 21, 1871, a territorial government was created, with a governor and council appointed by the president and senate, a legislative assembly elected by the people, a board of public works appointed by the president, and a delegate in congress, elected by popular vote. This new governing power had a brief, but preternaturally active and ambitious existence. Under the impetus and organizing power of Alexander R. Shepherd, one of the most energetic of men, a vast system of street and sewer improvements was organized, and in three years a debt of \$21,000,000 was created in pushing to the speediest completion the public works planned with a comprehensive aim to render the American capital the finest

city in the world. Extravagance and misappropriation were the inevitable attendants of the gigantic and hastily made contracts; the acts of Gov. Shepherd and the board of public works were investigated by congress, resulting in the abolition of the territorial government by act of June 20, 1874, and the affairs of the District of Columbia, including those of Washington, are since managed by three commissioners, under the direct legislation of congress for the levying and disbursement of taxes and for all public improvements. The citizens have no vote, either in district or national affairs. Justice is administered by a supreme court of the District of Columbia, having six judges, and by a police court, presided over by two judges. The commissioners have full power of police regulation, liquor license, health and building ordinances, school supervision, street control, and other regulations for the management of municipal affairs. Congress, however, is the sole legislature of the district, and one-half the expense of administering its government, and maintaining public improvements of all kinds, is by law paid out of the treasury of the United States, the other half being paid by the property of the district, at an average rate of assessment of one and one-half per cent. It is claimed that this is an equitable division of the cost of supporting the national capital, in view of the great amount of government property which is free from taxation, and the fact that the benefits derived redound so largely to the advantage of congress, and of the thousands of employees of the government in Washington.

The vast improvements which have made Washington as a capital so attractive are all the fruit of the congressional

legislation of the past twenty years. Before 1860, the town bore the aspect of a straggling and neglected village. Nearly all its dwellings, and many of its stores and warehouses, were of wood. The only water supply came from pumps and springs, and there was not a single sewer in the whole district. No street railway existed, worthy of the name, and no street was lighted with gas except Pennsylvania avenue; cattle and horses, ducks and geese, goats and swine rambled through the streets at their pleasure. Some of the finest streets—notably Massachusetts avenue—were mere ditches of mud during half the year. The citizens had little public spirit, and civic pride was hardly known. The people were mostly poor, and those who were well endowed with means feared to favor public improvements, lest they should be heavily taxed. Congress had neglected for generations to do anything to improve these disheartening conditions. At length, new and enlarged views of the power and the duty of the government toward its capital began to prevail. The restoration of the Union fostered a spirit of national pride. The people came to believe in their capital as a city not alone of magnificent distances, but of magnificent possibilities. Congress reflected this spirit in the most liberal legislation, where before the narrowest parsimony had prevailed. But far as congress was inclined to go, the ambitious men whom it placed in power went much farther. By a comprehensive and swiftly executed plan of public improvements, the city was so transformed that its oldest inhabitants scarcely recognized it. Hills were abolished and ravines were filled up in all directions, until the very uneven grades of the streets were equalized. More than two hundred miles of

new sidewalks were laid. Shade trees to the number of 63,000, now increased to 80,000, were planted. One hundred and thirty miles of sewers were constructed. One hundred and eighty miles of streets were paved, and fifty-eight miles of these were treated with wooden pavements, which proved a costly failure, and had all to be taken up. With a vigor and thoroughness almost unexampled in municipal annals, the capital city was transformed from a rude, unpaved, marshy, uncomfortable and repulsive town, to a city of splendidly improved, clean and picturesque streets and avenues. Of course its treasury was bankrupted in the process, and extravagance and waste created a great public debt, in which congress declared by its action the officers exceeded their powers. But the great work was done, or brought so near to completion that a few years of judicious expenditure finished all important improvements. The city and its residents, the government, and the people of the whole country in a measure, share in the resulting benefits.

The advance in population of the District of Columbia, in successive decades, is shown in the following:

1800, inhabitants.....	14,093
1810, inhabitants.....	24,023
1820, inhabitants.....	33,039
1830, inhabitants.....	39,834
1840, inhabitants.....	43,712
1850, inhabitants.....	51,687
1860, inhabitants.....	75,080
1870, inhabitants.....	131,700
1880, inhabitants.....	177,624
1890, inhabitants.....	230,392
1892, police census.....	251,000

The site of the city of Washington is admirably adapted by nature for the building up of an attractive and imposing city. Situated in part on the tongue of

land lying at the confluence of two broad rivers, from which the ground rises in natural and not abrupt ridges into the expanded plateau of Capitol hill, 100 feet above the Potomac, the surface of the city presents a gentle undulation which gives variety and constant transition of prospect, without producing any obstructions to travel. The city proper is surrounded on the east, north and west by an amphitheatre of well-wooded hills, embracing, formerly, the ancient forest-growth of tall timber, which was cut off or burned on the Maryland side (as on the Virginia) during the ravages of civil war, but has been succeeded by a younger growth of trees. Viewed from the vantage-ground of the capitol dome, or even the western portico, or more widely from the top of the Washington monument, the environs of Washington present a landscape of rare beauty and varied effect. The near view includes the mass of the city, thickly covered with dwellings, stores, and shops, intersected by the two great arteries of Pennsylvania avenue, running to the treasury, and Maryland avenue, running westward to the Potomac. At frequent intervals through the perspective of roofs rise the tall steeples of churches and the massive white marble edifices of the various government buildings. Turning westward, the bright, broad current of the Potomac—nearly a mile wide opposite the capitol—sweeps southward, while there comes in on the left, joining the main stream at Greenleaf's point (on which the government arsenal is situated), the deep current of the Anacostia, or eastern branch of the Potomac. To the south, on the heights beyond the eastern branch, is seen the long mass of the government insane asylum buildings.

On the Virginia shore rises a long forest-clad range of hills, amid which may be discerned Arlington heights, with its pillared edifice erected by George Washington Parke Custis, now occupied by the government, and its National cemetery or city of the dead, where 15,000 Union soldiers are interred; while the spire of Fairfax seminary, six miles distant, rises above the horizon in the direction of Alexandria. The latter little city, with its houses, churches, and shipping lying along the harbor, is clearly visible, and the river is at almost all seasons dotted with the sails of river craft and with steamers plying up and down. To the northwest, over the roofs of the executive mansion and the new state department, rise the lofty and picturesque heights of Georgetown, attaining at the adjoining village of Tenallytown, just outside the borders of the District of Columbia, a height of some 400 feet above the level of the sea. To the north are seen the buildings of Howard university, crowning Seventh street hill, and beyond the towers of the Soldiers' home, a free refuge for the disabled soldiers of the army, comprising a beautiful park of 740 acres in extent. It was this delightful and comprehensive view which drew from Baron von Humboldt the remark, as he stood on the western crest of Capitol hill and surveyed the scene, "I have not seen a more charming panorama in all my travels."

The capitol, the most conspicuous object in Washington, is constructed in the purely classic style, with a center and two projecting wings of great extent, and ornamented on the east front with sixty-eight Corinthian columns. The length of the capitol is 751 feet 4 inches; breadth, 121 to 324 feet, covering three and a half

acres. From the central building springs a lofty iron dome 135½ feet in diameter, and containing 8,009,200 pounds of cast and wrought iron. The apex of the dome is surmounted by a lantern fifteen feet in diameter and fifty feet high, crowned by a bronze statue of Liberty. The beauty and imposing proportions of this dome, which seems to be hung airily in the sky, presents a picture that is a delight to the eye of the beholder. The high, advantageous position, great architectural mass, and harmonious and imposing effect of the capitol from many points of view have secured for it the almost unanimous praise of the best judges of all countries as one of the noblest and most impressive modern edifices in the world. The material of the central building is Virginia freestone; that of the wings is white marble from Massachusetts; while the fluted marble columns are from Maryland. The total expenditure upon the capitol for erection, extension, and repairs has been a little over \$15,000,000. The first capitol was erected on the same site, the corner-stone laid by George Washington, September 18, 1793, seven years before the removal of congress to Washington. Before its completion the whole was destroyed by the British at the invasion of Washington, August, 1814. The present central structure dates from 1818 (completed 1827), and the extension or wings from 1851. The corner-stone of the capitol extension was laid July 4, 1851, and the new hall of representatives was occupied in 1857, and the senate chamber in 1859. The work was continued during the Civil war, the imposing iron dome rising foot by foot, while hostile armies were contending for the possession of the capitol, until the statue of liberty crowned the summit on December 12, 1863.

The south wing of the capitol is occupied by the house of representatives and its offices. This is the largest legislative chamber in the world, 139 feet by 93 feet. The galleries accommodate about 1,500 persons, while the floor affords room and desks for 360 members.

The Washington National Monument was commenced in 1848, by an association incorporated by congress. Its cornerstone was laid July 4, 1848. After an expenditure of \$230,000, raised by voluntary subscription, the monument came to a standstill for twenty years. It was finished in 1885, in accordance with appropriations from the public treasury, by act of congress passed in 1876. It is built of great blocks of crystal Maryland marble, lined with blue gneiss, and rests on a foundation 104 feet square and 37 feet deep. The walls at the base are 15 feet thick; at the height of 152 feet, where the new work was begun, they are 12 feet thick; 10 feet higher, they are reduced to 8 feet, and at the top to 1½ feet in thickness. The base of the shaft is 55 feet 5½ inches square; the top of the shaft, at base of the pyramid, is 34 feet 5½ inches square. The height of this monument is 555 feet 5½ inches; the cap-stone was set December 6, 1884; the weight of the whole structure, including foundation, is 81,117 tons of 2240 pounds; cost, \$1,187,710. It was dedicated February 21, 1885. Within the monument are an elevator and an iron stairway of 900 steps.

The Smithsonian institution, built in 1847, and the National museum, which occupies a large edifice erected in 1880, specially for exhibition purposes, are free public institutions, amply endowed, and afford the means of scientific culture through their extensive collections in zoology, antiquities, geology, ethnology and

natural history generally. The advantages of Washington as a center of education and aids to research in almost every field, open freely to all, are great, and annually increasing in extent. The university of Georgetown, the Columbian university, Howard university, and the new Catholic university of America, are liberally endowed colleges for higher education.

By the recent purchase of ground on the banks of Rock creek for a zoological park, congress has provided for a public exhibition of specimens of animals and birds. The larger Rock Creek park, lying beyond, the purchase of which was completed in 1892, embraces about 1,500 acres of picturesque and attractive drives and rambles, adding a splendid and permanent means of health and recreation to the citizens and sojourners at the national capital.

The water supply of Washington is brought by a capacious aqueduct from the Great Falls of the Potomac, sixteen miles above. It affords 80,000 gallons daily, and cost \$3,500,000.

During the Civil war of 1861-65, Washington was the center of prodigious military operations. The city was fortified soon after the outbreak of hostilities by a cordon of strong earthworks or forts, sixty-eight in number, having an aggregate perimeter of about fourteen miles, and it constituted a great depot for military supplies. The rumble of continuous caravans of military wagons, laden with stores and ammunition for the great armies in the field, was heard night and day. The capitol terraces were occupied as an army bakery, many churches and public buildings were converted into hospitals, and the environs of the city were one vast camp.

As the political capital of the United

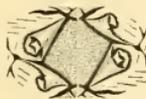
States, Washington enjoys a distinction to which no other metropolis can lay claim. The vast and varied interests connected with the legislation for a people of 65,000,000, now embracing forty-four states and three territories, draw to Washington an annually-increasing number of citizens, while its mild winter climate and cosmopolitan social advantages render it an attractive resort.

The number of officers and clerks in government employ is more than 6,500. The members of the various foreign legations form a cultivated circle, mingling freely with the residents, and a great many army and navy officers, both in active service and retired, find Washington the most agreeable home in the country. Wealth and taste are displayed in the numerous fine private residences erected in recent years, and the march of population is overflowing the city limits, and taking possession of the attractive suburbs.

This seat of the political union of a great nation, founded by the illustrious Washington, whose name it bears, has entered upon a new and enlarged career

of prosperity and influence. "The only child of the Union," as Senator Southard styled it fifty years ago, Washington now presents itself as fully worthy of its parentage. With its unsurpassed natural advantages, its sightly and beautiful location, its genial climate, its suburban scenery and attractions, its magnificent public buildings, its fine broad avenues and profusely shaded streets, its free gallery of art, its noble libraries and extensive museums of science, its national observatory, whose telescope has added new stars and satellites to the sky, its men of learning devoted to every field of research, and its rapidly growing wealth and population, Washington has outlasted the possibility of decadence.

As the seat of so many notable events in our political history, the forum of debate where the great questions of constitutional law and national welfare have been decided, the place of the graves of many illustrious dead, and the repository of the records of a government, which, though but a century old, is rich in national archives, the capital presents a perennial attraction to American citizens.



PERSONAL SKETCHES.

COL. JOHN JAMES ABERT,

the distinguished military engineer, was born in Frederick, Md., September 17, 1788, and died in Washington, D. C., January 27, 1863. He was the son of John Abert, who came to this country with Gen. Rochambeau in 1780. His mother was Margarita Meng. Young Abert entered as a cadet of the Military academy, West Point, in the year 1808, only six years after its first establishment by law. Graduating from the academy in 1811, he was from then until November, 1814, employed in the war office. Meanwhile he studied law and was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia in 1813. In the war of 1812, he volunteered as a private soldier for the defense of the capital; was in the battle of Bladensburg, August 24, 1814, and his services on that occasion were acknowledged by conferring upon him a land warrant under the existing laws. He was appointed topographical engineer, with rank of major, November 22, 1814. At that time there was no organized corps of those officers, but they formed a part of the general staff, and served with generals in the field. After the close of the war, they were employed in surveys of the sea-coast and inland frontiers, reporting to the chief of engineers, and the results of their labors were collected in a topographical bureau established in the war department under charge of Major Roberdeau. On the reorganization of the army, in 1816, Major Abert was re-

tained. In 1824 he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for ten years' faithful service in one grade; and at the death of Col. Roberdeau, February 12, 1829, he was appointed to the charge of the topographical bureau. As the duties of his bureau increased in magnitude and importance, Col. Abert exerted himself to cause it to be made a distinct branch of the war department, which he effected June 22, 1831. At this time his corps consisted of six majors and four captains by brevet and six civil engineers; besides which some twenty subalterns of the line of the army were detailed on topographical duty under his orders. He was Indian commissioner in 1832-3. Upon the reconstruction of the army, by act of congress approved July 5, 1838 (5 U. S. statutes, sec. 4, p. 257), the corps of topographical engineers was organized and created one of the staff corps of the army, with the officer to whose fostering care and judicious management it mainly owed its existence for its colonel and chief. Col. Abert was, in fact, at the head of his corps for upwards of thirty-two years, until he was honorably retired from active duty September 11, 1861, after his long and faithful service. The army and the country will not need to be reminded of the vast interest and value attached to the operation of this corps since its organization. The geographical and other information concerning this continent which its officers have collected and published has



J. P. West.

challenged the admiration of the scientific world, while the practical benefit of their labors has been felt in nearly every state and every territory; the whole forming a proud monument to him who was its founder. He was a member of several scientific societies, and was one of the organizers of the National Institute of Science, which was subsequently merged into the Smithsonian institute.

Lake Abert, in Oregon, was named in honor of Col. Abert, and in recognition of his valuable military services.

On January 25, 1812, he was married to Ellen Matlack Stretch, the granddaughter of Col. Timothy Matlack, the Revolutionary patriot. After fifty years of wedded life, January 25, 1862, Col. Abert and his wife celebrated their golden wedding in their elegant home, No. 1731 "I" street, in Washington city. His sons served with distinction in the United States army during the Civil war.

WILLIAM STONE ABERT

was born at Mt. Pleasant, Washington, D. C., July 27th, 1845. He was the son of Col. James W. Abert, of the U. S. engineers, and Jane Lenthall Stone, the only daughter of Wm. J. Stone, Sr. He graduated at the college of New Jersey in Princeton in the class of 1865, and received the degree of A. M. three years later. While in college he displayed superior talent for declamation, and in recognition of his ability, he was elected one of the four junior orators of his class from Whig hall; and in his senior year was awarded by the American Whig society the first prize in oratory, competed for by the members of his class. In the year following his graduation, he removed to Newport, Ky., and later was two years a law student in the office of Judge George

Hoadly, in Cincinnati, O.—at the same time taking the regular course in the law school of the Cincinnati college, from which institution he received the degree of LL. B. in April, 1868; and was admitted to the bar of Hamilton county, Ohio, on the 5th of May following. An accomplished and profound scholar he was soon found in the ranks of the Kentucky bar, and was of counsel in many important cases in that commonwealth. After an exhaustive argument in 1878 in the Kentucky court of appeals, in the leading case of Hall vs. Smith, reported in the fourteenth volume of Bush's reports, Mr. Abert prevailed, notwithstanding three adverse decisions in the lower court: Four years previous his reputation as a criminal lawyer had been made secure by his able defense of Henry Kramer in Campbell county, Kentucky. Kramer, who was indicted for the murder of his brother, was successfully defended in the Kentucky court of appeals in 1875 by Mr. Abert, who was opposed by John Rodman, the attorney general of the commonwealth. This case is especially important for its exposition and definition of the doctrine of self-defense.

On October 5, 1875, he married Nannie S. Hamilton, of Louisville, Ky., and two years later returned to his native place. His success at the Washington bar has been marked, and his opinion upon matters of law is always received with great respect. Among the important cases in which he has appeared as counsel, both before the supreme court of the United States and the District of Columbia, may be mentioned: The Wabash Railway Co. vs. McDaniels, 107 U. S. repts.; the case of Ormsby vs. Webb, 134 U. S. repts.; the Washington City postoffice case, and the Rock Creek Park cases—the last named

displaying Mr. Abert's unusual mastery of details, combined with his no less remarkable command of logical argument. It was upon his argument in the Powell will case, that the supreme court of the United States sustained the right of appeal from the decree of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in a will contest, where issues from the orphans' court had been tried by jury. In the case of the United States to the use of Davis vs. Draper, Henderson and others, reported in the nineteenth volume of the D. C. repts., Mr. Abert, after a learned argument based upon his brief showing profound and extensive research, established a rule of vital importance to litigants as affecting the validity of appeal bonds, where appeals are taken from the special to the general term in equity causes. In 1880, the supreme court of the District of Columbia, under authority of the act of congress approved March 2 (25 statutes at large), appointed Mr. Abert and Mr. Benjamin Lovejoy commissioners to compile all the statutes in force in the District of Columbia. The important duties under this commission embrace the compilation of all acts of congress specially applicable to the District of Columbia from February 27, 1801; the acts of the legislative assembly of the district from June 2, 1871, to and including June 26, 1873; the statutes of Maryland, beginning with the session of the assembly held the 26th day of April, 1704, and ending with the acts passed prior to February 27, 1801. Also the British statutes in force in Maryland at the time of the cession of the territory to the United States for the seat of government. As was truly said by one of the most learned and experienced of the members of the district bar, no one can conceive of the magnitude of the

work involved, except the man who undertakes it.

WILLIAM STRETCH ABERT

was born in Washington, D. C., February 1, 1836, and was the youngest son of Col. J. J. Abert, the chief of the corps of topographical engineers. He entered the army from civil life and was appointed second lieutenant Fourth United States artillery June 18th, 1855, having previously passed with credit the required examination. He was devotedly attached to his profession, and by study, and all other means at his command, endeavored to qualify himself for a high position in the service which his father so long adorned. At the commencement of the Civil war, in 1861, he was under the command of Col. Dimmick, at Fortress Monroe. The vital importance of retaining that port had been duly estimated and early efforts made to secure it by reinforcements. The anxiety respecting its safety, about the 19th of April, is well remembered by those who were aware of its situation. Rumor reached Washington that a large steamer, believed to be one from New York with reinforcements, had been seen approaching the fort, when an armed vessel put out from the Virginia shore towards her, and she was seen to turn back.

In the midst of the consequent anxiety on the night of Sunday, the 21st of April, Lieut. Abert arrived in Washington, the bearer of dispatches from Col. Dimmick, announcing the arrival of the expected reinforcements and the safety of Fortress Monroe. It will illustrate the character of this gallant young officer to narrate his services on that occasion. And the manner in which communication was opened between Gen. Scott, the general-



William Stone Abert.

in-chief, and Gen. B. F. Butler at Annapolis is also worthy of record. When Lieut. Abert landed at Baltimore he found that railway communication had been cut off, and he could not even hire a locomotive to take him on. Baltimore was in a state of wild excitement, and he rightly judged that any attempt to hire a horse would cause suspicion of him and probably cause his temporary detention. While of slight form, in appearance he was an athlete, and a good pedestrian. He shouldered his portmanteau and, following the railroad track, walked rapidly on to within some nine miles of Washington, where he was enabled to hire a one-horse vehicle, in which he drove to the capital and went straight to headquarters, where he duly delivered his dispatches, "with the dust of the road on them," on the 21st of April. On reporting to General Scott, he was by him taken and introduced to the president and the cabinet, and received their thanks and commendations. On the next day, before he was recovered from the effects of the unpracticed walk, dispatches to the commanding officer at Annapolis, General Butler, were confided to him. It was found so difficult to find any one who could carry such dispatches, and the general-in-chief and the secretary of war considered that the best man to carry such documents was he who had so safely brought in dispatches under difficulties. Lieut. Abert was ready to start almost at a moment's notice. He divested himself of all uniform excepting his military vest, the buttons of which would prove him a soldier of the United States, and carefully concealing the dispatches in his clothing he drove quietly out of Washington in a buggy, which he left at Bladensburg. Thence he walked to Ann-

apolis Junction, and down the railroad track toward Annapolis. He soon struck a destruction train, well manned, a large party pulling up the rails and ties, and loading them on platform cars, which, as fast as loaded, were dragged off toward Annapolis. Abert immediately put off his overcoat, placed it on a car, and commenced aiding in the work of destroying the track. After working vigorously for some time, he was noticed as not being one of the original party, and one of the destroyers asked him his name, at the same time praising his strength and skill at the work. He replied frankly "My name is Abert." "Where do you live?" "Born in Washington—I have lately lived in Virginia." "All right." And so he went on until the cars were loaded, and he threw himself on one of them and was transported to the vicinity of Annapolis. He had never been there before, but General Scott had given him a minute description of the outskirts of the town, and the pathway thence to Fort Severn. Every detail was minutely correct, down to a white paling fence with a green gate before a house. When he recognized one of the landmarks given by the general, he slipped off the car, followed the pathway indicated, and in a few minutes was before General Butler, to whom he delivered his dispatches. As a matter of precaution, looking to the possible detention or arrest of Lieutenant Abert, two other officers were subsequently sent, bearing dispatches similar to those taken by him. On reaching the junction, and finding no train running, they returned as far as Bladensburg and procured a conveyance. Upon reaching Annapolis they found their dispatches anticipated, and the troops under marching orders. Before Lieut. Abert returned, he was arrested

by a secession band calling themselves the "Vanesville Guards," and his life was threatened. During the two nights of his absence he had no sleep, and returned to his family in Washington on the morning of the 24th almost entirely exhausted from walking, loss of sleep and food.

On the 25th of April the New York Seventh regiment entered Washington. On the 14th of May, 1861, he was commissioned captain of the Third United States cavalry; and shortly afterwards he was transferred to the Sixth United States cavalry. He served in the field throughout the whole war, except six weeks, when laid up by a broken leg, occasioned by the kick of a horse while reconnoitering with some officers the approaches to Port Hudson. He served for a short time under Gen. Charles P. Stone; then under Gen. McClellan, through the peninsular campaign and the battle of Antietam, and until Gen. McClellan was relieved; then under Gen. Banks in Louisiana, and finally as colonel of the Third Massachusetts heavy artillery, in the defenses of Washington. He had been complimented by three brevets—first, of major in the United States army for gallant services at Hanover Court House, May 27th, 1862; on the 16th of September, 1862, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam; brigadier-general on the 13th of March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. In the winter of 1867 he was ordered to Galveston, and placed by Gen. Griffin on his staff, as acting assistant inspector-general of the military district of Texas. About the 20th of July he was promoted a major of the Seventh United States cavalry, which was Gen. Custer's regiment.

About the 7th of August he was attacked

by the yellow fever, then epidemic in Galveston. While his fever was at its height, his heroic wife, Mary I. Abert, was stricken down by this grasping pestilence. And their eldest child was also ill with the fever. With the exception of the faithful attention of the army physician, Dr. Adams, who afterwards died of the dread disease, Col. Albert, himself a convalescent, did the principal nursing; his cook being sick, and his servant boy having left him. On the 18th his wife died. The next day he was again attacked by the fever, and on the 25th, notwithstanding all that could be done for him, he breathed his last. Through the kindness of Gen. Grant the remains of Col. Abert and wife were brought to Washington, and rest in Rock Creek cemetery.

This gallant young officer, in the thirty-one years of life allotted to him, made a most brilliant record, and one of which any soldier might be proud. The high esteem in which he was held by the secretary of war is shown by the following eloquent tribute, which is worthy of preservation:

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 3, 1867.

My Dear Sir: The sad news of your gallant brother's death, by yellow fever, at Galveston, Texas, on August 25th, was received by me with deep pain and sorrow. Dying in the discharge of his duty, without the excitement of war or battle, but surrounded by the pestilence, has in it something in such perfect keeping with his dauntless courage, as it came under my personal notice, that I feel it my duty to give you an account of some things, occurring long ago, which may not be known to others, and cannot be so well known by any as by myself.

When I occupied the position of secretary of war, in the early part of our troubles, a young officer appeared in Washington with important dispatches from Fortress Monroe. He was introduced to me by the late Lieutenant-Gen-

eral Scott. His service, just rendered, was highly important and a dangerous one.

The capital was actually cut off from the loyal states; the approaches to Washington were in the hands of the rebels; the roads were infested with guerrillas, and the darkest hour of the republic was over us. This gallant young officer was your brother, Lieutenant Abert. I set him down for promotion; for in his bearing I saw the stuff of which heroes are made. My retirement from the war department alone prevented me from giving such advancement as his courage and skill deserved.

The forces for the relief of Washington were gathering at Annapolis, and it was a matter of life and death to open communication with them. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad was virtually in the hands of the rebels. Our forces must come to Washington soon, or all would have been lost, and they must know the straits to which we were reduced at the capital. In this emergency I carefully observed your brother, and picked him out for a most hazardous enterprise. I sent him with secret information to Annapolis, and he walked from Washington in the night, delivered his perilous message, and walked back to announce that he had obeyed the order of the department.

This may not now seem so great a feat as it was then. Every step of his way was through the enemy's country, and every moment of the time the gallant young soldier was in danger of his life. This act, performed long ago, was but an earnest of that high and chivalrous devotion to his country, and his duty, which in the end lost to the army one of its brightest ornaments, and to our country one of its purest patriots.

Deeply sympathizing with you, and with the orphans of this modest, gallant soldier, I have the honor to be, for his sake, Very truly your friend,

SIMON CAMERON.

CHARLES ABERT, Esq.,
Norbec P. O., Md.

WALTER H. ACKER.

This rapidly rising young lawyer is a native of Washington, D. C., and was

born October 11, 1859. He received his preparatory education at the Emerson institute in his native city, whence he went to Princeton, N. J., and graduated from the famous college of that city in 1882. Feeling that the profession of the law was the one for which his talents and natural abilities were best adapted, he returned to Washington after his graduation and commenced to study for the legal profession under H. O. Claughton, under whom he made rapid progress, and was admitted to the bar in 1885. He at once opened his office in his native city and has ever since had his hands full of legal business. His attainments, his natural aptitude for his profession, together with his keenness of apprehension and insight into the cases he has been called upon to handle, have made him very successful, and consequently have won for him the approbation of his clients and the respect of his fellow-practitioners. His services have also been sought for outside of his actual practice in the courts and in the giving of legal office advice.

Mr. Acker is of Bavarian descent, his father, Nicholas Acker, having been born in that kingdom in 1818, and having lived there until 1831, when he came to America and settled in Washington, D. C. He was a highly respected gentleman and greatly trusted by his fellow-citizens of Washington, the city of his adoption. A contractor and builder, he constructed many edifices for public and private purposes in Washington, and also erected the city hall in Baltimore, Md. He was likewise director in several of the Washington city banks. During the late Civil war he held a captain's commission in the District of Columbia guards, but was not called into active service. He was married to Miss Sarah A. Biscoe, daughter of Captain

Biscoe of Maine, the latter of whom was killed in the Mexican war. Nine children were the result of this union, and of these, seven still survive, viz: William J., Dr. George N., F. J., Walter H., A. E., Lily A., all of Washington, D. C., and N. A., of San Francisco, Cal. The father of this family died in 1878, his widow surviving him until 1888. The marriage of Walter H. Acker took place in 1889, the lady whose heart and hand he had won being Miss Mary Reinicker, daughter of William J. Reinicker of Baltimore. Mr. Acker is still a young man, with every prospect before him of a prosperous business career and of domestic happiness as well as of manly usefulness.

THOMSON H. ALEXANDER

is a native of Kentucky and a descendant of the old and well known Scotch family, i. e. Earles of Stirling, an authentic record of which is traced back in an unbroken succession to the year 1100. Among the remote ancestors was Robert Alexander, after whom in regular order are recorded the names of John, Robert, and James, the last-named of whom was born in the year 1624. The son of James was John Alexander, whose son William was the great-grandfather of the immediate subject of this biography. William Alexander, the grandfather, was a native of Scotland, born in the year 1729. In early boyhood he was taken to France, and in 1783 came to America, settling in Virginia, where he resided until 1811, at which time he emigrated to Kentucky, where his death occurred in 1819, at the advanced age of ninety years. William Alexander was a man of more than ordinary powers of mind and during his life succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune. He was twice married, his second wife having

been Miss Agatha De LaPorte, a member of an ancient and honorable French family which acquired more than a local reputation in France. The ancestral home of the LaPortes is at the town of Montpelier. The eldest son of William Alexander, William Alexander Jr., uncle to the subject of this sketch, born in the year 1824, was created lord chief baron of the exchequer, and prior to his elevation thereto had received the order of knighthood. Charles Alexander, father of Thomson H. Alexander, was born near Staunton, Virginia, in 1798 and was by profession a lawyer, in which calling he earned a brilliant reputation. He was also a man of fine literary ability and as a linguist stood very high among the scholars of his native state, having mastered the ancient, classical, and several modern languages. He removed with his parents to Woodford county, Kentucky, in 1811, where he resided until 1857, at which time he became a resident of Washington, D. C., where his death occurred in July, 1883. His wife, whom he married in 1821, was Miss Martha Madison, a grandniece of James Madison, fourth president of the United States. As already mentioned, Thomson H. Alexander is a native of Kentucky, born in the beautiful blue-grass county of Woodford on the 28th day of February, 1837. His early educational training was received in the schools of his native county, and after taking a more than thorough course in New Albany, Indiana, he removed, in 1856, to Washington, D. C., where he entered upon the study of the law, which profession he had early determined to make his life work. After acquiring proficiency in his chosen calling he was admitted to the bar of the District of

Columbia, where his abilities soon won for him a very lucrative share of the legal business of the city. The war coming on about this time, he abandoned his profession temporarily, and responded to the country's call for volunteers, enlisting April 15, 1861, in the old national rifles for the defense of Washington city, which was then in danger of being captured by the rebels. Later, after all danger to the city was averted by the withdrawal of the Confederate forces from the vicinity, he marched with his company to aid in the defense of Harper's Ferry, which at that time was threatened by the Confederate forces organized especially for its capture.

At the expiration of his term of service, Mr. Alexander returned to Washington, and resumed the practice of his profession, which he has since successfully continued, being at the time one of the best known and most successful patent lawyers in that department of the profession, in the city.

Mr. Alexander's legal career is a series of uninterrupted successes, and his high reputation in the special field of jurisprudence alluded to, makes him an authority on all matters pertaining to patent law upon which he has also written at various times, and his opinions relating thereto, have almost uniformly been sustained by the courts. In all relations of life, both in a public and private capacity. Mr. Alexander has won the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, and during a long legal career, his many clients have learned to trust him as a wise and judicious counsellor. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Kennedy, daughter of Hon. J. C. G. Kennedy, formerly superintendent of the census bureau.

COL. EDWARD WILLOUGHBY ANDERSON,

a well known lawyer of Washington city, son of Captain James Willoughby Anderson and Ellen M. (Brown) Anderson, is a native of Florida, born in the old historic city of St. Augustine, just at the close of what is known as the Seminole war. He received a classical education in the college of the city of New York, and was afterwards honored with an appointment as cadet at West Point, by Gen. Winfield Scott, at which institution he remained until April, 1861, when he resigned and entered the service of the Confederacy, enlisting in the Virginia provisional army, where he was commissioned lieutenant of his company. Subsequently he was promoted captain and as such served with distinction throughout the war, during which time he made a record for bravery and gallantry of which any soldier might feel deservedly proud. A succinct account of his long period of service would far transcend the limits of a biographical sketch such as this purports to be, consequently but an outline of his military record is herewith presented. Mr. Anderson did staff duty during the greater part of his period of service, being first appointed on the staff of General R. E. Lee, in which capacity he served during several campaigns, doing duty a part of the time as a member of the engineer corps at Norfolk in the year 1862. The confidence reposed in him by his superiors is attested by the fact that at one time he was placed in command of Forts Norfolk, Craney Island, and St. Helena, of which he had direct charge until the evacuation of the city by the Confederate forces. Among the many battles in which Col. Anderson participated during the war may be mentioned

the following, namely: Seven days' fight around Riehmond, Chicahominy, Malvern Hill, Cold Harbor, Winchester, Fredricksburg, and Gettysburg, in the last of which he served with signal ability as a member of the staff of Gen. Pinder. Additional to the above named battles Col. Anderson while a member of Gen. Wilcox's staff participated in the engagements of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Mine-Run, and all the battles of the campaign back to Petersburg and Appomattox, where he was present at the final surrender of General Lee in 1865. After the banner of Lee went down at Appomattox, Mr. Anderson went to North Carolina and joined the forces of General Johnston, but, after a short stay, started with Wade Hampton to join the army of General E. Kirby Smith, whose division he did not reach, having, with a dozen others, left Hampton's command, and started for Natchez, Miss., from which place he afterward made his way to New Orleans, thence in 1865 to Norfolk, Virginia, where terminated his long and eventful military experience. On severing his connection with the army, Mr. Anderson, for a time was engaged as a school teacher in Norfolk, and while a resident of that city was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Masi, daughter of Prof. P. H. Masi, a man widely and favorably known in educational circles of eastern Virginia. Having early acquired a taste for the legal profession, Mr. Anderson, after leaving Norfolk and locating in Washington, entered upon the study of the same, and after becoming versed in the principles of law was admitted to the bar in the year 1871, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice — making a specialty of law pertaining to patents. In this department of the profession he easily

takes a prominent place, and his painstaking investigations have made him the trusted adviser in a number of technical cases, and the correctness of his opinions has seldom been questioned by the courts. A glimpse at Mr. Anderson's family history shows him to be descended from a military ancestry, his grandfather, William Anderson, son of Rev. James Anderson, at one time pastor of the Old South church, Middletown, Penn., having served with distinction in the American navy during the last war with Great Britain. He was afterward made colonel in the U. S. service, and, until his death in 1833, was in charge of the navy yard at Norfolk, Virginia. He married, at Norfolk, Jane Willoughby, the family name of whom is still a favorite among her descendants.

Captain James Willoughby Anderson, father of Edward Anderson, was a native of Norfolk, Virginia, and a graduate of West Point Military academy, in the days of 1833, which contained a number of men who afterward achieved distinction in army circles. He continued in the U. S. military service for some years as adjutant of the Second infantry, took a prominent part in the Seminole war and the war with Mexico, and was killed at the battle of Cherubusco. Captain Anderson was a brave and gallant soldier and is mentioned in complimentary terms in the report of General Bennett Riley, commander of the brigade at the battle of Cherubusco, a tribute nobly earned and well merited. Elihu Brown, maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and also a man with a warlike record, having been for some time prominently connected with United States sea service as commander of the privateer Fox.

MAHLON ASHFORD,

president of the Real Estate Title Insurance company of the District of Columbia, comes of sterling and patriotic Virginia stock. He was born at Centreville, Fairfax county, Va., February 15, 1833, and is second son of Craven Ashford by his first wife, Ann Elizabeth Evans, of Prince William county, Va., who died in 1837. Craven Ashford was the third son of Francis Payton Ashford, who was the fourth son of Michael Ashford, who came from England to Virginia early in the eighteenth century, and purchased and settled upon a large plantation near Mount Vernon, where he died at an advanced age, leaving four sons, all of whom entered the war for independence, and, of the four, Francis, the grandfather of Mahlon, alone survived the noble struggle. He settled upon his late father's estate, where he lived in quiet ease, and died in 1849 at the age of eighty-seven. His son Craven went in early manhood to Centreville, where he engaged in business, but in 1835 removed to Alexandria — then part of the District of Columbia, and a thriving shipping port — where he engaged in the commission business, and where in 1839 he married his second wife, Emerella Darne, daughter of Capt. Nicholas Darne of Fairfax, a revolutionary soldier. The late and lamented Dr. Francis A. Ashford, of Washington, D. C., was issue of this marriage. In 1846 the father, having been appointed to a government clerkship, removed to Washington city, where, with the exception of a short interval spent upon his farm in Virginia, he lived, taking an active part in advancing the business interests of his section of the city, and highly respected by his neighbors, until his death, in 1876, at the age of seventy.

On coming to Washington, Mahlon entered the fourth district public school, Henry Hardy, principal, which he attended for two or three years. In 1850 he entered the Union academy, Z. Richards, principal, where he remained until 1853, making a rapid advance in his studies. His father then tendered him a college course, but, being anxious to enter into business for himself, he declined it, and shortly afterward obtained a position in the general land office, where he was employed in compiling the sales of public lands in the state of Alabama. While thus engaged he studied law under Gen. E. C. Carrington, who was afterward United States attorney for the district under President Lincoln, was admitted to the bar in 1856, and, after the usual struggles which wait upon the young practitioner, succeeded in acquiring a lucrative practice.

When Gen. Carrington was appointed district attorney he tendered Mr. Ashford the position of first assistant attorney, but this he declined, not wishing to relinquish his private practice. He, however, shortly after, accepted the office of commissioner of admiralty and prize, which he held during the war. In 1868 his health failed him, and being thereby forced to give up court practice, he turned his attention to land law and the investigation of land titles, and to this line of the profession he especially devoted himself, acquiring the reputation of being the leading authority in the district on the subject of land titles and the law of conveyancing. In 1881, on the formation of the Real Estate Title Insurance company (the pioneer company of the district), owing to his peculiar fitness, Mr. Ashford was tendered the position of its president, which position he accepted and has held

ever since, conducting the affairs of the company with signal success.

In 1864 Mr. Ashford married Miss Sidney L. Bell of Philadelphia, a descendant of the Snowdens of that city, and of this marriage there are three children—two sons, Snowden, a civil engineer and architect, and Dr. Edwin W. Ashford, and a daughter.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

The Bancroft family is of York, England, stock and dates back its existence in that shire for hundreds of years prior to the war of the "Roses," or the strifes of the Plantagenets and Lancasters. George Bancroft was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, June 1, 1817, was educated there, and in his early prime June, 1842, came to America. He first located in Oneida county, N. Y., and there carried on business for four years, when he removed to Utica in the same state, where he also engaged in business. Being well trained in music, he was appointed, in 1857, professor in that fine art in the public schools of Utica, which position he retained until 1867, when he went to Richmond, Va., and there for a year carried on business, but returned to Utica and passed away nearly two years more in mercantile pursuits. The next year or two was passed in Marshalltown, Ia., when, sometime in the latter part of 1871, he removed to Washington, D. C., and entered the internal revenue service, in which he continued for five years, when he resigned, in 1876, and entered into the pension claim and patent agency business, which he has ever since conducted with unaltered success. His first marriage occurred in England, in 1838, to Miss Sarah Crossley, who bore him companionship until 1885, or nearly half a century. In 1888 Mr. Ban-

croft married for his second wife Mrs. Matilda A. Mapes, daughter of William Evenden, Esq., of Ashford, Kent, England. John Bancroft, the father of George, was wounded at the battle of Waterloo, and was as brave a soldier as ever bore sword upon his thigh.

DR. HOWARD HEINTZ BARKER.

This physician, although comparatively young as a practitioner, stands with the foremost of his professional brethren in the city of Washington and in the District of Columbia, and has held as many positions of public trust and responsibility as any member of the profession of greater age. He was born in Washington in 1848, was educated at Everett institute, Union academy and at Columbia college, and graduated from the medical department of Georgetown university in 1870—being thus a thorough Washingtonian. His practice was begun and still continues to be in his native city, and no stronger evidence can be produced of his ability and popularity. He is a member of the Medical society and Medical association of the District of Columbia, and of the American Medical association; was a charter member of the Gynecological society of the district, and of the Clinico-Pathological society; he was assistant physician at Columbia hospital for women, and with several others originated the Emergency hospital, in which for fifteen years he had charge of the diseases of women. He was also one of the consulting physicians of the Eastern dispensary, was demonstrator of anatomy at Georgetown college, and afterward lecturer on diseases of women, and is now professor of obstetrics and diseases of women, and dean of the faculty of the medical department of the National university—all of

which go to show his prominence in his profession and his popularity with his brother professors. Dr. H. H. Barker is a son of James W. Barker, who was born in Frederick county, Va., in 1820, and who married Miss Sarah A. R. Heintz, daughter of Jacob Heintz of Maryland. The doctor was married in 1872 to Miss Fannie R. Wilson, daughter of Jesse B. Wilson, and to this union have been born Howard Wilson Barker and Fannie May Barker.

JOB BARNARD.

But few lawyers at the national capital have achieved as signal success in the legal profession during a brief residence as the gentleman whose name introduces this biography. Mr. Barnard is descended from English ancestry, and dates his family history from the year 1650, at which time the name appears in connection with the early annals of Salisbury and Nantucket, Mass.; and later in the pioneer history of North Carolina. When Indiana was opened to settlement, the Barnards were attracted thither, and in the old Quaker communities of Wayne county, that state, the name is prominently mentioned, in connection with both the development of the country and the progress of the ancient faith of the Friends. Mr. Barnard was born of Quaker parentage in Jackson township, Porter county, Indiana, June 8, 1844, and received his educational training in the district school, and the Valparaiso M. & F. college, where he made substantial progress in the higher branches of learning. Before the completion of his scholastic course, at the early age of eighteen, he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting August 7, 1862, as private in company K, Seventy-third Indiana

infantry, commanded by Col. Gilbert Hathaway. He served in that capacity until the battle of Stone River, the same year, when he was promoted to first sergeant, the duties of which position he discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner, until the close of war. His command was in a number of hotly contested battles, among which were Stone River and Perryville; and later his regiment was placed on detail duty in different parts of the South (most of the officers being in "Libby prison,") until the cessation of hostilities. At the close of his military life, Mr. Barnard began the study of law, and, to acquire a greater proficiency in his profession than private reading afforded, he entered the law department of the university of Michigan at Ann Arbor, in which institution he completed the prescribed course, graduating with the class of 1867. Being well equipped for the active duties of the profession, he entered upon the practice of the same at Crown Point, Lake county, in partnership with Judge E. C. Field, a firm which continued until 1872, when he effected a copartnership with his brother, Milton C. Barnard, in connection with whom he continued practice under the firm name of Barnard & Barnard, until 1873. In the latter year, he succeeded Charles McNamee as assistant clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the duties of which he discharged in a highly commendable manner, until July, 1876, when he resigned and formed a law partnership with James S. Edwards and M. C. Barnard, under the firm name of Edwards & Barnard, which continued, until July, 1882, when the firm was changed by the retirement of the gentleman last mentioned, to devote himself specially to abstracts of title. The firm

of Edwards & Barnard still continues, and their business in the District of Columbia is large, and continually increasing, while their reputation as lawyers of high legal attainments is much more than local. The following from the Washington City *Post*, bearing date of March 9, 1889, shows the high standing which Mr. Barnard has acquired among the members of the Washington city bar: "The Republican lawyers of the District of Columbia assembled yesterday in the office of Worthington & Heald, to fix upon some man who would be a satisfactory candidate for the vacancy on the District bench, occasioned by Judge Merrick's death. There were nearly sixty members of the bar in attendance—nearly the entire number of republican lawyers in the District. H. H. Wells, presided, and A. A. Birney acted as secretary. The meeting proceeded directly to business, with no nominations whatever. The first ballot—an informal one—showed a marked majority for Mr. Job Barnard, which increased when the decisive vote was taken. The choice was promptly made unanimous. A petition was then drafted for presentation to President Harrison, which said:

'Mr. Barnard has been engaged in active work in the supreme court of the District for the last thirteen years. We know him well. Owing to the fact that the vacancy has existed for about six weeks, and owing, further to the fact, conceded on all hands, that the person to be appointed to fill it should be familiar with the laws in force in the District of Columbia, and well trained in the practice of that court, the question of what member of the district bar would be recommended by us for that position has been thoroughly discussed, not only by

members of the bar, but by people of this community, who are so largely interested in the administration of justice in the supreme court of the District of Columbia. After many weeks' consideration of the matter, Mr. Barnard has become, as we believe, and as the signatures hereto appended will, we think, attest, the well nigh unanimous choice of the lawyers who practice in our local courts, for the position to which we ask he may be appointed. He is forty-five years of age, a man of unquestioned integrity, of great industry, and, we believe—and our belief is based upon our personal knowledge of the man and from observation of his conduct of causes in court—that he will make a capable and satisfactory judge. And we know that there is no lawyer practicing before the supreme court of the District of Columbia who will receive any considerable support from his brethren of the bar as against Mr. Barnard.'

While a resident of Crown Point, Mr. Barnard was called to fill several municipal offices, and since becoming a resident of Washington, his sound judgment as a methodical business man, has been recognized by his election to the following posts of trust, viz: director of the Lincoln National bank, director of the Commercial Fire Insurance company, and director of the Equitable Co-operative Building association, the largest financial institution of the kind in the district. Mr. Barnard was married on the 25th day of September, 1867, to Miss Flora Putnam, of Berrien county, Michigan. They have three sons, Ralph Putnam, Clarence Williams, and Charles Arthur Barnard; their second child, Walter Sinclear, having died at the age of two years.

REV. DR. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT.

This famous lecturer and divine was born in Binghampton, N. Y., December 4, 1832, and in his native city received his earlier education. In 1852 he graduated from Hamilton college, in Clinton, N. Y., and then attended the Union Theological seminary in New York city, completing his course of study there in 1856. In the latter part of this year he went to Berlin and Heidelberg, Germany, and further pursued his studies for two or three years, and on his return began his ministerial life by preaching a short time in the Presbyterian church at Owego, N. Y., whence he went to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he built up a large congregation, over which he presided for ten years. He next went to Chicago, where he built the Plymouth church, which seats 2,000 persons, and there he officiated eight years; thence he went to Indianapolis and for four years labored with the same uninterrupted success that had crowned his efforts in his previous fields of ministerial work. In 1882 he settled in Washington, D. C., and has here proven himself to be a faithful and assiduous servant of the Master. During many of these long years, however, he has made lecturing trips all over the country and has accomplished great good by this means, being well received at all points, eloquently and earnestly pleading for the cause of Christianity. He has been a frequent contributor to the religious press, especially to the Independent, for which paper he wrote a serial story entitled "The Lost Image," which story, in its course of publication, attracted much attention and favorable comment.

Rev. Dr. Bartlett was married, in 1859, to Miss Charlotte A. Flanders, daughter

of Walter P. Flanders, of Wisconsin; but he was soon called upon to mourn her loss, as she was taken from him at Berne, Switzerland, in 1874—she dying without issue. For three years Dr. Bartlett passed his lonely life without a mate, but in 1877 he was fortunate in securing the hand and heart of Miss Annah L. Walcott, daughter of William D. Walcott, and this happy marriage has been blessed by the birth of two children, one of whom, Walcott Duryea Bartlett still, survives, a promising youth of some twelve summers.

CHARLES J. BELL.

Mr. Bell is a capitalist, as well as one of the most energetic young business men of the District of Columbia. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in April, 1858, and after receiving a very fair education in his native city, was dispatched to Canada, in 1873, where he began his business life as a clerk in the Imperial Bank of Canada, doing faithful service and increasing his business knowledge until 1879, when he was appointed general manager of the National Telephone company and intrusted with the control of its affairs in England, in which country he opened all the telephone exchanges at the north and held a general supervision over them until January, 1882, when he returned to America. Locating then in the city of Washington, D. C., he established the banking firm of Bell & Co., of which he is the head. Besides the task imposed upon his time and attention in the management of this extensive concern, he interests himself in a number of other business enterprises and holds high positions in them all. His natural talents and business experience being availed by several corporations

and individuals that are only too glad to secure him as manager. He is a director in the Washington Brick company, is president of the Washington Stock exchange, a director in the Columbia Fire Insurance company, vice-president of the American Security and Trust company, director of Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone company, of the Pennsylvania Telephone company, of the North Capital and O Street (Belt Line) Street-car company, is director and treasurer of the Central Dispensary and Emergency hospital, trustee and treasurer of the Night Lodging-house, and manager and treasurer of the National Geographical society, and thus has his time fully occupied. He was married, in 1888, to Miss Grace B. Hubbard, daughter of Gardner G. Hubbard, and his home is brightened by the presence of two interesting little children.

Although an American by adoption and an Irishman by birth, Mr. Bell in blood and descent is a Scotchman, his father, David Charles Bell, having been born in Edinburg, Scotland, in 1818. He was a graduate of the university of his native city and was for many years professor of English literature in Dublin and in Belfast, but retired in 1883 and came to America, and took up his residence in Georgetown, D. C., which he still makes his home. The grandfather, Alexander Bell, was also a native of Scotland, but died in London, England, while holding a professorship in one of its colleges. The father of Alexander was named David, and he, also, was born in Scotland, and was a military gentleman of high rank.

EDWARD FRANKLIN BINGHAM,

chief-justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, was born on August

13, 1828, at West Concord, Vt., being the fifth son of the late Judge Warner Bingham and Lucy (Wheeler) Bingham, and is a descendant of Thomas Bingham, who emigrated from Sheffield, England, and settled in Norwich, Conn., in 1663. His brothers, the Hon. Harry Bingham, an eminent lawyer and Democratic politician, and Judge George A. Bingham, a prominent lawyer and ex-judge of the supreme court of New Hampshire, reside at Littleton in that state. Edward F. Bingham received his early education at the public and select schools of Vermont, and later at the academy of Peacham, of the same state, one of the oldest and best endowed, and most distinguished educational institutions of the state at that time. In 1846, while on a visit to Ohio, he determined to make that state his future home. After spending a brief period at Marietta college he read law with his brother Harry, at Littleton, N. H., concluding, as he commenced, his law studies under the late Judge Joseph Miller, of Chillicothe, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of that state in May, 1850, the late Chief Justice Peter Hitchcock presiding. The legislature had, in the preceding March, created the county of Vinton, and on June 1, 1850, he opened a law office at McArthur, the county seat of the new county. Although a total stranger, he soon found warm friends and steadfast clients, with plenty of business. A vacancy occurring in the office of prosecuting attorney of Vinton county, the following November, he was appointed to that office by the court of common pleas, and in 1851 he was elected for a term of two years, and re-elected in 1853, serving five years. In October, 1855, he was elected as representative (democrat) for the counties of



E. P. Bingham



Vinton and Jackson, and served in the legislature during the sessions of 1856 and 1857. Although strongly urged to accept a renomination to the legislature he declined, desiring to devote himself to his law practice. In 1858 he was complimented by his party with the unanimous nomination for the office of judge of the court of common pleas for the second sub-division of the "judicial district," composed of the counties of Vinton, Jackson, Pike, Scioto and Lawrence. The democratic party then being in a minority in that sub-division, he was defeated by a small majority by his competitor, the Hon. W. W. Johnson. In 1859 the democratic convention for Vinton and Jackson counties convened to nominate a candidate for representative in the legislature, and, meeting with difficulties in making a nomination, in the absence of Judge Bingham, and without his knowledge, nominated him and adjourned. But upon receiving information of this action he declined. He was a delegate from the eleventh congressional district of Ohio, in 1860, to the democratic national convention, held first at Charleston, S. C., and by adjournment at Baltimore, and was an eye-witness to the thrilling proceedings of that body. In January, 1861, he removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he resided until he removed to Washington. In 1868 Judge Bingham became chairman of the state democratic executive committee, and so discharged the duties of that office in the important campaign of that year as to receive the general commendation of his party and friends. But because of its interference with his professional duties he declined further service in the position. From 1867 to 1871, he was by election solicitor of the city of Columbus, Ohio; from 1863

to 1868 he served as a member of the board of education of the same city, and was re-elected to the board in 1872. In March, 1873, he was nominated by his party as a candidate for judge of the court of common pleas for the fifth judicial district, and at the election the following month was elected without opposition. He was twice re-elected, each term being for five years, to the same position without opposition. He was a delegate to the democratic national convention at St. Louis in 1876, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for president. The democratic state convention in 1881 nominated him for the Ohio supreme court bench, but with the balance of the ticket he was defeated. In 1886 he was very strongly recommended by the bench, bar and citizens of Ohio, irrespective of party, to President Cleveland for judge of the sixth United States judicial circuit; Judge Howell E. Jackson, then United States senator from Tennessee was, however, appointed to that position. On April 25, 1887, while occupying a place on the Ohio common pleas bench, Judge Bingham was by President Cleveland appointed chief-justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, which position he occupies at present.

As a lawyer, Judge Bingham ranked among the foremost of the Ohio bar. He was earnest and forcible, industrious and thorough, and while he had marked success in his cases, whether to the court or jury, he seemed more at ease in the argument of legal propositions to the court. He has always been regarded as a safe adviser by those seeking legal counsel. On the bench his success is more pronounced than it was as a lawyer. He is cultured, honest, humane, and on and off the bench is quiet and unassuming.

His knowledge of jurisprudence in both the law and equity is extensive. It may be said of him that few of his decisions were ever reversed, although now is his twentieth year of continuous judicial service.

Judge Bingham was married November 21, 1850, to Susannah F. Gunning, of Fayette county, Ohio, who died August 2, 1886, leaving two sons and two daughters. The judge was next married on August 8, 1888, to Mrs. Lin C. Patton, daughter of the late United States Senator Allen T. Caperton, of West Virginia.

ARTHUR A. BIRNEY.

The name of Birney is of historic significance in the United States and will always be remembered as belonging to one of the most talented and distinguished families of the country. The Birneys originally came from Ireland, county Cavan, in the local annals of which the family is well and favorably known, the ancestry dating back from the time of Henry the Eighth. The progenitor of the American branch appears to have been James Birney, a well-to-do farmer of county Cavan, whose son, James, was the father of Hon. James G. Birney, one of the most eminent men America has ever produced. James Gillespie Birney was born in Danville, Ky., February 4, 1792, and died in the state of New Jersey, November 25, 1857. His father, James Birney, migrated to the United States when sixteen years of age and settled in Kentucky, where he became a prominent business man, manufacturer and planter. His mother dying when James G. was a child of three years, his early youth was passed under the care of a pious aunt. He early displayed uncommon powers of mind, and, with a view of entering the

legal profession, was given the advantage of a liberal education in Transylvania university and Princeton college, graduating from the latter institution with high honors in 1810. He studied law for several years in Philadelphia, chiefly under Alexander Dallas, and began the practice of his profession in Danville, Ky., in 1814. In 1816 he was elected a member of the state legislature, in which body he opposed and defeated in its original form a proposition to demand of the states of Ohio and Indiana the enactment of laws for the seizure, imprisonment and return of slaves escaping into their limits. Influenced by his educational training in the Eastern states at a time when the gradual emancipation laws went into operation in those parts, he was led to favor the solution of the slavery problem by that means. In 1818 he removed to Alabama and followed planting for some time near the city of Huntsville, and while a resident of that state was elected a member of the first legislature, which assembled under the constitution of 1819. He wielded a potent influence in the formation of the constitution of Kentucky, though not a member of the convention, and it was chiefly through his efforts that a provision empowering the general assembly to emancipate slaves on making compensation to their owners, and to prohibit the bringing of slaves into the state for sale, was adopted. In the legislature he was outspoken in the expressions of his convictions, and at one time assigned his reasons in a very forcible speech for voting against a resolution honoring Gen. Jackson, which placed him politically with a small minority. In 1823, he relinquished planting and resumed the practice of his profession at Huntsville, where he soon built up a very

extensive business, and in 1827 succeeded in procuring the enactment by the Alabama legislature of a statute to prohibit the importation of slaves into that state for sale or hire. In 1828, he was a candidate for presidential elector on the Adams ticket and made a brilliant canvass of Alabama in the interest of his candidate. He served repeatedly as mayor of Huntsville, took a prominent part in matters educational, and in 1830 was deputized by the trustees of the state university to select and recommend five persons as president and professors of that institution, which duty was in due time faithfully performed and his selections approved. For some years he was the confidential adviser and counsel of the Cherokee Indians. Becoming sensible of the evil influences of slavery, Mr. Birney, in 1831, determined to move his family to a free state, and accordingly in that year took up his residence in Jacksonville, Illinois. About this time he was appointed agent for the American Colonization society for the south-west, which position he accepted and to which he devoted his energies for a period of one year. Being satisfied that the project of annexing Texas to the United States and forming several slave states out of that territory had not been abandoned, although the secret negotiations in 1829 for its purchase had failed, that a powerful combination for sending armed men to Texas existed, and that the southern politicians were united in the design to secure a majority in the United States senate, that the situation was grave and seemed to portend the permanency of slavery and danger of civil war, he resigned his agency and removed, 1833, to Kentucky for the purpose of separating it from the slave states by effecting the

adoption of a system of gradual emancipation. He found the great majority decidedly opposed to this measure, the former powerful emancipation element having been weakened by the opposition of political leaders, chief among whom was Henry Clay. In June, 1834, he emancipated his own slaves, and from that time forward devoted his energies to the advocacy in his native state of the abolition of slavery. He formed the Kentucky Anti-slavery society in 1835, and in May, of that year, made, at New York, the principal speech at the meeting of the American Anti-slavery society. In June, 1835, he issued the prospectus for the publication of an anti-slavery weekly paper at Danville, but on account of social persecution against the opponents of slavery, found it impossible to obtain the services of a publisher or printer at his home town; accordingly he removed to Cincinnati, where the first number of his paper was given to the public. He met with much opposition in his fearless espousal of the cause of emancipation and his press was several times destroyed by mobs, but during all those perilous times he acted with great firmness, and finally succeeded in maintaining the freedom of the press in Cincinnati. As an editor he was distinguished by a thorough knowledge of the subjects about which he wrote, and his large attainments as a jurist and statesman made his influence in the field of journalism both felt and feared. His paper, the *Philanthropist*, gained an extensive circulation, and with the eloquent and powerful speeches delivered by Mr. Birney in the large cities and towns of the free states did much to awaken the people of the north to the dangers and encroachments of the slave power, and the further annexations of

new slave states in the south-west. In recognition of his prominence as an anti-slavery leader he was unanimously elected in 1837 to the office of secretary of the American Anti-slavery society, upon the acceptance of which he removed to New York city. As an officer of this society he traveled and corresponded extensively throughout the United States, attended the principal anti-slavery conventions, and by his wise and conservative counsel exercised a marked influence upon their deliberations. He was unalterably opposed to secession, whether at the north or the south, and in the beginning of the abolition agitation voted for such anti-slavery candidates as were nominated by the leading parties. But as the issue grew under the aggressive action of the slave power to include the right of petition; the trial by jury; the equality of men before the law; the right of the free states to legislate for their own territory; and the right of congress to exclude slavery from free territory, the old parties ceased to nominate anti-slavery candidates, and the abolitionists were forced to make independent nominations for state offices and finally to form an independent party. Of this party Mr. Birney was the first and only choice for the presidency, having been first nominated in 1840, and later in 1844, receiving the former year 7,369, and the latter 62,263 votes. In 1845, Mr. Birney met with a serious accident by falling from a horse, resulting in partial paralysis, but during his disability he continued his contributions to the press. In 1839 he emancipated twenty-one slaves that belonged to his father's estate, setting aside \$20,000 to his co-heir for her interest in them.

Mr. Birney was married in 1816 to Agatha McDowell, a daughter of William

McDowell, judge of the United States circuit court. This wife died in 1839, and in the autumn of 1841 he was united in marriage to a Miss Fitzhugh, and one year later removed to Bay City, Michigan. In personal appearance, Mr. Birney was of medium height, robust build, and his manners were those of a dignified gentleman. He was a model presiding officer, an eloquent and effective public speaker and a voluminous writer upon political questions. He was for many years an earnest and consistent member of the Presbyterian church, with which he identified himself in the year 1826.

James G. Birney transmitted to his children much of his own great talent, and his sons all became distinguished in their several fields of life work. James, the eldest, was born in Kentucky, of which state he was afterward lieutenant-governor; was appointed by President Grant minister to Holland in 1876, and served as such till 1882. Dion, was a physician, became captain in the Union army and died in the year 1864. David Bell was born in Alabama, was a lawyer by profession and practiced in Philadelphia, entered the Union army as lieutenant-colonel, and by successive promotions became major-general. Fitzhugh was a gallant soldier, and died while in the service with the rank of colonel. James G., a grandson, was a captain of cavalry, served as staff officer with Generals Sheridan and Custer, and died near the close of the war. The second son of James G. Birney, Gen. William Birney, father of the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch, was born near Huntsville, Alabama, May, 28, 1819. His early inclination led him to choose the legal profession for his life work, and he began the practice of the

same at Cincinnati, where his commanding talents soon won him a conspicuous place among the leading lawyers of that city. In the latter part of the forties he went to France, and, while pursuing his studies in Paris, took an active part in the revolution of 1848. Subsequently, he was appointed professor of English literature in the college of Bourges, and held the chair for some time with great credit to himself and entire satisfaction to the management of that celebrated institution. Returning to his native country, he practiced law in New York city, entered the United States service as captain in 1861, and rose through all grades of promotion to the rank of brevet major-general of volunteers, in which capacity he served during the last two years of the civil war. He bore a distinguished part in the principal battles of the Virginia campaigns, and was afterward ordered to Florida to regain possession of the parts of that state which had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and reduce the Confederate strongholds. In 1863-4 he was detailed by the War department as one of three superintendents of the organization of colored troops, and as such assisted in equipping and sending to the field seven regiments. In this work he opened all slave prisons in Baltimore and freed their inmates, including many slaves belonging to men prominent in the Confederate service. The immediate result of this action was to hasten the abolition of slavery in the state of Maryland. At the close of the war Gen. Birney passed four years in Florida, and later, in 1874, moved to the national capital, where he resumed the practice of his profession. The wife of Gen. Birney was Miss Catherine Hoffman, daughter of Herman L. Hoffman, a prominent physi-

cian of St. Louis, Mo., and afterward of Cincinnati.

Arthur A. Birney, a well known member of the Washington bar, was born in Paris, France, May 28, 1852, while his parents were residents of that city. He received his literary education in the schools of Cleveland, Ohio, and, having early determined to be a lawyer, prepared himself for the profession by private reading and a through legal course in the university of Ann Arbor, Michigan, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1873. After the completion of his professional training he went to Washington, and was admitted to the bar in 1873, and at once entered the office of W. S. Cox, with whom he practiced for a period of eight months, effecting a co-partnership at the end of that time with his father, Gen. William Birney. In 1874 he was made assistant attorney of the District of Columbia, but resigned one year later to accept the office of assistant United States attorney, under H. H. Wells, ex-governor of Virginia, which position he filled very creditably until his resignation in 1877.

Since 1880, Mr. Birney has been a lecturer in the law department of Howard university. Mr. Birney has risen to an eminent position in the legal profession, and his talents have been frequently employed in prominent civil suits before the higher tribunals of the district and different states. For several years he has conducted trials in the courts of the many difficult and important causes with which his firm has been entrusted, and his recognized abilities as a trial lawyer have caused him to be frequently called in to the assistance of brother attorneys. He is a close student, possesses an analytical mind, and by his determination to adhere

to his chosen calling, has before him a future of great promise and usefulness. Mr. Birney was married, in 1875, to Helen Conway, daughter of R. H. Conway, Esq., of Baltimore.

B. LEWIS BLACKFORD.

The buyers and sellers of real estate in the city of Washington can have no better custodian of their interests than is found in the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch, nor insure a more careful trustee. Mr. Blackford is a native of Virginia, having been born in Fredericksburg, that state, in 1837, and is descended from one of its earliest families, the progenitors of which came from Scotland in the early years of the eighteenth century. B. L. Blackford was educated at the university of Virginia, completing his course of studies in 1857. He began his business life as a civil engineer in Lynchburg, Va., and was thus engaged when the Civil war arose to interfere with the prosecution of his vocation and call him to the defense of his section. In April, 1861, he entered the Eleventh Virginia infantry as a non-commissioned officer, but in May, 1861, was commissioned as second lieutenant of engineers, and in this capacity he served in the staff corps of engineers throughout the war until Appomattox, when he had reached the rank of captain. During his service in the Confederate army he took part in the Seven-days fight around Richmond, at Fort Fisher, in the defense of Petersburg, and at Appomattox Court House. After peace had been proclaimed he resumed his calling of civil engineering in his native state, but in March, 1868, removed to Washington and entered upon the real estate and insurance business, which has claimed his attention

until the present time, and which has, through his probity as well as affability, been made profitable and popular. In 1869 Mr. Blackford was joined in matrimony with Miss Nannie B. Steenbergen, the accomplished daughter of B. Steenbergen, of California, and this congenial union has been blessed with the birth of four daughters, three of whom survive, Elizabeth Padelford, Mary Berkeley and Lucy Landon Carter, aged from fifteen to twenty-two years.

Hon. William M. Blackford, the father of B. Lewis, was born in the valley of Virginia in 1800, and was educated at Dickinson college, in Pennsylvania, and was quite prominent in his day. For a long time he was editor of the Fredericksburg *Arena*, one of the most ably conducted journals of Virginia, and later was editor for many years of the Lynchburg *Virginian*, which was and is a power in the land. He also held several high political positions during his life, and, under President John Tyler, was United States minister to New Grenada, South America. At the time of his death, in 1864, he was president of the Exchange bank of Virginia, at Lynchburg. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Berkeley Minor, and was a daughter of General John Minor of Hazel Hill, Va. General Minor was a veteran of the Revolutionary war, also served as a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, and in the war of 1812 held the rank of general. He married, in 1792, Miss Lucy Landon Carter, daughter of Landon Carter, of Cleve, Va.,—one of the distinguished families of that generation. Capt. Blackford's paternal grandfather was Benjamin Blackford, who was born in the valley of Virginia in 1761, and was married to Miss Isabella Arthur. He

was one of the first to develop the iron industry of the state, being a large iron-master and furnace proprietor in Page county, and died in Lynchburg in 1850. B. Lewis Blackford is a close and careful student of heraldry and has accumulated a great collection of coat-armor and genealogical memoranda.

SAMUEL R. BOND,

one of the most experienced lawyers of Washington, D. C., has been a resident of that city for the past twenty years. He was born in Ipswich, Mass., in November, 1834, and graduated from Dartmouth college with the class of 1855, which embraced among its members a number of students who have since risen to prominent positions in life, including such men as Hon. Nelson Dingley, ex-governor of Maine; Hon. W. J. Fields, chief justice of the Massachusetts supreme court; William L. Ladd, late judge of the supreme court of New Hampshire; Greenleaf Clark, late judge of the supreme court of Minnesota; W. H. H. Allen, judge of the supreme court of New Hampshire, and others of lesser note, but still prominent. After graduating, Mr. Bond went to Paris, Tenn., and there taught the academy for a year, and next year was professor in the Odd Fellows' college. During this period he read law with Hawkins & McKissick, was admitted to the bar in 1857, and commenced the practice of his profession. Later in the same year he went to St. Paul, Minn., continuing his practice, and in 1860 and 1861 served as city attorney. In the latter year he formed a co-partnership with Greenleaf Clark, under the firm name of Bond & Clark—the partnership lasting until 1862. While still serving as city attorney, Mr. Bond enlisted,

in 1861, in the First Minnesota infantry for three months, but before the regiment left for active service Mr. Bond's term had expired, and the regiment was mustered in for three years, filled up almost exclusively with lumbermen who had come to St. Paul for the purpose, and Mr. Bond remained at home, serving a while as a member of the school board. In June, 1862, Mr. Bond went out as an officer in a military expedition sent across the plains by the secretary of war, under special act of congress, and commanded by Captain James L. Fisk, assistant quartermaster United States volunteers, to discover a new route to the gold fields of Idaho, and to protect emigrants on their way thither, as well as to test the temper of the Indians of the region. This expedition succeeded in discovering the gold deposits east of the Rocky mountains, near the present site of Helena, Mont.; a number of emigrants settled in the Prickly Pear valley and there formed a nucleus for the settlement which subsequently developed itself as Montana city. Others of the emigrants crossed the mountains and settled at what is now Virginia city, Idaho, and in that vicinity. The expedition proper went on to Walla Walla, Washington territory, and there disbanded, the officers returning to the states via San Francisco and the isthmus and landing in New York. In January, 1863, Mr. Bond left New York city and proceeded to Washington city, where the report of the expedition was written out by him, as its journalist, and published among the public documents of the war department. Immediately thereafter Mr. Bond was appointed as a clerk in the treasury department, in which he served two years and then resigned. In the meanwhile, having been

admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the United States and of the District of Columbia, Mr. Bond entered again upon the active practice of his profession. From this, however, he temporarily withdrew himself on being elected, in 1868, water registrar of Washington, which office he filled two years, and then resumed his law practice. In 1872, during the territorial government of the District of Columbia, Mr. Bond was elected to and served one term as member of the legislative assembly. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Belt Line railroad company, acted as its attorney, and for a time as its president. For two years Mr. Bond was president and for six years trustee of the board of All Saints church, and superintendent of its Sunday school for several years; he was also for several years president of the associated charities for his district, and is at present a director of the District of Columbia Bar association, and, in fact has ever been forward in rendering his aid, in time and in money, to the advancement of all kinds of enterprises calculated for the benefit of the community of which he is a member.

The marriage of Mr. Bond took place in 1864, to Miss Mary A. Hunt, daughter of Dr. Ebenezer Hunt, of Danvers, Mass., whose father, Israel Hunt, was a Revolutionary soldier.

JOHN WESLEY BOVÉE, M. D.

This popular and rising young physician of Washington, D. C., was born in Clayton, Jefferson county, N. Y., December 31, 1861. He received his preparatory and literary education at the high schools of Dexter and of Chaumont in his native county, and his medical education was acquired at Columbian univers-

ity, Washington, D. C., from which he graduated in 1885, and passed two years as interne of the children's hospital of the District of Columbia; he was then the senior resident physician of Columbia hospital for nearly three years, or up to 1888, when he entered upon private practice in the city of Washington. His skill was soon recognized and his business grew apace, but it was after a short time only that it was thought necessary to call upon him to fill positions in which his ability might have a broader scope for its exercise than afforded by private practice. He is now obstetric surgeon to Columbia hospital, attending physician to St. Ann's Infant asylum, surgeon in charge at Washington Asylum hospital, attending physician to Providence hospital and clinical professor of gynecology and obstetrics in the medical department of the National university; he is a member of the American Medical association of the Medical association of the District of Columbia, and of the Medical society of Washington, as well as vice-president of the Medical and Surgical society of the District of Columbia, and he has had many other tokens of recognition of his professional worth. Many of the best treatises on medical subjects now in print^o have come from his able pen, and many of his papers have been read before various societies, meeting with approbation and edifying the hearers. But few practitioners, less than ten years after graduation, have attained a higher professional position than has Dr. Bovée.

William Henry Bovée, father of the doctor, was born in Gloversville, N. Y., in 1827, and was reared as a farmer. In 1850 he married Miss Sarah E. Roat, daughter of John Wesley Roat, of New York city, and to this union there were

born twelve children, of whom two died in infancy and ten now survive, as follows: George Willard, William Henry, Fred, John Wesley, M. D., Frank McClellan, Hiram Danforth, Charles, Burton G., Bruce and Lula S. Bovée.

About 1610 a French family named Bovée left France forever and took up its abode at Amsterdam, Holland. Early in the present century some of its descendants migrated to America, settling near the Hudson river. Among them was the family of Jean Bovée. One of his children, John, born in Amsterdam, married Emeline Baird, the niece of Gen. Winfield Scott, to whom were born ten children, the eldest being William H. Of the ten children but seven are now living.

JUDGE ANDREW COYLE BRADLEY,

of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, was born in Washington, February 12, 1844, and is a son of Charles and Catherine Ann (Coyle) Bradley, both of Washington. A. C. Bradley had entered the Columbian university at Washington, and would have graduated in 1862, but for the breaking out of the war before his reaching the senior class. He left the college in 1861 and entered the depot quartermaster's office and commissary-general's office in Washington, and remained in those offices until the fall of 1865, when he went to Cambridge, Mass., and attended the Harvard law-school, from which he graduated in July, 1867. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar at Boston, Mass., on examination, before returning to Washington, and on his arrival was admitted to practice in Washington city, his business increasing steadily until March, 1889, when he was appointed by President Harrison

to the judgeship of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, over which he still presides with firmness and dignity. Judge Bradley is a grandson of Abraham Bradley, who came from Philadelphia to Washington with the government, having been made assistant deputy postmaster general, which office he held until the incoming of Andrew Jackson as president. Charles Bradley, the father of Judge Bradley, was born in Washington in 1816, was a merchant in early life and was cashier of the National Bank of the Republic from its organization until his death in 1881, and certainly no financial concern was ever more ably conducted. In 1841, Charles Bradley married Catherine Ann Coyle, daughter of Andrew Coyle, of Washington, and to them were born eight children, viz: Charles Smith; Andrew C.; Elizabeth Carson, wife of Augustus A. Healy, of New York; Mary, who died unmarried; Henrietta Gaither; Emma Coyle, wife of John C. Heald; Catherine and Robert Edmund. The marriage of Judge Andrew Coyle Bradley took place in 1873, the bride being Sue H. Young, daughter of William P. Young (deceased), of Portsmouth, Va., the offspring of this union being Andrew Young Bradley and Charles Hamilton Bradley.

JOSEPH P. BRADLEY.

The late Joseph P. Bradley, of the United States supreme court, was born at Berne, Albany county, N. Y., March 14, 1813. He was of English descent, and was the sixth from Francis Bradley, an English emigrant, who settled in Connecticut in 1645, and was attached to Gov. Eaton's staff. His great-grandfather fought in the Revolutionary war for American independence, and his grand-

father was a hero of the war of 1812. He was the eldest of eleven children, and spent his boyhood on a farm. When he had reached eminence, wealth and fame, he was often heard to say, "I still preserve the family spinning wheel and loom as my best title to hereditary respectability."

He attended the country school during the winter months, laboring on the farm and assisting as he grew older his grandfather and father in the cultivation of the farm and in manufacturing leather, tanning vats having been built upon the farm.

When sixteen years of age Mr. Bradley taught a country school, studying at the same time, and acquiring a practical knowledge of surveying by running lines upon the neighboring farms. He acquired a love for literature, which was indulged in as far as the town library would permit. He entered Rutgers college in September, 1833, where he was graduated with high honors in 1836.

For a time he thought of studying for the ministry. After serving a few months as principal of a classical school he commenced the study of law in Newark, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He was for many years director and chief counsel of two of the principal railroads in the state, and for nearly twenty years he was connected with life insurance companies of New Jersey. In 1859 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Lafayette college. In October, 1844, he married the youngest daughter of the late Chief-Justice Hornblower, of New Jersey.

Mr. Bradley was a whig in early life, and joined the republican party upon its foundation, but took little active interest in politics until 1862, when he ran for congress in the fifth district of New Jersey, and was defeated. In 1868 he headed

the Grant and Colfax electoral ticket of that state. His sound reputation as a lawyer, his unquestioned talents, with his recognized patriotic efforts to promote the success of the Union cause, gave him prominence for appointment as an associate justice of the United States supreme court. President Johnson had been prevented by law from filling a vacancy upon that bench. By act of April 10, 1869, the full number of judges was restored. Justice Grier, who expected to resign, took a warm interest in the appointment of Mr. Bradley, and presented his name to President Grant. Mr. Stanton was nominated and confirmed, however, but died December, 24, 1869, before qualifying. Justice Grier resigned in the month of December, to take effect February 1, following. His resignation he accompanied with a letter to the President strongly recommending the nomination of Mr. Bradley, and other persons of eminence at the bar or in public life added their endorsement.

The question of the constitutionality of the legal-tender act was then before the court and was attracting attention throughout the nation. The nominations to fill the vacancies in the supreme court were for this reason looked forward to with unusual interest. The court announced its decision in March, 1870, the day the nominations of Judge Strong and Mr. Bradley were sent into the senate, and charges, unfounded, so far as is known, were made that appointments were intended to secure the reconsideration of the decision of the court.

Justice Bradley was a member of the electoral commission of 1877, more familiarly known as the famous "eight to seven commission." He, above all the members of the commission, was singled out for invective, and the most bitter re-

proach was heaped upon him in the partisan press. For months after the electoral count he was the object of the most unparading and scathing abuse. He bore it all, though, with an equipoise that defied his detractors.

Justice Bradley was a man of strong force of character, great erudition and industry, and beloved by his associates on the bench. He was quiet in his tastes and not much given to the social gayeties of Washington. He lived in a large, roomy, plain pressed-brick front house, on I street, in a part of the city that was fashionable years ago, in the days of Benton and Douglas. Since then the growth of the city has been toward the west end. In appearance he was small of stature, with a spare frame; a small but well-shaped head, crowned with silvery hair. His eyes were the most striking feature of his countenance and shown luminous, clear, and with a sparkle indicative of the bright, cheerful, and humorous side of the man. He delighted in taking up questions of a more or less historical character and investigating them thoroughly, pursuing his inquiries into all the ramifications to which they led. He was an authority on many things relating to old English poetry, intricate and almost forgotten religious disputes, and other subjects of an unusual character. He was kindly in manner, and treated those who sought him for information on any matter with great courtesy and consideration. In his long years on the bench of the supreme court he had acquired an immense fund of legal knowledge, and was, perhaps, the most erudite lawyer on it in recent years. In his later years he was not so active as formerly, but was invaluable as a counselor. Being familiar with all the questions which had ever come up

before him, he was able frequently to guide the younger members of the court and prevent errors. After his attack of the grip in the spring of 1891, his attendance on the court had been quite rare. He took his seat in his last term on the 26th of October, and was not again present until November 9. He was not expected to be present on that day, but as the Behring Sea case had been assigned for argument he came to the court and heard it, making a full court for the trial of this important suit. He also participated in the hearing of the anti-lottery and tariff-act cases. His last appearance in court was on December 14, 1891, when the Vanderbilt yacht case was argued.

He had decided opinions on questions of constitutional law and state rights. These he expounded with great earnestness and vigor in the council chamber, and even in open court it was an intellectual treat to hear him state forcibly and explicitly his reasons for dissenting from the opinion of his associates when the majority differed with him on legal matters.

Justice Bradley passed away at his residence, 201 I street, Washington city, at 6:15 o'clock, on the morning of January 22, 1892.

MARK D. BRAINERD,

one of the most popular attorneys of the city of Washington, D. C., was born in Wayne county, N. Y., November 25, 1844, and received an excellent academical education, although a somewhat desultory one. He left his books at the age of eighteen, being fired with the patriotism that filled the breast of the youth of that day, and enlisted in the volunteer service in June, 1862, serving until mustered out

in July, 1865, as first lieutenant, having won his promotion by his gallantry in the field and meritorious conduct during his entire term of service. After the war was over, Mr. Brainerd commenced the study of the law at Montgomery, Ala., and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He commenced practice in Montgomery, and continued in that city until 1876, when he sought a home in Washington, where he has been equally successful, practicing now in all the tribunals of the district, including the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Brainerd was somewhat prominent in local politics, and while a resident of Alabama was a member of the constitutional convention of 1867, and was the youngest member of that body. He was chairman of the judiciary committee of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., for several years, and has represented the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia for the past ten years. In Freemasonry he has attained his thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite, and socially his position is an enviable one.

The Brainerds of today are descended from David Brainerd, an American missionary, born in Haddam, Conn., in 1718. The father of Mark D., the subject proper of this sketch, was also named Mark D. and was born in Wayne county, N. Y.; he married Miss Elizabeth Dandridge, a native of Virginia, was a merchant of large business connection, and died in 1878.

The great-grandfather of Mark D., Jr., was David Brainerd, who was born in Connecticut, but removed to Livingston county, N. Y., where he was residing when the war for independence broke out; he was one of the first to enter the patriot army and rose from the ranks to be a major.

HON. DAVID JOSIAH BREWER,

eminent jurist and associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, is the son of Rev. Josiah and Emelia A. Brewer, and was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, June 20, 1837, while his parents were in that country as missionaries to the Greeks. Paternally, Judge Brewer is descended from English ancestry and the history of the family is traced back, through several generations, to Cambridge, England, where, as early as 1600, there was living one John Brewer, whose wife's name was Anna. His son John, who lived in Sudbury, was born in 1642, married Elizabeth Rice, came to the United States and died in 1690. A son of John and Elizabeth Brewer, Lieutenant John Brewer, was born in the year 1669, married Mary Jones, and departed this life in 1709. His son, Captain John Brewer, was born in 1698, was married to Hannah Merriam and died in 1758, leaving a son, Col. Josiah Brewer. The latter was born in 1744, and died in 1830. By his marriage to Mary Hall, Col. Brewer reared a family, one of whom, Eliab, the judge's grandfather, a distinguished lawyer of Lenox, Massachusetts, and graduate from Yale college, was born in 1770. Eliab Brewer married Theodosia Bidwell and practiced his chosen profession very successfully until his death, which occurred in 1804. His second son, the Judge's father, Rev. Josiah Brewer, was born in 1796 in South Tyringham, now Monterey, Berkshire county, Mass., the family home, and, as already stated, became an eminent minister, and for some years was a missionary to the Greeks in Turkey. He returned to America soon after the birth of his distinguished son and lived for twenty years in the state of Connecticut. The maiden name of the judge's mother was Emilia A. Field, a

sister of David Dudley and Cyrus W. Field.

Judge Brewer spent his early life in Connecticut and commenced his literary studies at Wesleyan university, Middletown, that state, but before completing the course, moved to New Haven, and entered Yale college, from which he graduated in 1856. On leaving Yale he entered the law-office of his uncle, Hon. David Dudley Field, in New York city, where he spent one year as a student, and completed his legal studies at the Albany law school, from which he graduated in the class of 1858. In the fall of that year Judge Brewer went west, and after a few months' residence in Kansas City started up the Arkansas valley, with Pike's Peak and Denver as his destination. He returned to Kansas in June, 1859, and the following September located in Leavenworth, where he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession when not attending to his many official duties, until his appointment as justice of the supreme court of the United States by President Harrison December 18, 1890.

In 1861 the judge was appointed United States commissioner, and in 1862 was elected judge of probate and criminal courts for Leavenworth county. In 1864 he was elected judge of the district court for the first judicial district of Kansas and in 1868 became county attorney for his county. In recognition of his eminent legal abilities Mr. Brewer was honored, in 1870, by an election as justice of the supreme court of Kansas, and so highly were his services appreciated that he was re-elected in 1876 and again in 1882, and served in all thirteen years, leaving the bench in 1884. In 1863-4 he was a member of the board of education of Leavenworth city, was president of the

same in 1864-5, and for three years thereafter served as superintendent of the public schools of the county. While connected with the educational interests of the county of Leavenworth, Mr. Brewer enjoyed much more than a local reputation as an able official, and in 1868 served as president of the State Teachers' association. His thirteen years of service, as one of the justices of Kansas, earned for him a record for judicial ability and integrity that was thoroughly recognized and appreciated by the bar of that state, and his eminent legal attainments, his broad and comprehensive views on all matters of public interest, and his steadfastness of purpose and honest desire of accomplishing what was best for the people, attracted the attention of the entire country, and in recognition of his record he was appointed in 1884 a judge of the United States circuit court for the eighth circuit, and December 18, 1890, justice of the supreme court of the United States. To a mind naturally judicial, enriched with the ripest treasures of scholarship, he has added a thorough knowledge of jurisprudence and a profound acquaintance with the code of the different states, so that it may be fairly doubted if any other justice of the supreme bench is any better qualified to render an unimpeachable decision upon questions of the law than Judge Brewer. He has honestly merited the confidence and respect which is so universally tendered him by the public, and is an honor to the bench which he adorns. Judge Brewer was married October 3, 1861, to Louise R. Landon, of Burlington, Vermont, and has a family of four daughters.

COL. A. T. BRITTON,

banker and president of the American Security and Trust company, which com-

pany was incorporated under act of congress of October 1, 1890, with a capital of \$1,250,000, is a son of Alexander Britton, who was commander of the packet-ship "Siddons," and later of the packet-ship "United States," sailing in Robert Kermet & Co.'s line between New York and Liverpool. This was in the days before steamers, and when the packet service between New York and England held the same relation to passenger and freight traffic that the large steamship lines do now. In the great December gale in 1844 the packet-ship "United States," commanded by Alexander Britton, and the packet-ship "England" came out of the English channel together upon their voyage to New York. Neither of them was ever seen again, and it is supposed that they came together in the storm, and both sunk. No parts of the wreck were ever found. The conjunction of names of the two vessels was curious.

Alexander's two brothers, Thomas and John, respectively commanded one of the first ships between New York and London. John subsequently commanded one of the first steamers sailing between England and the continent. Queen Victoria knighted him for gallant services in rescuing the crew of a sinking ship in her presence. He died about two years since, being the last surviving captain of the old packet service from New York city. He sailed in the line of Grinnell, Minturn & Co. All of these, the father and both brothers, were born at White Hall, near Enniskillen, in Ireland. All of them came to America in infancy; and always resided in New York city. Col. Britton's earliest ancestors, on his mother's side in this country, were Major Coren and wife. Major Coren was major in the British army, and came to this country as aid-

de-camp to Gen. Braddock. He served with him in that capacity in Braddock's celebrated march, and Major Coren commanded the column that rescued Braddock and carried the remainder of his army off the field of battle. The other officers under his command with the rescuing column were Capt. Urwin and Lieut. George Washington.

When the Revolutionary war broke out, Major Coren resigned his command in the British army and was appointed major in the Continental army, being in command of an independent company of artillery in the division of Gen. Knox. He was also in command of Fort Duquesne in the old French and Indian war, and in command of Fort Pitt during part of, and after, the Revolutionary war—where Pittsburg now stands—and it is understood the old log house still exists there. The colonel has the original log book of the fort in his possession, and the commission of Major Coren in the British army, and his commission in the Continental army, also the sword that he wore on Braddock's field and the dress sword worn on parade. Major and Mrs. Coren had two daughters, one of whom married Peter Hagner, who served in all grades during the Revolution, from ensign to general; and who is the ancestor of the Hagner family located in the vicinity of Washington. Amongst its members are Gen. Hagner, retired officer of the United States army, Dr. Hagner and Judge Hagner. The other daughter married Captain John Towers, the great-grandfather of Col. Britton. Captain Towers resided in Philadelphia; he made a fortune in the merchant's marine between Pennsylvania and Liverpool, and subsequently became a manufacturer of woolen goods, having built the first mill at Man-

ayunk that utilized the water power of the Schuylkill river. Captain Towers was a remarkable man and the colonel has a book of the early history of Philadelphia wherein considerable space is devoted to him. His son, also John Towers, was captain in the United States navy during the war of 1812, and was in command of one of the United States vessels that were blockaded in Delaware bay by a powerful British fleet. His father had a violent antipathy to England, although that was the country of his ancestry—his immediate ancestor, Rear Admiral Holmes, having a monument in Westminster abbey. The silver christening bowl, jewelry and silver of over 200 years of age are also in the possession of Col. Britton.

On one occasion, the British fleet having been carried from the mouth of the bay by a storm, the smaller American vessels ventured out a distance beyond forts Delaware and Mifflin. Upon the approach of the British fleet, the American admiral hoisted the signal of retreat, which was, of course, obeyed by all the vessels in the fleet. The old gentleman took his son to task for retreating in the presence of any English force, no matter how powerful, and notified him that he would disinherit him if it ever occurred again. Later on the same facts came about. Capt. Towers obeyed his father instead of the admiral to retreat, and came near getting his vessel sunk before he could finally get behind the forts. By direction of the secretary of the navy, Dobson, he was court-martialed and cashiered. Dobson was from Pennsylvania and was thought highly of there, and he had the prospect of any office within the gift of that state and of its people. Old Capt. Towers pursued him vindictively, both through the newspapers and by

challenges to duels, so that he fairly drove Dobson out of political life and destroyed his future.

When the British advanced upon Philadelphia Isaac Coren was in command at Fort Pitt, and in the early legends of Philadelphia there are very romantic tales of the experiences of his daughter in making her escape from Philadelphia upon the advance of the British troops and making her way through them on horse-back, across the state of Pennsylvania, to rejoin her father. The chimes of Christ church in Philadelphia were taken down by the Hagner family and buried outside of the city at a distant point, and kept there until the British army had retired from Philadelphia. Captain John Towers, Jr.'s, daughter, Susan Towers, was married to Alexander Britton in Philadelphia, the colonel being their only child.

Alexander Thompson Britton was born in New York city, December 29, 1835. He commenced the study of law in New York city at the age of fifteen, in the office of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., but after two years of study of the law, entered college and graduated at Brown university in the class of 1857. During the period of his collegiate course, and for some months thereafter, he pursued the study of law in the office of Tillinghast & Bradley, Providence, R. I., and was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Rhode Island in March, 1858. He commenced active practice by taking the office of Judge Bosworth at Warren, R. I., who had just been elected judge of the supreme court of the state. In 1860 he removed to Florida and practiced law at Madison in that state. The rebellion drove him north immediately after the passage of the secession ordinance in

South Carolina. In March, 1861, he was appointed under the administration of President Lincoln to a clerkship in the general land office, and on the 19th of April, 1861, he enlisted as a private for three months' service in the National Rifles of the District of Columbia. Upon the night when the army advanced upon Alexandria, his company was ordered to cross the Long bridge to clear the road of the rebel scouts so that the troops might reach Alexandria without notice. In this way the Rifles were the first Federal soldiers to cross the river Potomac during the war, as they were also the first company to tender their services to the government. His term of service having expired immediately before the battle of Bull Run, Mr. Britton, nevertheless, went as a volunteer to the battle with the First Rhode Island regiment.

In June, 1864, he settled in California in the practice of the law, but a little later returned to Washington, where he has since resided, being the senior member of the law firm of Britton & Gray. He was appointed by President Grant upon the board of police of the district, of which he subsequently became president and served until the re-organization of the district into its present form abolished that and similar boards. Subsequently he was appointed, by President Hayes, commissioner to codify the public land laws, and in that capacity prepared and published, by authorization of congress, such codification in three volumes, and of such value was the work, that congress has since made several appropriations to republish the work and to continue it. He was appointed by the republican national committee and the citizens of the District of Columbia to take charge of the inaugura-

tion ceremonies of President Harrison, which he successfully conducted, turning over to the district commissioners as an inaugural poor fund over \$26,000 surplus. He was next appointed by President Harrison commissioner of the World's fair from the district. He is president of the American Security & Trust company, as previously stated, which corporation he organized. He is president also of the Atlantic Building company, and director in very many of the leading business and charitable enterprises of the city.

Alexander T. Britton has been twice married. His first wife's maiden name was Mary Wilcox, who was born at Providence, R. I., and by her he had born to him four children, of whom three are living; Mamie Martin became his second wife, by whom he has become the father of five children, all still living. Two of Mr. Britton's children are married; the third daughter, Belle, is the wife of Allen Galt, the son of M. W. Galt, the jeweler, and she is the mother of three children; his fourth child, Alexander, married Lula Reed, whose father was fire commissioner of the District of Columbia, and has one child.

ALDIS B. BROWNE.

Among the energetic young attorneys of Washington city will be found the gentleman whose name heads this brief sketch. He was born in Washington in 1857, read law in the office of Britton & Gray for nearly ten years, and graduated from the law department of Columbian university in 1879. In February, 1882, he entered into partnership with the old firm of Britton & Gray, with whom he had been so long, and has since been active in promoting the joint interest of the firm, which is one of the most reliable and prominent in the city. Mr. Browne

has become popular with the public, although quite unobtrusive in his manners and habits, and is now one of the board of governors of the "Down Town" club, as well as a director in the Atlantic Building company. He was married, in December, 1890, to Miss Mary B. Delaney, of Baltimore, Md., a stepdaughter of Rev. French S. Evans (deceased), of Washington.

Jerome Browne, father of Aldis B. Browne, is a son of Jerome Browne, Sr., who was a native of Connecticut, but when a young man removed to the state of New York, where he passed away his days. Jerome Browne, Jr., was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1812. He was a merchant and transacted business for some time in New York, whence he moved to Washington city, and in the latter place was in trade from 1845 to 1871, when he retired. He married Miss Elizabeth Padgett, of Montgomery county, Md., and of the ten children born to this union but three survive, as follows: Elizabeth, wife of J. West, of Washington, D. C.; A. B. Browne, and Frank B. Browne, also of Washington. Mrs. Jerome Browne, Jr., departed this life in 1887, after a life of Christian devotion to church and family obligations and virtues.

SAMUEL M. BRYAN,

president of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone company, was born in Cadiz, Ohio, September 20, 1847, and is a son of George W. Bryan, of Irish extraction, and Susannah (Shidell) Bryan, a native of Frederick, Md., and of Holland descent. Samuel M. Bryan attended the common schools of Cadiz until June, 1862, when, not yet fifteen years of age, he entered in the Eighty-eighth Ohio

volunteer infantry as a drummer boy, and served until the October following. In June, 1863, he re-enlisted, but this time for the purpose of bearing arms in the Eleventh Ohio cavalry, under Col. Collins, and served until November, 1865; he took part in the pursuit of Gen. Morgan through Kentucky and Ohio and Tennessee; he then went to Missouri and Kansas and took part in the pursuit of Quantrell after the latter had burned the city of Lawrence, in 1863, and next served in the Indian campaign in the territory up to the time of his discharge. Mr. Bryan was the youngest of five brothers, who all entered the Federal army, and of whom one was killed in a cavalry raid into Mississippi. At the close of the war he returned to Cadiz, Ohio, and was engaged in business until his appointment to a position in the treasury department in March, 1867, which he filled until transferred to the postoffice department in April, 1869. In August, 1872, he resigned his situation, in order to visit Japan, to present to its government his scheme for the organization of a postal system in that country, and this system was adopted in February, 1873, since which time probably no one person on the globe has had more experience in making postal treaties and organizing postal systems than Mr. Bryan. On the adoption of his postal plans by the government of Japan, he was appointed as his majesty's Japanese commissioner to visit Washington, London, Paris, and Berlin for the purpose of negotiating postal treaties. He arrived in Washington in April, 1873, and successfully arranged the postal convention that was concluded August 7th of the same year. Then, on November 7, 1873, he went to London, thence to Paris and Berlin,

where similar negotiations were opened but not concluded, as further negotiations were rendered unnecessary by the adhesion of Japan to the general postal union in April, 1877. Prior to Japan's adhesion to the postal union Mr. Bryan returned to Japan in April, 1874, to organize an interior postal system, and was engaged on that work until August, 1876, when he was again appointed special commissioner by the emperor to secure a modification of the postal convention with the United States, and to conclude the negotiations begun in Europe. The latter part of this work was rendered unnecessary, however, by his previous services in Europe, which eventually led to Japan's adhesion to the general postal union in 1877. Mr. Bryan, nevertheless continued his negotiations in Europe for the removal of foreign post-offices in Japanese territory until April, 1878, when he was appointed delegate to the Universal Postal congress, held in Paris, in May, 1878, in the deliberations of which he took an important part, and signed its resulting universal postal treaty. Then he returned to Japan and supervised the postal service there until voluntary retirement in December, 1882. When Mr. Bryan commenced his labors in Japan, the postal service was in a state of chaos, there really being no system, and when he left Japan in January, 1883, he had established 5,000 postoffices in that country, and there were 163 vessels engaged in the mail service. Before he left he had a special interview with the Emperor Mutsuhito, who decorated him with the order of the Rising Sun, and presented him with \$12,000 cash. In January, 1883, Mr. Bryan returned to Washington, D. C., and in November, 1883, took charge of the Chesapeake &

Potomac Telephone company, and later became its president, which position he now holds. He is also vice-president of the Morganthaler Printing company, is treasurer of the Appomattox Land company, and is connected officially with several other business enterprises. His marriage took place December 1, 1870, to Miss Melissa A. Shipley, daughter of John W. Shipley of Washington.

SAMUEL S. BURDETT,

attorney-at-law, Washington, was born in Prime Thorp, Leicestershire, England, February 21, 1836, came to America with an elder brother when twelve years old, and went to Avon, Ohio, where he remained until about eighteen years of age, farming in summer and attending school in winter; later he attended the Oberlin college for about three years. Leaving college in 1856 he went to Illinois, where he spent one winter, and while there began to study law; he then went to DeWitt, Iowa, taught school and further studied law, and was admitted to the bar there in March, 1859. He opened practice in DeWitt, and in May, 1861, helped to organize what was afterward company B, of the First Iowa cavalry, and on the organization of the company was made second lieutenant, followed soon after by his promotion to first lieutenant, and in 1863 he was made captain and held that rank at the expiration of his three years' term of service in 1864; he then returned to DeWitt, and resumed the practice of the law. On the day after his return he was elected presidential elector of the second Iowa district on the Lincoln ticket. In the meantime he was pressed to return to St. Louis, where he had been in 1864, acting as assistant provost marshal general of the department of the



W. H. Clayton

PHOTOGRAPH BY

Missouri; he accepted the offer, returned to St. Louis, and resumed his place, though a civilian, and remained there until the end of the war, closing up the affairs of the office. In the meantime he had become acquainted with James E. Yateman, president of the Mechanics' bank of St. Louis, which had a branch at Osceola, Mo., when the war broke out, but was then demoralized, and Mr. Burdett went there in August, 1865, and settled up the bank's affairs. Mr. Burdett found a good opening in Osceola, settled there and commenced to practice law. At the request of Gov. Fletcher, however, Mr. Burdett accepted the office of state's attorney, made vacant by the resignation of the former incumbent, whose life had been threatened by the bandits and guerrillas whom he was trying to prosecute. Mr. Burdett restored order, while filling this position, with a firm hand, although this circuit embraced eight counties. In 1868 the congressional convention met in the Osceola district, and Mr. Burdett was nominated and elected a member of the forty-first congress, and re-elected to the forty-second congress, and during the sitting of the forty-second Missouri was redistricted. Mr. Burdett was thereby put in a district with 3,000 democratic majority against him and was defeated for re-election, though he ran 1,000 ahead of his ticket. At the conclusion of the forty-second congress Mr. Burdett returned to Missouri and resumed his practice, and remained there until 1874, when he was offered and accepted the office of commissioner of the general land office; he then removed to Washington, D. C., and remained in that position until 1876, when his health compelled him to resign; he then made a trip around the world, tak-

ing a year and a half, and returned home, restored to health, in the spring of 1878; he then formed a law partnership with W. W. Curtis, and has remained in Washington, D. C., ever since. Mr. Burdett was commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., elected in June, 1885, and served one year, and has served as junior vice commander-in-chief of the District of Columbia military order of the Loyal Legion.

Mr. Burdett was married in 1865 to Mrs. Nancy E. Graham, née Dale, daughter of William Dale, of North Liberty, Mercer county, Pa. Cheney Burdett, father of S. S. Burdett, was born in Northhamptonshire, England, in 1788. He was a Baptist minister all his life, and died in 1850, and his remains were interred at his chapel at "Sutton-in-the-Elms." He was married to Elizabeth Swinfin, a daughter of Samuel Swinfin, of the same parish, and to them were born twelve children, of whom eleven grew to maturity, and of whom four now survive as follows: William Burdett, of Avon, Ohio; Zelinda, wife of Rev. John J. Gough, of Avon, Ohio; Marian, unmarried, and S. S. Burdett, of Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM H CLAGETT.

Among the men of Washington city who have achieved success in business is the subject of this mention. William H. Clagett, son of Darius and Providence Dorsey Clagett, is a native of Washington, D. C., born March 11, 1827. He is a descendant of the first Episcopal bishop of Maryland, whose name was prominently connected with the history of the church in that state early in the eighteenth century. The Clagett family is one of the oldest in Maryland and is closely identi-

fied with its earliest history. The grandfather of William H. Clagett was Walter Clagett, a native of Maryland, who bore a conspicuous part in the war of Independence and participated in many hotly contested battles in that memorable struggle. After the war he spent the remainder of his life on his estate in Maryland. Darius Clagett, father of the subject of this biography, was born in Montgomery county, Md., in 1790. He served with distinction in the war of 1812, and for many years carried on an extensive mercantile business in Washington and Georgetown. He was, at one time, identified with the well-known house of Riggs & Peabody, of which he afterward became proprietor. He died in 1860 and is remembered as one of the prosperous merchants of the national capital. His wife, Providence Dorsey Clagett, was a native of Baltimore, a daughter of John Brice, and a niece of Judge Nicholas Brice of that city. Her ancestors came to this country with Lord Baltimore and were among the earliest settlers of Maryland. Many of them intermarried with the Frisbys, Carrolls, MaCubbins and other well-known families. Mrs. Clagett was a woman of rare mental gifts and great personal beauty. Of the thirteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Darius Clagett six are now living. William H. Clagett, their third child, spent his early life in the city of his nativity, and received his education from private tutors. At the early age of sixteen, as his father opposed him in his desire to enter the navy, he left home to try his fortune on the sea. After four years of this life he abandoned it and entered his father's business house, where he remained one year. He then embarked in the mercantile business upon his own responsibility, and con-

tinued it with success and profit until March, 1865, establishing during that time a high reputation for integrity and fair dealing. In 1865 he abandoned mercantile pursuits and engaged in the real estate business on an extensive scale. This he carried on until 1888, when, having acquired a handsome fortune, he retired from active life. Mr. Clagett was, at one time, a member of the lower house of the District of Columbia when that district was under a territorial form of government, and, in 1875, he was appointed chairman of the board of assessors, of the district. He was, also, a director of the Central National bank, secretary and treasurer, and afterward president of the Columbia Street Railroad company, his election to these positions attesting the confidence of the management in his ability. Mr. Clagett has been essentially, a business man, never having taken an active part in politics or sought political preferment. His record shows him to be a man possessed of much more than ordinary ability and foresight, and during his long life in Washington he has gained many warm friends and the respect and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact. In 1857 Mr. Clagett married Adèle, daughter of William Clare, formerly of Alabama, but at that time a resident of Washington. They have six children—three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Howard C., is a well-known lawyer in Washington city, and at present United States assistant district attorney. Maurice J. Clagett, another grown son, is patent attorney and a resident of Maryland.

DR. DANIEL BOONE CLARKE,

is a scion of one of the oldest of Maryland families, being a descendant of



Saml. B. Clark

Robert Clarke, who came to America with Lord Baltimore in 1636, and was appointed surveyor-general of Maryland by that nobleman. He was also Lord Baltimore's privy counselor, as well as a member of the Maryland assembly of 1649, which assembly passed the first act tolerating the free exercise of religion. His death took place in 1664.

Dr. D. B. Clarke is a son of Walter and Rachael (Boone) Clarke, was born in Washington, D. C., March 3, 1825, received his education under private tuition, and at the age of sixteen entered the drug store at the corner of Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue as clerk. In 1845 he commenced the drug business on his own account, and by his affability and courtesy, rapidly gained patronage, and by his integrity retained it. In 1847 he married Miss Anna M., the accomplished daughter of William McLean Cripps. Later he began the study of medicine, and in 1857 graduated from the medical department of Georgetown college, but still continued the drug business, which he had made lucrative by his conscientious use of pure articles only, in the prescription department, until 1874, when he retired. In 1876 he was elected president of the Franklin Fire Insurance company—the first and consequently the oldest fire insurance company in the city—and still retains the position. In 1877 he was elected president of the National Bank of the Republic, and to his guiding hand much of the prosperity of this corporation is due. Also is he the treasurer of the Washington National Monument society, as well as director in the Metropolitan Street Railway company and in the United States Electric Light company, beside several other important associations, in which his business

tact and foresight are utilized to their full extent.

Dr. Clarke is a brother of Richard H. Clarke, LL. D., the celebrated law and Catholic historian, and president of the society of American authors; and of the late Father Williams Francis Clarke, at one time president of Gonzaga college. Dr. Clarke had three children, daughters; the eldest, Mary Agnes, married Thomas E. Waggaman, and, dying in 1889, left three children, Daniel B. Clarke, Julianna R. and Mary Agnes. The second daughter died at the age of sixteen. The third is the wife of Alexander Porter Morse and has four children, Annie C. Margaretta W., Edward Clarke and Walter Cripps.

REV DR. P. L. CHAPPELLE.

There can probably be no better record made of this faithful servant of Christ than that given in a Washington (D. C.) newspaper, touching his translation from pastorship in that city to a bishopric in the state of New Mexico. The article is as follows:

"The appointment of Rev. Dr. P. L. Chappelle, pastor of St. Matthew's Church, as coadjutor to Archbishop Salpointe at Santa Fé, N. M., which was announced yesterday, created no surprise among the members of the parish and friends of St. Matthew's, as the appointment has been expected from Pope Leo's hands for some time, and while not only the congregation over which Dr. Chappelle has presided for years, but Washingtonians generally, regret his departure for a new field of labor, the feeling prevails that the appointment is a fitting recognition of the eminent services which Dr. Chappelle has rendered to the church. As the appointment comes directly from

the head of the church at Rome, it means that Dr. Chappelle is promoted to a bishopric, and will ultimately succeed Archbishop Salpointe in the diocese of Santa Fé. His long service in the ministry has fully qualified him for the prominent position to which he has elevated, and the appointment will give general satisfaction everywhere.

Dr. Chappelle was born in the diocese of Mende, southern France, in 1842. When still quite young, he began classical studies at a college in Mende conducted by the priests of Piepus, his classical course being concluded in Belgium in 1858. At this time an uncle of the young man was negotiating a concordat for the Pope in Haiti, and, being appointed archbishop of that diocese, desired his nephew to come to America and enter the ministry. Dr. Chappelle accordingly came to this country in 1859, and entered St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, where he studied philosophy and theology, but, being too young for ordination at the end of his course, taught for two years at St. George's college. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1865, taking his first mission in Montgomery county, Md.

While attending to the work of his first charge Dr. Chappelle was an arduous student, and four years later he was proposed for the degree of doctor of divinity at St. Mary's and passed an examination with great credit. The same year, 1869, he went to France, visiting his former home, but returned to Baltimore in 1870, and was appointed assistant to the late Father McManus, of St. John's church, where he acquired a high reputation as a pulpit orator, later becoming pastor of St. Joseph's, where he remained until, on the death of Rev. Francis Boyle, he came to St. Matthew's in 1882, where he had

labored until the date of his appointment. Dr Chappelle is a prominent member of the board of Indian missions, and was for many years president of the theological conferences of clergy in Baltimore, succeeding Rev. J. O'Sullivan as president of the conference in Washington, when the latter divine became bishop of Mobile. His labors as the head of St. Matthew's have borne good fruit, and under his care the parish, has become one of the strongest in the Baltimore diocese.

While the newly appointed bishop will accept the office tendered him, it is not definitely decided when he will enter upon the duties of his office. Fully six weeks must elapse before the Papal bull from Rome, confirming the appointment, can arrive, and it is expected that October will be here before the consecration services will take place. It is likely that Cardinal Gibbons may decide to have the new bishop confirmed at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of St. Mary's seminary. Otherwise the ceremony will be held at St. Matthew's prior to Dr. Chappelle's departure for New Mexico."

WILLIAM EVANS CLARK.

Probably one of the best business men in Washington city is William Evans Clark, now a banker, as well as a live-stock dealer of the capital city. He was born in Washington county, Penn., in 1835, and is a son of Abner Clark, who was also a native of Washington county, Penn., his birth having occurred in 1798, and his death in 1855. He was likewise a live stock dealer and was the pioneer of that important branch of trade in his native state. William Evans Clark was educated at Jefferson college, at Cannonsburg, Penn., and was well educated. He left his alma mater about the year 1856



W. E. Clark

and for three years made his home in Baltimore, Md., with an uncle, who was also engaged in handling live stock. From the Monumental city he went to Fort Dodge, Iowa, where, during 1860, and part of 1861, he continued dealing in live stock and then returned to Baltimore. In April of the last named year he removed to Washington and opened a produce store on F street, then one of the active business thoroughfares of the city, but eighteen months later relinquished this business to re-engage in dealing in live stock, for which he seems to have a natural tendency. But its scope was too limited for his business-like habits and mental abilities, and, while he still retains a lively interest in his live stock traffic, he has turned his attention to more advanced, or perhaps, a more speculative class of enterprises, although live-stock dealing in itself partakes largely of the speculative. For several years he was president of the National Fair association; in which position his practical knowledge of live-stock proved of much value, but is now connected with corporations that deal more exclusively with financial investments. He is president of the Central National bank and a director in the National Safe Deposit company, as well as vice-president of the National Life and Maturity Insurance company, vice-president of the United States Electric Light company, and president of the Washington Abattoir company. Mr. Clark was married in 1872 to Miss Fannie Wilhelm, the accomplished daughter of the late Samuel Wilhelm, of Baltimore.

EUGENE CARUSI,

a talented and successful attorney-at-law, of Washington, D. C., is descended from

one of the oldest Italian families in the United States—a family renowned for its classical tastes and musical accomplishments. The American family traces its descent to Joseph Carusi, who was born in Naples about the year 1700, and became famous from having brought out the first opera that was ever presented to the London public. His son, Gaetano Carusi, was born in Sicily about 1756, was married in Italy, came to America in 1812, and died in Washington city in 1843. He was the father of three very accomplished children, viz: Samuel, who married a Miss McLean of Baltimore, Md. (both now deceased); Nathaniel, and Louis, who died unmarried. These three boys were all born on the island of Sicily at the foot of Mt. Etna, and came to America (in 1812), locating in Washington city. Nathaniel Carusi was married, in 1831, to Mary Jane Hallaway, of Fairfax county, Va., and five children resulted from this union, viz: Jane D., wife of August Petersen, of the United States coast survey; Philippa, wife of Dr. L. V. Dovilliers, of Washington; Eugene, of whom farther mention will be made; Julia, married to W. W. Reisinger, of the United States navy, and Nathaniel, an attorney-at-law, Washington. Nathaniel, the father of this family, passed away in 1875, but his life companion lingered until July, 1889, when she took her flight to rejoin him who had gone before.

Eugene Carusi, was born in Alexandria, D. C., January 19, 1835, and educated in the schools of the district. He studied law under the late Wm. J. Stone, in Washington, D. C., and was admitted to the bar in 1857, when he located in Washington, where he has since remained. Since 1878, he has been professor of the law of real and personal property and

contracts, in the law school of the National university.

In 1860 Mr. Carusi married Frances Standford, a daughter of the late Dr. DeLancey Standford, professor in the National Medical school of Washington, and to them were born four children, of whom one died in infancy and three grew to maturity, as follows: Eugene DeLancey Carusi; Arthur DeSales Carusi; deceased January 19, 1886, aged twenty-years; and Charles Francis Carusi.

HON HIEROME OPIE CLAUGHTON,

now one of the oldest and most distinguished lawyers of Washington city, was born near Kinsale, Westmoerland county, Va., in 1828. He was educated at Hallowell high school, Alexandria, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. Soon after beginning practice, he was appointed by President Fillmore as consul to the Island of St. Martin, West Indies, where he remained until 1854, when he returned to Alexandria and there practiced his profession until the investment of the city by the Federal forces, when he was deprived of his right or license to practice, for refusing to take the oath to support the restored government of Virginia. He was not detained as a prisoner, however, but gave his parole and went to South America and passed away the time until 1865, when he returned to Alexandria and followed his vocation until the fall of 1875, when he was elected to the upper house of the Virginia legislature and represented the counties of Alexandria, Fairfax, Loudoun and Prince William in the session of 1875-76, when he resigned and moved to Washington, D. C., where he met with much success as an attorney and where he has been a professor in the law school of the National university since 1878.

The marriage of Hon. H. O. Claughton took place in 1852, to Miss Jennie Attwell, daughter of Daniel and Jane (Brody) Attwell, of St. Martin, her mother being a daughter of Dr. Brody, surgeon in the British navy. Of the children born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Claughton four are living and are named Rodolph, Blanche (wife of Dr. George William West) Jennie Helena, and Lillian. The Claughton family is of very old Virginia stock, their settlement in the state having taken place in the colonial days, and William Claughton, great-grandfather of Hon. H. O. Claughton, having been a member of the Virginia house of delegates in 1798-99.

LEWIS CLEPHANE.

This self-made man was born in Washington city, March 13, 1825, and was educated at Charles Strahan's academy in his native city. He left this school at the early age of twelve years, being filled with ambition for business activity, and entered Kennedy & Elliott's book store, of which, in a few years, he was given full charge. He next went into the grocery business on his own account, but two years later he opened a fancy notion store, which, for awhile, he conducted with profit. An offer having been made to him to enter the office of the *National Era*, as clerk, he at once accepted it, soon became its business manager, and held this position until 1859. The *Era* was established by the American Anti-Slavery society at New York, but in a short time transferred to Washington, where Dr. Gamaliel Bailey acted as its editor, John Greenleaf Whittier (the Quaker poet) as corresponding editor and Buell & Blanchard as printers. For this journal



Lewis Clephand

was written the famous novel, Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, and for it, also, were written the earlier stories of Emma D. E. N. Southworth. In the fall of 1860 Mr. Clephane withdrew from the business management of the *Era* and established the *National Republican*, in conjunction with W. J. Murtagh, with Martin Buell and William Blanchard as printers, and personally conducted that journal until 1861, when he was appointed postmaster of Washington. His connection with the *Republican*, however, did not entirely cease until 1863, when he sold out his interest and also resigned his position as postmaster, to accept the office of collector of internal revenue for the District of Columbia, which office he held until 1868. In 1869 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen of Washington city, and the same year was appointed receiver for the Washington & Alexandria Railroad company, acting in the latter capacity from January 1, 1869, until August, 1871. In September, 1870, he was elected president of the Metropolitan Paving company and held the position until 1873, his company holding a contract under the government for paving the streets of Washington. In December, 1873, he entered upon the duties of collector of taxes for the District of Columbia, which office he held until August, 1874. Since that time he has confined his attention to his extensive and varied private interests, which, through his energy and business sagacity, have become multitudinous. At this time he is president of the Virginia Brick company; is a director in the National Safe Deposit company, formerly the National Savings bank, of which he was vice-president; he is also a director in the Second National bank, and has

large real estate interests of his own needing his personal attention. He has led, indeed, a busy life, but his industry, backed by a keen foresight, has brought him an ample reward.

Mr. Clephane was married, in 1862, to Miss Annie M. Collins, daughter of Simeon Collins, of West Haven, Conn., four children being the result of the union: Ella Chase, Walter Collins, Lewis Painter and Allan Ogilvie. The father of Lewis Clephane was born in Edinburg, Scotland, October 20, 1790. He bore the name of James Clephane and came of good family, the arms of which were: argent; a lion rampant gules; on its head a helmet azure; crest: a dexter hand holding a helmet proper; motto: "That I may be ready." James Clephane came to America alone, in 1817, and settled in Washington, where he carried on a printing establishment for many years, but retired from business a long time before his death, which occurred in 1881. He was married, in 1819, to Miss Ann Ogilvie, a native of Scotland, who bore her husband five children: Lavinia A., who died unmarried; Lewis, whose name bears this sketch; Julia A., James O., and Mary, deceased wife of Hamilton Spear. The mother of this family was taken away in 1839. Thomas Clephane, father of James and grandfather of Lewis, died in his native country, Scotland, in 1830.

CHARLES CLEAVES COLE.

United States attorney for the District of Columbia, is a native of Hiram, Oxford county, Maine. He received his education at Fryeburg academy, and the Maine Wesleyan seminary, where he completed the course in May, 1862. The war of the Rebellion being then waged between the two sections of the states caused Mr. Cole

to abandon his intention of further pursuing his studies at Harvard college, and to enter the Union volunteer service instead. In accordance with this self-sacrificing and patriotic resolve, he enlisted August 4, 1862, in company I, Seventeenth Maine infantry. April 21, 1864, he was commissioned second lieutenant of company E, Seventeenth Maine infantry, and October 20, 1864, was promoted to first lieutenant of the same company; January 25, 1865, he was made captain of his old company I. The rank of captain was retained until the close of hostilities. Captain Cole's military career was a long and dangerous one, in which he performed bravely and dutifully all the services required of him, as his frequent promotions attest. He participated in all of the battles of the army of the Potomac from the battle of Fredericksburg in December, 1862, to Appomattox, in April, 1865. The various corps to which he was attached were frequently in action and were in the following amongst other battles: Fredericksburg, Va., the Cedars; Chancellorsville; Gettysburg; Wapping Heights (Manassas Gap); Auburn Mills; Kelly's Ford; Mine Run; Locust Grove; Wilderness; "Brock and Plank Road;" Po River; Spottsylvania Court House and Hancock's charge on the Salient (Bloody) Angle; Fredericksburg Road; Taylor's Bridge; Tolopotomy Creek; North Anna; Cold Harbor; Assault before Petersburg; Hare House; Strawberry Plains; Mine Explosion at Petersburg; Deep Bottom; from August to October, 1864, in the trenches before Petersburg; Poplar Grove Church; Hatcher's Run; Boydton Plank Road; Weldon Railroad expedition, then back to the trenches before Petersburg, remaining there from December 11, 1864 to February 5, 1865; Dabney's

Mills; Boydton and White Oak Road; Capture of Petersburg; Amelia Springs; Little Sailor's Creek; Deatonville; High Bridge, and finally Appomattox.

After the close of the war, Captain Cole carried out his ante-bellum determination to study law at Harvard, and after passing two years of legal reading at that famous institution of learning he graduated from the law department in July, 1867, but in the meantime, in October, 1866, had been admitted to the bar at Portland, Me. After finishing his studies at Harvard, the captain went to West Union, West Va., where he practiced his profession three years. Here, in 1868, he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county (Doddridge) and two years later removed to Parkersburg, in the same state, where he served two terms (two years) as city collector (1876-77), at the same time conducting his private practice. In February, 1878, he located in Washington, D. C., and soon drew to himself a large clientage. March 3, 1891, Mr. Cole was appointed United States attorney for the District of Columbia and still retains that office, while his private practice has been augmented rather than diminished. In January, 1869, Captain Cole was united in matrimony with Fannie Chisler, and after her decease in 1876, he chose for his second wife, in January, 1887, Elizabeth Settle.

David H. Cole, father of Captain C. C. Cole, was born in York county, Me., in 1807, but in later years resided in Hiram, Oxford county, and Naples, Cumberland county, where he now resides. He is a farmer, teacher, and lawyer, and a man of considerable distinction in his community. He served his fellow-townsmen as township selectman, school supervisor, county commissioner, etc., and in 1865



Charles Cole.

was appointed postmaster of Naples, Me., an office he held for about twenty years, when he was removed under the administration of President Cleveland. He was then elected to the Maine state senate for two successive terms, going into that body when he was more than seventy years old. His father was Edward Cole, who was also a native of York county, Me. His maternal grandfather was Edmund Hammons, a Revolutionary soldier.

Captain Cole's mother was Ruth Eastman, daughter of Ezekiel Eastman, of Cornish, Maine, who was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

GEORGE WYTHE COOK, M. D.,

is a practitioner of medicine of high standing in Washington, D. C. He is a Virginian by birth, having been born in Front Royal, Warren county, October 28, 1846, where he received a substantial academic education, covering Latin and mathematics — the pendency of the war between the states, while he was a strippling, precluding him from a collegiate course.

In April, 1864, when the war was known to be a dread reality and not a pastime, Dr. Cook, though not yet eighteen, and living outside the confederate line, realized that Virginia needed even the boys for her defense, and with true and patriotic devotion he flung himself into the breach that was being made in the line of defenders of his native state, now much weakened by the dire casualties of grim-visaged war. He enlisted in one of the cavalry companies from his native county (company E, Seventh Virginia, Cavalry, Rosser's brigade), and took part with that famous troop in several engagements in the Wilderness. At Haw's Shop,

in Hanover county, Va., he received a dangerous wound through the ankle, threatening the loss of his foot, and incapacitating him for further military service.

After the close of the war he resumed his studies at the Front Royal academy for a time, then began the study of medicine with Dr. Hanson Dorsey, a local physician of intelligence and skill, and in the fall of 1867 entered the university of Maryland, from which institution he graduated in medicine in 1869. Dr. Cook then began the practice of his profession in his native town, Front Royal, remaining there for two years, when, some special inducements being offered him, he remove, in 1871, to Upperville, in Fauquier county, Va., where he soon gained the respect and confidence and much of the practice of the community. This field, however, was too narrow to give full scope to Dr. Cook's abilities, and in 1878 he removed to Washington city, having in the meantime married Miss Rebecca Lloyd, daughter of Richard Lloyd, Esq., of Alexandria county, Va. During the seven years of Dr. Cook's residence in Upperville he enlisted the warm attachment of the entire community by his skill, sympathy, and assiduous attentions in the sickroom, and his gentlemanly bearing everywhere.

For several years after his removal to Washington, Dr. Cook, being of a modest and retiring disposition, and having no special friends at court, did not come into prominence, but, with as much patience as he could command, he bided his time, and is now receiving his reward in an increasing and profitable practice; and in a recognition of his skill and ability by the profession and the public. He is now physician to the Louise Home;

to the Garfield Memorial hospital; and to the Home for Incurables; as well as professor of physiology in the medical department of the National university, and lecturer in the Washington Training School for Nurses. He is a member of the American Medical association; a member of the Medical association of the District of Columbia, and one of the counselors of its standing committee; is secretary of the Washington Obstetrical and Gynecological society, and is vice-president of the Medical society of the District of Columbia. In many other way are his abilities recognized by the profession as well as the public, he having received, in 1890, the degree of LL. D. from the National university of Washington.

Dr. Cook is the author of a number of medical papers, several of which were published in the *American Journal of Obstetrics*, among them being: "Is Dentition a Cause of Disease?" "Some Observations on Lactation," "Do Maternal Impressions Affect the Foetus in Utero," etc.

Dr. Cook's ancestors were English and German, his paternal grandfather, William Cook, having removed during the last century from Gloucester county, Va., to Frederick county, Va., where, in 1796, he married Elizabeth Baker, and where for some years he was presiding justice of the county court of Frederick county, and afterwards high sheriff, places of consideration and responsibility. His maternal grandfather was William Lane, who married Catherine Vanmeter, both of whom at one time owned large landed estates on the Shenandoah river. The father of the subject of this sketch was Giles Cook, an eminent lawyer of the lower valley of Virginia, remarkable for

his patient research and thorough investigation of all legal questions submitted to him, profound in his knowledge of the law, highly esteemed by his brethren of the bar, and noted for his sterling integrity. He was for years commonwealth's attorney for the county of Warren; was a member of the Virginia constitutional convention of 1850; and in 1870 was a candidate for judge of the supreme court of Virginia, but was defeated by two votes. He died in 1891, aged eighty years, one among the last of the old school of Virginia lawyers. His widow, who was Elizabeth Lane, still lives at a ripe old age — a woman of great intelligence, strong character and unusual common sense.

WILLIAM A. COOK,

for many years a prominent lawyer of Washington, D. C., was born in Greensboro, Penn., in 1826. He received his literary education in the schools of his native town and by private tutor, and as early as 1844 commenced the study of law under Albert Marchant, completing his legal studies, under Henry D. Foster and being admitted to the bar in 1847, and entered upon practice at Greensboro. He entered public life a few years later, and in 1853-54 served in the Pennsylvania legislature as a democrat, but in 1854 aided in organizing the republican party, of which he has ever since been a faithful member. In 1857 he opened a second law office in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and in 1858 married Emma P. Scott, a native of West Virginia.

In 1861 Mr. Cook visited Washington to witness the inauguration of Lincoln and was hemmed in. He decided to remain and enlisted in the volunteers of

the District of Columbia, and served several months, and then re-enlisted in the service of the District of Columbia, and remained in the service of the United States at Washington, D. C., until the cessation of hostilities. During most of the time he was in secret service under a special commission from Secretary Stanton.

About the close of the war Mr. Cook was appointed military state agent of Pennsylvania with the rank of colonel, and served as such until the close of the agency in 1866. He then entered on the practice of law in Washington, D. C. and in 1868-69 he was made attorney for the city, and in 1871 he was made attorney for the District of Columbia and board of public works. Mr. Cook has given much attention to criminal cases. He was appointed by President Garfield to take charge of the Star Route prosecution, but retired on the death of that unfortunate gentleman.

During the Tilden-Hayes contest Mr. Cook was selected by the president to go to Florida but was intercepted by telegram and stopped in South Carolina, where he remained until the returns were signed, giving the electoral votes to Hayes, and when the election board were brought up for contempt Mr. Cook prepared their answers.

Mr. Cook is descended from a highly respected family. His grandfather was David Cook, who was a native of England and was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His father was David Cook, who was for many years associate justice of the court of common pleas, embracing Westmoreland, Indiana, and Armstrong counties, Penn., and the "legal mind" seems to have descended to Mr. Cook himself.

WILLIAM WILSON CORCORAN,

late capitalist and philanthropist of Washington city, was born in Georgetown, D. C., December 27, 1798. His father, Thomas Corcoran, one of the leading citizens of Georgetown, was a native of Ireland and emigrated to America in his youth, settling in Maryland, where, in 1788, he married Hannah Lemmon, of Baltimore. Thomas Corcoran became a prominent business man of Georgetown, was at one time magistrate and also served as member of the levy court, postmaster, and college trustee. William W. Corcoran, after pursuing classical and mathematical studies in private schools and Georgetown college, engaged in business at the early age of seventeen under the direction of two brothers, who combined with the dry goods trade a wholesale auction and commission business, which was carried on very successfully until 1823, when, on account of the great financial stringency of the time, the firm was compelled to suspend. In 1828 Mr. Corcoran took charge of the large real estate held in the District of Columbia by the United States bank and the bank of the District of Columbia, and after his father's death, in 1830, devoted himself to this responsible trust until 1836. In 1835 he married Louise Amory Morris, who died in 1840 and in honor of whom, and a daughter of the same name, the "Louise Home" was named. In 1837 Mr. Corcoran began the broker business in Washington, which, in connection with banking, he conducted on a large scale and with great success for a number of years, a part of the time in partnership with the late George W. Riggs, Esq. Among the first uses Mr. Corcoran made of his accumulations was the disbursements of \$46,000 in absolute discharge of

the debts of which a legal compromise had been made in the failure of 1823.

The firm of Corcoran & Riggs became the leading financial house of the national capital and at one period was sufficiently strong to take on its own account nearly all the loans of the government. After the retirement of Mr. Riggs from the firm Mr. Corcoran carried on the business very successfully by himself until 1854, at which time he relinquished banking and turned his attention to the management of his vast wealth and to works of benevolence and the advancement of science, literature and art. He donated to Washington and Lee university a fine library of five thousand volumes and bestowed the first sum of money to raise William and Mary college from the straitened condition into which it had fallen by reason of Civil war. He also made liberal donations to the university of Virginia, as well as to the Virginia Military institute, and also made an endowment of landed property to Columbia college of Washington. He established and endowed Oak Hill cemetery, crowning the picturesque heights of Georgetown; established the "Louise Home," for the care of impoverished gentlemen; founded the Corcoran gallery of art with a magnificent endowment, beside making benefactions to churches and large contributions to institutions of public charity. It is estimated that his charities, including private ones, exceeded the aggregate amount of \$5,000,000. Mr. Corcoran's elegant and hospitable home in Washington was long a center of social influence and a favorite meeting place of scholars, artists, statesmen, diplomatists, and distinguished visitors from all parts of the world. Mr. Corcoran was the father of two children,

a son, who lived but a short time, and a daughter, Louise, of whom mention has already been made. She married in 1859 Hon. George Eustis, a representative in congress from Louisiana, and after several years' residence in Paris, died at Cannes, France, December, 1867, leaving three children. Of the many munificent gifts of Mr. Corcoran to Washington city, the most noted are the Louise Home and the Corcoran art gallery. The former is one of the most useful benevolent institutions in the country, the building being complete in all its parts, and one of the most beautiful structures in the city. The magnificent gallery, which has his name, has given him a world-wide celebrity and will serve as an enduring monument to his memory.

WILLIAM A. COULTER,

an attorney of high reputation at Washington, D. C., was born in Harrisburg, Penn., and is a descendant of the family in whose honor that ancient city was named. He was a student at the Wesleyan university, Delaware, Ohio, when the revolt of the South took place, but relinquished his studies to take up arms in defense of the integrity of the Union. October 4, 1861, he entered the Eighteenth United States infantry, as acting sergeant-major, in which capacity he served for two years, winning, during the period, by his attention and devotion to duty, the esteem and approval of his seniors. He was commissioned captain and soon thereafter appointed assistant adjutant-general and assigned to duty on the staff of General Joseph F. Knipe, commanding the Seventh division of Wilson's cavalry corps, army of the Cumberland. He was subsequently transferred, with General Knipe, to a corps of cavalry which oper-

ated against Mobile. After the capture of that city he was assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general of all the cavalry forces of the department of the gulf, and in May, 1865, was transferred to the staff of General George H. Thomas, and assigned to duty at his headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., as assistant to General J. M. Brannan, Thomas' chief of artillery. A few months later General Brannan was assigned to the command of the district of Savannah, and Captain Coulter accompanied him as his assistant adjutant-general. Later on Captain Coulter was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious services during the war. In his field service the major took part in the battle of Nashville, Tunnel Hill, Chickamauga, Buzzard Roost, in the campaign around Mobile and in minor engagements and skirmishes.

In 1866, soon after he was mustered out as assistant adjutant-general, Major Coulter received a commission as lieutenant in the Twelfth United States infantry (regular army), and in September of that year, was assigned to duty on the staff of General W. H. Emery, commanding the garrison of Washington, D. C., and remained on duty with him until some time in 1868. He was then placed on duty, by direction of the secretary of war, as assistant adjutant-general of the Freedmen's bureau for the state of Virginia, with headquarters at Richmond, remained on that duty for about one year, and was then assigned and served on special duty at the headquarters of General E. R. S. Canby in the same city until the summer of 1870, having, in the meantime, received a brevet commission as captain in the regular army for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Nashville. During this res-

idence of two years in Richmond, Major Coulter studied law, was admitted to the bar, represented the government in many military suits, and was appointed by General Canby a commissioner in chancery for the circuit court. In November, 1870, Major Coulter resigned from the army and commenced the practice of law as the partner of Hon. W. R. Sapp, at Mount Vernon, Ohio. After several years of active practice he was chosen a member of the county republican central committee and was also nominated by the republicans for prosecuting attorney. Leaving Mount Vernon in 1876, Major Coulter passed two years on the Pacific coast; in November, 1878, he returned to Washington, and for a year and a half was the able correspondent of the *Ohio State Journal*, the *Ohio Farmer*, and other papers as well as magazines, and for nearly two years contributed to and controlled the editing of the army and navy matter in the Washington *Sunday Herald*.

In April, 1880, Major Coulter entered upon the practice of law in Washington, which he still continues with profitable results. He is a member of Kit Carson post, G. A. R., and of the military order of the Loyal Legion, and has won many sincere friends in all circles since his residence here. He was married July 15, 1890, to Mrs. Augusta Oakley, of San José, Cal., daughter of T. O. Smith (deceased), formerly president of the First National bank, of Decatur, Ill.

James R. Coulter, father of Major W. A. Coulter, was a native of Williamsport, Penn., and was all his life in the newspaper business; the maternal great-grandfather of the Major, was a valiant soldier in the Revolution and was a relative of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, Penn.

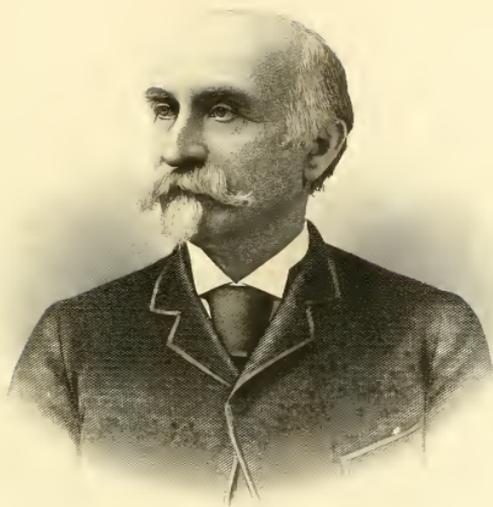
WALTER SMITH COX,

judge of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, is a native of the district and was born in Georgetown October 25, 1826. He graduated from Georgetown college in 1843, and then studied law with his father, Clement Cox. He next attended the Cambridge law school, from which he was graduated in January, 1847, and was admitted to the bar at Washington on his twenty-first birthday. In January, 1848, he succeeded to his father's practice, and was lucratively and actively employed in his vocation and adding luster to his professional name, until March, 1879, when he was appointed to his present eminent position, by President Hayes. In the meantime he had served as recorder of Georgetown, and had been president of the board of aldermen of his native city, and later was for several years auditor of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. There were no backward steps taken by Judge Cox from the day he was admitted to the bar until his appointment to his present high office. He was ever studious and industrious, and since 1874 has been professor of law in Columbian university, and up to the time he went on the bench was president of the Arlington Fire Insurance company, and a director in the Potomac Insurance company of Georgetown. Institutions of learning have not been niggardly in bestowing upon him scholastic honors, the degrees of B. A. and M. A. having been received by him from the Georgetown university, of B. L. from Cambridge, and that of LL. D. from Columbian university.

Judge Cox was married in October, 1866, to Margaret, daughter of the late James Dunlop, formerly chief-justice of

the circuit court of the District of Columbia. Mrs. Cox died in February, 1887, leaving two children, named Mary and Walter Cox.

Judge Cox descends from a highly respectable family of English descent, whose residence in America ante-dates the Revolutionary war, John Cox, great-great-grandfather of the judge, having reached the country some years before the beginning of the struggle for liberty alluded to. He was companied by his brother Lawrence, an officer in the British army, but this gentleman returned to England when a disruption between the colonies and the mother country became inevitable, while John remained, married, and had born to him several children. One of his grand-children, also named John, after his grandfather, was reared in Baltimore, Md., but before 1800 removed to Georgetown, D. C., where for many years he carried on an extensive mercantile business, and became one of the most honored and popular citizens of the city. For twenty-four years he served as mayor, having been elected to no less than twelve consecutive terms of two years each. He was also a gentleman of strong patriotic instincts, and in 1814 took up arms in defense of the capital, and was a colonel of volunteer troops. Col. Cox was first married to Miss Matilda Smith, and to this union were born three children, viz: Clement (father of Judge Cox); Matilda, deceased wife of Thomas Pursell, and Sallie, deceased wife of John A. Smith, who was for many years clerk of the old circuit court of the District of Columbia. Mrs. Matilda Cox, who was a daughter of Dr. Walter Smith, a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, died a few years, and for his second wife Col. Cox married Jane Threlkeld, who bore him



Malven S. Cox

DRY-IT & FULLER F. JES

seven children, of whom but two survive, viz: Robert, of Kentucky, and Mary Jane, widow of Watkins Addison, of Georgetown. Col. Cox, after a long life, was called to his final rest in 1852.

Clement Cox, father of Judge Cox, was born in Georgetown, D. C., in 1803. His preparatory education was received in his native city, and was supplemented by a full collegiate course at Princeton, from which college he graduated in due course of time. He then pursued a course of law studies under William Wirt, formerly United States attorney general, and later under Judge Dorsey of Maryland, and was quite young when admitted to the bar. He opened his office in his native city and immediately secured an extensive clientage, and was also honored with several official positions as a recognition of his legal abilities and learning, among them those of recorder of Georgetown and auditor of the circuit court of the same city. He was united in matrimony, in 1825, with Miss Mary Ringgold, daughter of Richard Ringgold, of Chestertown, Md., and this union was blessed with the birth of three children, viz: Walter S.; Elizabeth, who died unmarried, and Clement, who died in 1865. Clement Cox, the father of this family, died in 1848, and his widow in 1851.

JEFFERSON BALL CRALLE,

claim agent at Washington, D. C., was born in Heathsville, Va., March 4, 1861, and was educated in the schools of Northumberland county, Va., and by private tutor, and graduated from the law department of Columbian university in 1887. He was then engaged in private practice before the department of the interior prosecuting claims and has continued to be so engaged ever since. He

is a thirty-second degree Mason, and stands high socially as well as professionally.

Mottram Cralle, father of Jefferson B., was born at Heathsville, Va., in 1836, was educated at Northumberland academy, and served as clerk of the courts of his native county for many years. He was married in 1860 to Fannie Ann Campbell a descendant of Sir Gilbert Campbell, collector of customs of the lower Potomac, commissioned by King George. He died in 1888. J. B. Cralle's grandfather was Mattrom Ball Cralle, who was born at Cherry Point, in Northumberland county, Va. He was clerk of the county and circuit courts for many years and at the time of his death held that position. He was married three times, and his second wife was Lucy Haney, the grandmother of the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch. The father of Mattrom B. Cralle, was John Cralle, who was born in England, and came to America in the eighteenth century, locating Northumberland county, Va., where he was engaged in planting.

GEN. SAMUEL J. CRAWFORD,

ex-governor of the state of Kansas, and one of the most remarkable men of our day, was born in Bedford, Ind., April 10, 1835; was educated at the schools in Bedford, and attended the law school in Cincinnati, Ohio, completing his law course in April, 1858. He was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati in 1858, and removed in March, 1859, to Garnett, Kas., where he opened a law office and practiced his profession until the war began. In the fall of 1859 he was elected to the first state legislature which convened at Topeka in March, 1861, and served in that body until May 10, 1861, when he resigned, and

raised a military company, of which he was appointed captain. This company was assigned to the Second Kansas infantry, and was in active service five months, when the regiment, which suffered heavy loss at the battle of Wilson's Creek, was reorganized and became the Second Kansas cavalry. Capt. Crawford was assigned to the command of company A of that regiment, and served as such until September, 1862, when he was assigned to duty with the first battalion of the Second Kansas cavalry as acting major, and served as such through the campaigns west of the Mississippi until March, 1863, when he was assigned to the command of the regiment, with the rank of acting major, and commanded it until October, 1863, when he was made colonel and assigned to the command of the Eighty-third United States infantry and held that command, and part of the time commanded the brigade, until November, 1864. During all this period of military service Gen. Crawford was at the front and participated in the following engagements: Forsythe, Mo., Dug Springs, McCullough's Ranch, Wilson's Creek, Shelbina, Newtonia, Cross Hollows, Maysville (where he captured a battery), Cove Creek, Cane Hill, and numerous skirmishes which led up to the battle of Prairie Grove; and then came Dripping Springs and Van Buren, Perryville, Backbone Mountain (Ft. Smith), Prairie De Han, Ark., Camden, Saline River, (where he captured another battery), Webber's Falls, Blue River, Westport, and Mine Creek, where he assisted in capturing eight pieces of artillery and 500 prisoners, including two generals—Marmaduke and Cabell. Two weeks later (November, 1864), he was elected governor of Kansas, and in November, 1866, he was

re-elected and served until January, 1869. In April, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry and meritorious conduct on the battle field. Retiring from the gubernatorial chair, Mr. Crawford engaged in real estate speculations at Emporia, Kas., until 1876, when he removed to Topeka, where he still retains his legal residence. In 1877 Mr. Crawford opened a branch law office in Washington, D. C. (which he still retains), having been employed by the state of Kansas to prosecute a number of suits against the United States government, in all of which he has been successful. Gen. Crawford is a member of Lincoln post, G. A. R., of Topeka, Kas., and of the Loyal Legion.

Gen. Crawford was married in November, 1866, to Miss Isabel M. Chase, daughter of Enoch Chase, of Topeka, Kas. Two children were born to this marriage, Florence and George M. Crawford.

The record of the Crawford family runs back through Scotland for over a thousand years, but is here retraced only to its origin in America. William Crawford, father of Gen. Samuel J., was born in North Carolina in 1788, was a planter, and moved to Indiana in 1815, settling first in Orange and then in Lawrence county, where he died in 1845. James Crawford, father of William, was born in Virginia and moved to North Carolina when a young man, where he died in 1820. He was a soldier in the Revolution. The father of James Crawford was born in Scotland, and immigrated with two brothers to America early in 1700, one (the great-grandfather of Samuel J.) settling in Virginia, one in the Susquehanna valley of Pennsylvania, and the other in Georgia.

MAJOR HENRY L. CRAWFORD,

contractor at Washington, D. C., was born in New York, May 10, 1833, and educated at Mechanics' institute. Leaving the latter at the age of fifteen he entered the large wholesale drygoods house of Grant & Barton, and remained two years and then went to sea for five years, his first voyage being in a whaler; at the age of twenty-one he had risen to the position of second officer of the clipper ship "Panama" in the merchant service. Leaving the sea Mr. Crawford spent one year in the Metropolitan bank, in N. Y., as assistant paying teller, and then traveled for a house in the west and in the south; in 1857 he and his brother went into business in New York, successfully conducted it until 1861, and on April 18, in the same year, he entered the Federal service as first lieutenant of company G, Fourteenth Brooklyn Guards; he served as such until May, 1862, when he was detailed by General S. C. Anger on his staff, and then soon afterward to the staff of General John P. Hatch, and served with the latter until the battle of South Mountain, in September, 1862, when General Hatch was succeeded by Colonel Walter Phelps, with whom Mr. Crawford remained acting as assistant adjutant-general for about a year, or until after the battle of Chancellorsville, having, on February 18, 1863, been appointed captain and commissary of subsistence; he entered on the duties of his office after the battle of Chancellorsville, and continued to serve as such until the close of the war. In 1863, after the battle of Chancellorsville, he was ordered to the headquarters of the First Army Corps, and remained with that corps until after the death of General Reynolds at Gettysburg, when that officer was succeeded by General Doubleday.

Mr. Crawford then served on the latter's staff until the spring of 1864, when he was ordered to the cavalry and with it went into the Shenandoah valley, serving on Gen. Wesley Merritt's staff until the close of the war, when he was brevetted a major. After the war Major Crawford resigned his commission in the service and returned home to New York, and after resting a while was appointed general manager of the Blackheath Coal company, in Clinton county, Penn., and served as such two years, and then returned to Brooklyn, N. Y., and went into the paving business, which he followed until 1871, when he moved to Washington, D. C., where he continued the same business, doing the greater part of the paving of that city. Major Crawford is a member of Kit Carson Post, G. A. R., and of the Loyal Legion, and has held office in the latter. The major was married April 28, 1861, to Margaret J. Munn, and to them were born five children, of whom two survive, as follows: Joseph H. and H. Percy Crawford.

HORACE STUART CUMMINGS.

This gentleman is one of the active and prominent lawyers in the city of Washington, confining himself mostly to government business. He was born in Southborough, Worcester county, Massachusetts, July 1, 1840, and is a descendant of one of the oldest families in New England. He is a son of Rev. Jacob and Harriot (Tewksbury) Cummings. Jacob was a son of Solomon Cummings and his wife, Mary (Graham) Cummings; he graduated at Dartmouth college in 1819, and at Andover Theological seminary; Solomon was a son of Jacob Cummings, of Ware, Massachusetts, whose ancestors landed at Salem, Massachusetts, prior to

to the year 1640. Jacob Cummings, the last named, settled in Ware, Massachusetts, in 1721, and his old homestead is still in possession of the Cummings family. Mary Graham, the mother of Jacob Cummings—the younger—was a daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Graham, of Suffield, Connecticut, who graduated from Yale college in 1740, and who was a son of Rev. John Graham, of Southbury, Connecticut, who graduated from the university of Glasgow, Scotland, in 1714, studied theology and then came to America, landing in Boston in 1718. Rev. John Graham was, in turn, a son of Andrew Graham, of Glasgow, who lived and died in that city.

Horace S. Cummings, when a child, was taken by his parents to Hillsborough, New Hampshire, where he had his home from 1843 to 1855; in the latter year the family removed to Exeter, New Hampshire, where he was prepared for college at Phillips' academy, which preparation resulted in his attending Dartmouth college, from which venerable institution he graduated in 1862. He then passed through a course of law, studying under the supervision of Governor Charles H. Bell. Mr. Cummings next attended the Albany (New York) Law school, and there further pursued his legal studies until admitted to the bar of the New York supreme court by examination in December, 1863. He went through an additional course of study of practice in the city of New York, and was finally admitted to the supreme court of New Hampshire in April, 1864. In 1865 he was called to fill a position in the United States treasury department at Washington, and held that position until 1873, when he resigned and embarked in practice on his individual account, and is still

successfully prosecuting claims against the government, to which branch of practice he exclusively devoted his attention, until of late years he has been much occupied in corporation and financial matters. He has taken much interest in politics, and still retains his legal and political residence in the state of New Hampshire. He was secretary of the state senate from 1863 to 1867, and a member of the state house of representatives in 1876 and 1877. He has also been closely identified with a number of business interests in the District of Columbia, having been an incorporator and the first president of the National Capital Telephone company—now the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone—and being now director therein. He is also a director in the Washington Loan and Trust company, as well as a director in the West End National bank, and is an officer and director in several other companies and business enterprises.

Mr. Cummings was married in 1874 to Miss Jeannette Irvin, a daughter of James Irvin, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM ELEROY CURTIS.

William Eleroy Curtis was born in Akron, Ohio, and educated at a high school in Clinton, New York, and at Western Reserve college, Ohio, graduating in 1871. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman of limited means, and the son was early accustomed to supporting himself. He learned type-setting before going to college; and during his college course frequently found himself obliged to seek outside work in order to raise money for his tuition bills. During vacations he served on the staff of the *Cleveland Leader*, as a reporter, and after graduation at once entered the pro-

fession of journalism. In 1872 he went to Chicago to take a subordinate position on *The Inter-Ocean* and remained with that paper for fifteen years, filling almost every position on the staff, from reporter to managing editor.

During this period he accomplished many journalistic feats, which gave him a wide reputation among the fraternity. One of the most noteworthy was a trip in 1873 with a party of Pinkerton detectives to Missouri, in pursuit of the James and Younger brothers, the celebrated highwaymen. On this occasion all his comrades were murdered, and he doubtless would have shared their fate had he not been temporarily absent from the party in search of evidence against the murderers. After this, he had the nerve to go and interview the bandits. He was detained a prisoner for several days, on suspicion of being a spy, but finally escaped, and wrote up a vivid account of his adventures.

In the next year Mr. Curtis accompanied General Custer in his campaign against the Sioux Indians, and it fell to him to reveal to the world the first news of the discovery of gold in the Black Hills, which discovery was one of the results of the Custer expedition. Immediately after this, Mr. Curtis was sent to Louisiana to report concerning the Kullux, and made an extensive tour through various southern states, gaining thorough information concerning the subject of his mission, of which extensive use was made in the subsequent political campaign by the republicans. During this tour, Mr. Curtis, whose mission was known by the southerners, had several narrow escapes from assassination; and at last, in order to get back safely to the north, he was obliged to change his name and

assume a disguise. At one time a reward of \$5,000 was offered for his capture, dead or alive.

He was summoned to Washington as a witness before a committee of congress, and while there was deputed to take charge of the Washington office of *The Inter-Ocean*. He presided over it for several years in a most efficient manner, and until called back to Chicago to become the managing editor of the paper, which position he held for some time, resigning it in 1884 to accept the secretaryship of the South American commission, which was offered him by President Arthur.

This appointment resulted in Mr. Curtis's identification with what is known as the "Pan-American Movement." He made an extensive tour in Central and South America, in the course of which he visited and thoroughly examined all the countries of the western hemisphere south of the United States, and secured a valuable fund of knowledge concerning subjects at that time but little understood by the people of this country. Of this information Mr. Curtis has made good use. While absent in South America he wrote letters to a number of papers at home, and after his return, besides assisting in the preparation of the formal reports of the commission, he prepared and published his book on "The Capitals of Spanish America," which was published by the Harpers, and met with a very large sale. He also wrote numerous articles on kindred subjects for the *North American Review*, *Princeton Review*, *Harper's Magazine*, *The American Magazine*, *The Cosmopolitan*, *The Youth's Companion*, and other periodicals, and sketches of travel, stories and novels of Spanish life, some of which have since

been published in book form. By these means, as might have been expected, he made himself, what he is now universally acknowledged to be, the best living authority on all South American topics.

After settling down in Washington again, Mr. Curtis accepted the position of correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*, and in 1888 he went to Russia in the interest of that paper, to investigate the Nihilist troubles. The results of his work appeared in a volume entitled "The Land of the Nihilist." On his return he resumed his work at Washington, and when the Pan-American movement was revived his services were naturally called into requisition by the national authorities. He drew the bill, subsequently passed by congress, authorizing the meeting of the International American conference and secured its passage. When the conference met, Mr. Curtis was made its executive officer, and acted as the personal representative of Mr. Blaine, the secretary of state. He arranged and managed the excursion given to the foreign delegates through this country, and was active in preparing the reports adopted by the conference on the various topics which came before it for consideration. After the Bureau of the American Republics was created by the conference, the foreign delegates waited upon Mr. Blaine and expressed the wish that Mr. Curtis should be placed in charge of it, which was accordingly done.

In 1890, Mr. Curtis was invited by the management of the World's Columbian exhibition at Chicago to take charge of its Latin American department, and he undertook that work in connection with his other duties, having several army and navy officers detailed to serve under his direction in the South American re-

publics, the West Indies and the United States, in the interest of the World's fair.

Notwithstanding all these multitudinous duties, Mr. Curtis has found time annually to deliver a series of lectures at Chautauqua, and frequent public addresses in various cities. He is engaged in the preparation of what promises to be a notable work, entitled the "Footprints of Columbus;" and a history of American diplomacy for the Chautauqua association. As may be inferred from this brief account of his life and achievements, Mr. Curtis is a man of unusual physical and mental energy, of indefatigable perseverance and industry, as well as uncommon versatility. Unlike many busy men, he is very domestic in his tastes, and devotes a generous share of his time to his family and personal friends. He resides in a charming home on Connecticut avenue, which is filled with books, and pictures and curious things he has collected in his extensive travels.

WILLIAM WEAVER DANENHOWER,

retired lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., February, 1820, and received a liberal education in the schools of that city. His early inclination led him to adopt the legal profession, the principles of which he mastered by a course of reading in his native city; but he did not at once engage in practice, choosing rather to accept the position of chief clerk in the naval office at Philadelphia, which he held from 1841 to 1845. In 1847 he engaged in the book and publishing business, which he conducted successfully till 1856, when he went to Chicago, Ill., and opening a law office, practiced until he removed to Washington, D. C., February, 1861. On locating in the national capital, Mr. Danenhowe entered the service of the

government as chief clerk, and acting auditor, of the fourth auditor's office, treasury department, and was thus engaged until 1864, at which time he resigned and resumed the legal profession, making a specialty of prosecuting claims against the government. In a few years he relinquished his legal business and in 1874 was appointed, by the United States attorney-general, as special United States attorney for the state of Maryland to prosecute election frauds, the duties of which position he discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner for a period of one year. In 1880 he engaged in the real estate business in Washington and followed the same with success and financial profit until 1888, since which time he has been living a life of retirement such as only those who have successfully battled with the world for over half a century know how to appreciate.

Mr. Danenhower and Miss Elizabeth Uber, of Pennsylvania, daughter of Adam Uber, were united in marriage on the 8th of October, 1840, and to their union eleven children have been born, seven of whom attained mature years, namely: Charles, of Washington, D. C.; Rachel E., wife of John H. Schenk; Joseph L., of Chicago, Ill.; Lieutenant John W. Danenhower, the noted Arctic explorer, who formed one of the crew of the ill-fated steamer "Jeanette," in the celebrated Arctic expedition under the auspices of James Gordon Bennett, Jr. Lieutenant Danenhower was born September 30, 1849, and died April 20, 1887. The other members of the family are William W., Washington and Sue B., wife of Frank L. Williams, Esq., all three residents of Washington city.

The Danenhower family is an old one and highly respected, its history dating back through many generations to Ger-

many, from which country there emigrated to America, as early as 1743, one George Danenhower, founder of the branch in this country and who settled at Old Chester, Penn. He had a son George, who also had a son of the same name, an early resident of eastern Pennsylvania, and great-grandfather of William W. The latter's grandfather was John Danenhower, a native of Germantown, Penn., and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He died about the beginning of the present century, leaving a family, one member of which, Charles Danenhower, the father of William W., was born in Germantown in the year 1873, and died on the 20th of February, 1845.

WASHINGTON DANENHOWER.

The seventh son of William Weaver and Elizabeth S. Danenhower, was born on the southwest corner of LaSalle and Washington streets (the present site of one of the largest business blocks in the great city), Chicago, Ill., June 7, 1855. He was named after the illustrious George Washington by his father's old friend, the late Henry Wilson, vice-president of the United States. In March, 1861, he removed with his parents to Washington, beginning his studies in the "old engine house," at present the site of the "Abbott School building," and afterward finished his training in the state Agricultural college of Maryland. At the age of seventeen, he concluded to embark in the printing business and was appointed an apprentice in the government printing office by the Hon. A. M. Clapp, then public printer. He served the full time required, four years, three years of which he worked on "rule and figure work," well known as the most difficult kind of work in printing, and continued on the same

work for four years longer as a journeyman, when he resigned and embarked with his father in the real estate business, together founding the well-known firm of Danenhower & Son, to which, on January 1, 1888, he succeeded (his father retiring at that date, after having accumulated a large fortune) and which he has continued so successfully from that date to the present time. His specialty has been suburban real estate, and during the season of 1890 his sales in that line exceeded \$1,250,000.

Mr. Danenhower's advertising bills in 1888, 1889, 1890, in connection with his forty real estate excursion trains to his several sub-divisions, exceeded \$25,000, something never attempted before or since by any one in the city. His fine new four-story building, situated corner 13th and G streets, N. W., erected especially for his large business, is not only the most complete and the most elegant office of its kind in the city, but it is also a monument to the skill and ability of one of the youngest men in his profession. In addition to Mr. Danenhower's large sales and rental business he has erected in the past ten years over 500 brick dwellings, in size ranging from four to twelve rooms each and costing over \$1,000,000, which would form quite a little city in themselves.

On October 17, 1883, Mr. Danenhower married Miss Mary Frances Smoot, the accomplished and only daughter of James R. Smoot, Esq., one of Alexandria's (Va.) oldest and most successful lumber merchants and a gentleman well and favorably known throughout the entire state.

JONATHAN H. GRAY,

one of the oldest real estate dealers of Washington city, was born in Lewiston,

N. Y., February 26, 1816, and educated at the local academy. Leaving school at the age of twenty, he entered into the mercantile business at Lewiston, N. Y., at which he continued for two years, and then went to Branch county, Michigan (in 1838), and in 1840 went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, then engaged in the milling business with Gragger, Ball & Co., of Buffalo, but returned to Branch county, Mich., in 1852, and in 1854 was elected probate judge of that county; in 1861 he was called to Washington, D. C., to take a position in the general land office; held the position until 1868, when he resigned to accept a commission from Britton & Gray to visit the Pacific coast, in reference to land titles. In 1868 he retired to his farm in Fairfax county, Va., called "Munson Hill," and remained there until 1881, when he was appointed collector of customs of the district of Alexandria. In 1885 he returned to Washington, D. C., where he has been extensively engaged in the real estate business ever since. Mr. Gray was married, in 1836, to Maria E. Lee, daughter of Seth Lee, of Otsego county, N. Y., and to them were born six children, of whom but two lived to maturity and still survive, as follows: Horace J. Gray and Helen M., wife of L. L. Johnson, of Washington.

John Gray, father of Jonathan H. Gray, was born in Sussex county, N. J., in 1787, a son of Arthur Gray, and moved on pack horses to Canada with many others, so induced by the promises of large bounties in land by the Canadian authorities, and was living in that country when the war of 1812 broke out. Immediately he and other native Americans and several Irishmen formed a company and offered their services to the United States government; their services were readily



Henry E. Davis.

WALLACE & GORHAM CO.

accepted, and they were made scouts under General Scott. John Gray, during his services with this company, was at the battles of Lundy Lane, Stony Creek, Queenstown Heights, etc., and with the other members was given special land grants by congress in 1816, in recognition of his valuable services, he receiving 320 acres at Vincennes, Indiana. After the war of 1812, John Gray settled at Lewiston, N. Y., and went into mercantile business, hauling his goods from Albany by teams, and continued in business there for some years, and then retired to a farm on the bank of the Niagara river, near Lewiston, and remained there until 1838, when he went to Branch county, Michigan, with his son (Jonathan H.), where he farmed for some years and then retired to Coldwater, Michigan, where his wife died; he then went with his daughter to Kent county, Mich., where he died at the age of ninety-six. He married Catharine Hager, of Hagerstown, Md., and to them were born eight children, of whom seven grew up and three now survive, as follows: Azuba, widow of Samuel E. Paxon, of Grand Rapids, Michigan; Maria, wife of Crandall S. Burnett, and J. H. Gray, of Washington, D. C.

HENRY EDGAR DAVIS.

One of the most highly educated young attorneys of Washington, D. C., is Henry Edgar Davis, who is a native of that city and was born March 15, 1855 — a son of Henry S. Davis, of Charles county, Md., and Mary E. (Galt) Davis, a native of the city of Alexandria, which city was, at the time of her birth, within the precincts of the district, but which was, in 1846, ceded back to Virginia as a part of the county of Alexandria. No expense was spared in preparing young Mr. Davis for

the profession wisely selected as that for which he early manifested a strong predilection. His preparatory studies were had at the Everett institute, in Washington, of which the able E. W. Farley was the principal, and at the Emerson institute, of the same city, with Prof. Charles B. Young at its head. He next entered Princeton (N. J.) college, in 1872, and from this famous institute of learning graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1876 and with the degree of A. M. in 1879. Between these years, however, he studied at the Harvard law school (1876-7), and later at the law school of the Columbian university, from which he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1878, and in 1879 with the degree of LL. M. While at Princeton he particularly distinguished himself before and after entering upon his professional course. In the freshman class he was awarded the second medal for declamation; in the junior class, as junior orator, he secured the McLean prize for the best composed and best delivered oration, and the second medal for oratory; from the senior class he graduated with honor and was one of the commencement orators, was a Lynde prize debater, and was presentation orator on class day; he was prize essayist of the *Nassau Literary Magazine* and editor of the same classical publication. Mr. Davis also represented Princeton in the Inter-Collegiate oratorical contest at the Academy of Music, New York, in January, 1876, and in the same year and month, represented Princeton in the Inter-Collegiate Rowing association at New York; as a member of the University foot ball team he likewise stood in the van. As a law student in Washington city he had for his preceptor Walter D. Davidge. September 25, 1879, Mr. Davis

was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the District of Columbia; October 25, 1879, he was admitted to the court of appeals of Maryland, and in November, 1879, was admitted to the supreme court of appeals of Virginia; to the court of claims of the United States, he was admitted to practice in 1879, and to the supreme court of the United States, October, 1882. From July 1, 1885, to November 1, 1889, Mr. Davis was assistant attorney of the District of Columbia, but his professional duties held him aloof in a great measure from politics, although he was a delegate to the democratic national convention in June, 1892. His office-holding comprises that alone which calls into exercise his abundant abilities and legal knowledge, and the office seeks him and not he the office. He was assistant professor of practice, judge of moot court, and lecturer on history of law at Columbian university law school from 1888 to 1891, and professor of common law in the last-named year. He is, however, an ardent clubman, and in many of the better class of these social bodies he holds membership, such as the Metropolitan, the University (of which he is governor), Columbia, Athletic, Analostan boat club, and the Woodmont rod and gun club. Mr. Davis, besides his activity in the various official positions he holds as professor and lecturer, is constantly engaged in the labor attaching to his legitimate practice in the higher courts, and of late has argued some very interesting and important causes in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, especially when there representing the district itself, as well as in the supreme court of the United States, and the court of appeals of Virginia and Maryland, and his life is altogether a busy and useful one.

The matrimonial relations of Mr. Davis are exceptionally happy. January 17, 1882, he wedded Miss Harriet W. Riddle, the refined and beautiful daughter of Hon. A. G. Riddle, former member of congress, from Cleveland, Ohio. This lady is possessed of an intellectuality equal to her beauty, and her literary efforts have fully met with the stamp of public approval, one of her latest, published by the Putnam's, having been "Gilbert Elgar's Son," a highly successful and interesting story of Quaker life in Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are both members of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, and are the associates of the best families of Washington.

W. RILEY DEEBLE.

This young and enterprising lawyer and business man of Washington city is a native of the District of Columbia, having been born in Georgetown, April 21, 1860. His father, James William Deeble, was born in Washington city in 1819, and when a boy entered the office of the old *National Intelligencer* for the purpose of learning to be a printer, but his health was in a condition that precluded his following this business, and consequently he entered Columbian university with a view of studying theology. In this study he progressed with satisfaction and was appointed a preacher on a Methodist Episcopal circuit, but his delicate health compelled him to relinquish the duties of an exhorter, and for awhile he did clerical duty in the department of the interior; he then for a short time was employed in the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Georgetown; next, he was appointed to the navy department, where he acted as confidential clerk to Chief-clerk Faxon, under Secretary Gideon Welles

and served during the war, when he left the department, in the latter part of 1865, to accept the secretaryship of the Potomac Insurance company, which position he occupied until his death in 1887. Mr. Deeble was married, in 1848, to Miss Nicea P. Fuller, of Baltimore, Md., and of the three children born to them two grew to manhood: Dr. Horace M. Deeble, of the Indian service and stationed in the state of Washington, and W. Riley Deeble, whose name opens this biographical notice. Mrs. Nicea P. Deeble departed this life in 1861, and Mr. Deeble married Miss Cornelia Fuller, sister of the deceased lady, but in 1864 she, too, passed away, and Mr. Deeble took for a third wife Ann A. Meem, who survives him. The father of James William Deeble was Edward and was born in 1790. He was a book binder and had charge for many years of the bookbinding department of the *National Intelligencer*, at that time doing all the bookbinding for the national government. During the latter part of his life he was connected with the government printing office and died in 1868.

W. Riley Deeble was educated in the schools of his native city and in the Columbian Preparatory school in Washington. On October 10, 1876, he entered the office of the Potomac Insurance company in Georgetown, and while holding this situation devoted his spare hours to the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1881. In 1886, after having held the position of assistant secretary of the Potomac Insurance company of Georgetown some years, he opened a branch office of the company in Washington city; in 1887, on the death of his father, he was requested to become secretary of the insurance company, but declined the offer, prefer-

ring to retain his position as manager of the Washington city branch. Mr. Deeble was married in February, 1888, to Miss Cora B. Beggs, of Wilmington, Del., and this happy union has been crowned by the birth of two daughters: Elizabeth and Dorothy. Mr. Deeble is at present connected with the real estate firm of Deeble, Davis & Co., of Washington, D. C.

ANDREW BROWN DUVAL,

an eminent attorney of Washington, D. C., is a native of that city, was born March 20, 1847, and is a descendant of Mareen Duvall, who emigrated from France in the middle of the seventeenth century and settled in Maryland. Andrew B. Duvall was educated at Columbia college, District of Columbia, and took the degree of A. B. in 1867; he then studied in the law department of the same institution and took the degree of LL. B. in 1869, when he was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia, at which he has ever since been constantly and actively engaged in practice—for several years in partnership with the late Hon. Joseph H. Bradley. Mr. Duvall is the present lecturer on equity, jurisprudence, and torts, in the law department of Georgetown university, and is a trustee of the American university; he is also president of the Methodist alliance of the District of Columbia and is a member of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church, in which he takes much interest and employs himself assiduously in its work. His law practice reaches through all the courts of the district and the supreme court of the United States.

The maternal grandfather of Mr. Duvall was John Brown, who served in the war of 1812—while some of his paternal ancestors were in the war of the Revolu-

tion. Mr. Duvall was married in May, 1872, to Miss Mary M. Walker, daughter of Charles E. Walker, of Washington, and niece of Capt. Samuel H. Walker, of Mexican war fame.

THE SOUTHERN EARLES.

The Earles, now one of the most numerous families of the south, are descended from John and Mary Earle, who, emigrating from England, settled in Westmoreland county, Va., in 1652. John Earle was a descendant of Henry de Earle, lord of Newton, as was also Sir Walter Earle, who, in 1619, was a member of the "Virginia Company of London" and a general in the parliamentary army, as also Dr. John Earle, tutor and chaplin to Charles II, and bishop of Worcester and Salisbury after the restoration. An interesting account of the family is given in *Hutchin's History of Dorset County* (England) and also in Blomefield's *History of Norfolk* (England).

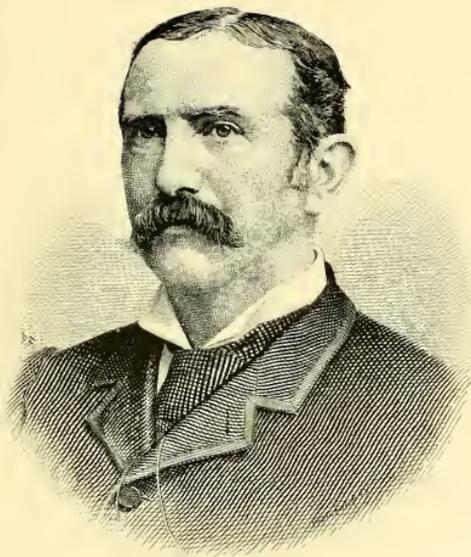
The Earles were also lords of North Pelherton in county Somerset, and in the reign of Edward II they were lords of the manor of Somerton Parva, called Somerton Evleigh. From Somersetshire one branch of the family settled in county Devon.

John Earle of Westmoreland, Va., received a grant of 1,600 acres for the transportation of a colony of thirty-two persons, which was dated in 1652. His descendants reside chiefly in the states of Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas. He brought with him three English-born children—Samuel, John, and Mary. Samuel died in 1697, leaving a son Samuel, who was born in Westmoreland and who lived there until his death in 1746. His wife Phillis and himself left

a son named Samuel (third), who was born in Westmoreland and subsequently resided in Prince William, Stafford, and Fauquier counties, but finally settled in the county of Frederick, Va. The tomb of his first wife—Anna Sorrell, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Sorrell of Westmoreland—yet stands in Warren (now) county, near Greenway court, the former home of Lord Fairfax, on an estate belonging to the family of the late Alexander Earle, one of his descendants.

This Samuel Earle (third) was one of the earliest members of the house of burgesses of Frederick county and was the colleague of Lord Fairfax as justice of the county. He was also church-warden of the parish, high sheriff, major of militia, and evidently had the fondness for holding office which has been manifested by so many of his descendants. His second wife was Elizabeth, the daughter of Randall and Jeanette Holbrook of Prince William county, Va. Their son Baylis (also spelled Baylies) Earle was named for John Baylis of Prince William, the husband of his father's sister Hannah.

In 1763 Baylis Earle and his own brother John, who had married the Misses Prince (sisters), removed to the Pacolet, Baylis settling on the South Carolina side at the beautiful place where his grandson Perry Earle now resides, in what is now Spartanburg county. On the organization of the county he was appointed its first county judge, an office of great responsibility and importance. He was a man of great mental and physical vigor. His children told with pride that in his ninety-fourth year he killed a bear with a rifle "off-hand." He reared fourteen children. His youngest son told the writer that the only time he ever heard



W. F. Carle

his father use a profane expression was when, being a lad of ten, he was standing in the yard with him listening to the fight across the river, where Maj. Wade Hampton with a few militia had intercepted a body of tories who were trying to reach the ford of the Pacolet, and by having a few men retreat across an open field induced the enemy to follow them hurriedly and carelessly, only to get a full volley at short range on nearing the edge of the woods. The yell which followed showed that the militia had won the fight, and in the enthusiasm of his surprise he clapped his hands and exclaimed "By God, Wade has got them!" His wife, Mary Prince, was the daughter of John Prince, who moved from Virginia and settled near Mount Zion, in Spartanburg county, and his place was Fort Prince during the Revolution, being stockaded for protection of the people against tories. They raised a large family. His eldest daughter, Sally, married Edward Hampton, who was pursued from Fort Cambridge by tories and killed in his father-in-law's house.

Baylis Earle's son Samuel, on June 11, 1777, entered the service as ensign in Capt. John Bowie's company of South Carolina infantry, and was discharged at Whitehall, South Carolina, June 11, 1780, as a lieutenant, having distinguished himself at the siege of Augusta and the battle of Blackstock. By authority of Col. Pickens he subsequently raised a company of frontiersmen and operated against the tories. He married a Miss Harrison and was a member of congress from the Pendleton district of South Carolina from 1795 to 1797.

Baylis John Earle, the grandson of Judge Baylis Earle and son of Capt. Samuel Earle, became a distinguished

judge in South Carolina. He was born January 24, 1795, and in his seventeenth year graduated with the first honor from the South Carolina college in the talented and distinguished class of 1811. While studying law he made a campaign of six months against the Creeks in the cavalry troop of Capt. Kelly. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1816, and entered upon a successful practice at Greenville. He was elected to the legislature in 1820 and then solicitor of the western circuit in 1822, in which position he distinguished himself as a prosecuting officer. In 1830, when less than thirty-six years of age, he was elected by the legislature a circuit judge, and was regarded as coming fully up to the high standard of that position in South Carolina at that period, but it was when the legislature in 1835 abolished the appeal court and devolved its duties on the circuit judges that his merit as a jurist was fully appreciated. For nine years he adorned the highest bench of the state, and his opinions in 3 Hill, Dudley, Rice, Cheves, Spear, and McCullen reports have for half a century been regarded by the profession as models of erudition, ability, and lucidity of style. He died May 24, 1844, being less than fifty years of age, and it is not too much to say that it has not been permitted to any one man to make a more lasting impression upon the jurisprudence of his state.

William E. Earle, a lawyer of prominence in Washington, D. C., and a great-grandson of Judge Baylis Earle of Pacolet, was born in Greenville, S. C. At the age of twenty-one he commanded a light battery in the Confederate army, and at twenty-two declined a commission as major of artillery tendered him by President Davis for special services.

Col. John Earle, the own brother of Judge Baylis Earle of Pacolet, lived about two miles from him, but on the North Carolina side of the river. His home was on a high hill overlooking the beautiful valley of the Pacolet, and here was built Fort Earle as a place of retreat for the families of the whigs. Some of the old logs used for the fort, with loopholes cut in them for a rifle to traverse, are still doing service in outbuildings on the place, which was until a few years ago the property of his daughter Lydia and her husband, William Prince, who left a large family of children and grandchildren. He married Miss Thomason Prince, a sister of the wife of his brother Baylis, and reared a large and interesting family. One of his sons—Joseph Berry—was a distinguished physician and removed to Mississippi. Washington married Elizabeth, the daughter of his step-uncle, Elias Earle, and was for many years clerk of the court for Greenville county, S. C. He was the grandfather of Joseph H. Earle of Greenville, late attorney-general of South Carolina. John Baylis, another son of Col. John Earle of Pacolet, moved to Silver Glade in the old Pendleton district of South Carolina, now in Anderson county, and was adjutant and inspector-general of the state for eight terms of two years each, and represented that district in congress from 1803 to 1805.

Elias Earle, son of Samuel of Frederick, Va., by his first marriage, and a half-brother of Baylis and John, like them was born in Frederick county and moved to South Carolina. He married a Miss Robinson and settled two miles from Greenville on the Rutherford road at "The Poplars." He represented the Greenville district in congress for many

years—first from 1805 to 1807, then from 1811 to 1815, and also from 1817 to 1821. He left a number of children, among them Dr. Robinson Earle, the grandfather of Senator John L. M. Irby of South Carolina. Dr. Earle was killed in a rencounter with Hon. William L. Yancey. Baylis, Elias, and Samuel Earle of Evergreen, all of Anderson county, were his sons.

Samuel Earle (fourth), another son of Samuel Earle (third), of Frederick county and an own brother of Elias Earle of the Poplars, removed to Kentucky and left numerous descendants.

Another brother—Ezaias—also moved to South Carolina, and lived at Bladensburg in Greenville county. He never married, but lived with his mother, who was the second wife of his father, first having married a Mr. Burns and then a Mr. Rodgers. Besides these four sons of Samuel (third), another—Elias—remained in Frederick county, Va., and died there in 1826. He was the father of John B. Earle, who was born in this county in 1787 and died in 1860.

John B. Earle was the father of Capt. Alexander M. Earle, late of Milldale, Warren county, Va., who was a gallant officer in the Confederate army and has recently died, leaving several children.

There are three separate families of Earles descended from three different English settlers, but all tracing themselves directly back to the same English stock. One of these is descended from Ralph Earle and his wife Joan, who settled in Rhode Island in 1638. The second (that whereof we have been writing) is descended from John Earle and his wife Mary, who settled in Westmoreland county, Va., in 1652; and the third is descended from James and Rhody Earle,

who settled at Easton, Md., in 1683. Of this last branch there are still living three sons of Judge Richard Tilghman Earle, viz., Dr. John C. Earle of Easton, Md., Richard Tilghman Earle, residing near Centreville, Md., and George Earle of Washington, D. C., a prominent member of the bar who has held many positions of honor and filled all of them with credit.

JAMES B. EDMONDS.

The maternal great-grandfather of this gentleman was the last survivor of the Revolutionary war, and died in 1866, at the advanced age of one hundred and four years, carrying to the grave the beloved and honored name of Samuel Downing. The paternal ancestors of Mr. Edmonds were of English birth and some time late in the seventeenth century settled in Connecticut, and from this ancient family has descended a numerous progeny, that finds its residence in several portions of the Union. James B. Edmonds was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1832, and in the northern part of the state and in Vermont he attended school until about twenty years of age, when he began studying law, the result being his admission to the bar, at Elmira, N. Y., in 1853. The same year he entered into a co-partnership with the Hon. John J. Taylor, M. C., his former preceptor, practiced with him two years, and then for a year practiced in partnership with Hon. B. F. Tracey. The next twenty years were passed in Iowa City, Iowa, in partnership with Charles T. Ranson, under the firm name of Edmonds & Ranson, which firm in its day stood in the front rank of the legal profession. In 1876 Mr. Edmonds decided to make the city of Washington his home, but never

opened an office here for the practice of his profession. In 1883, he was appointed commissioner of the District of Columbia by President Arthur and for three years filled the position with great credit to himself. He at present is one of the members of the board of directors of the Industrial home in Georgetown, but being in somewhat affluent circumstances gives little or no attention to active business. He was happily married, in 1866, to Lydia Myers, the accomplished daughter of Eli Myers, of Iowa City, Iowa.

Dr. Danford Edmonds, father of Jas. B., was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1800, was educated in Vermont, and practiced medicine in Kingsbury, N. Y., for nearly eighteen years preceding his death in 1853; he was also surgeon of a militia regiment at that time.

WILLIAM EDGAR EDMONSTON,

the president of "The Columbia Title Insurance company of the District of Columbia," is a native of the city of Washington, D. C., and was born in 1843. He is of Scotch descent, the family name in the old country running back to about 1200. That branch of the family that came to this country was directly from Scotland and settled in Prince George's county, Maryland, in the early part of the eighteenth century, and from it descended Archibald Edmonston, the grandfather of William Edgar. Charles Edmonston, the son of Archibald, and father of William, was born in Maryland, in 1816. William Edgar Edmonston graduated from Columbia college in the class of 1863, studied law under that eminent attorney, the late William J. Stone, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He practiced his profession in Washington with success for about twenty years, or

until 1887, when he was elected president of the Columbia Title Insurance company—a position he has filled with fidelity and ability until the present hour. He is a director in the German-American Fire Insurance company and in the Corcoran Fire Insurance company, and is recognized as a man of legal and executive ability. His marriage took place, in 1875, to Miss Mary Frances Davis, daughter of Evan Davis, of Baltimore county, Md.

MATTHEW GAULT EMERY.

The Hon. Matthew Gault Emery, the son of Jacob and Jane (Gault) Emery, now and for many years past a citizen of Washington, D. C., was born in the town of Pembroke, N. H., September 28, 1818. He was one of six brothers, all of whom were born and spent their youth on the farm which had been their grandfather's, the farm where their father, Jacob Emery, was born and spent his life, and where he died in 1867, after having reached the great age of ninety-two years.

Joseph, the paternal grandfather of Matthew Gault Emery, was a soldier six years during the Revolution, serving first as a lieutenant, and afterwards as a captain in the Thirteenth regiment New Hampshire militia. His maternal grandfather, Matthew Gault, was four years in the patriot army, in which he enlisted July 11, 1775, at the age of nineteen years. His regiment of "Rangers," raised by the colony of New Hampshire, served first with Gen. Montgomery's northern division of the continental army. Matthew Gault afterward became a member of Capt. Samuel McConnell's company, with which he marched to Bennington and Stillwater.

Looking back to the pioneers of the Emery family in this country we find

that they were two brothers, John and Anthony, who, with their families emigrated from Romsey, Hants, England, and landed in Boston, April 3, 1635. They settled in "Ould Newberrie," of the Massachusetts colony. It may be recorded here that twenty years later John, one of the two, the great-great-great-grandfather of the subject of the present sketch, was fined four pounds, with costs and fees, for obeying the dictates of a kind heart, and a conscience enlightened beyond his day and generation. To quote the old record: "Two menne quakers wr entertained very kindly to bed and table, and John Emmerie shok ym by ye hand and bid ym welcome." He was also guilty of the further enormity of "using argument" for the lawfulness of his conduct. Although the select men of the town, and fifty citizens, a goodly number in those days of spare population, signed a petition to have this fine remitted, it was not done.

Matthew Gault Emery attended the best schools and academies in his native town, and his father desired to have his education completed at Dartmouth college. He, however, decided to begin business life at once, and in 1837, when eighteen years of age, left his home on the farm and went to Baltimore, where an elder brother was then living. Here he soon determined on his future vocation, that of builder and architect. As customary in those days of thorough and energetic preparation for life's work he began with the necessary manual training and patiently served the time required to make himself a skilled stone-cutter, thus mastering the elements of his profession, and acquiring an accurate knowledge of all its practical details.

In 1840, Mr. Emery received his first



Yours Truly
W. G. Emery
—

government contract, and, conspicuous then as ever after for the honest and painstaking fulfillment of every obligation, he went with a force of men to the quarry, where he directed the cutting of the stone for the post-office department building in Washington, D. C.

In 1842, Mr. Emery established his permanent residence in Washington. Being debarred since that time by his citizenship in the District of Columbia from participating in the general election of the country, he has voted for but one presidential candidate, William Henry Harrison, whom he saw inaugurated, but he has had a personal acquaintance with all the presidents excepting the five who preceded Harrison.

Demands for the construction of public buildings in different parts of the country came at an early date to Mr. Emery, as well as contracts for the construction of many important buildings in Washington, both for the government and for private citizens. Numbers of the most notable structures erected by him during this period have ever since been well known landmarks in the solid architecture of the city. He did much of the stone work of the capitol, and cut and laid the corner stone for its extension, Daniel Webster delivering the oration. With his force he also prepared, cut and squared, and on the fourth of July, 1848, himself laid the corner stone of the Washington monument. The board of directors passed resolutions thanking him for this service, which were signed among others by John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay and Robert C. Winthrop. When the cap stone of the monument was set in place in 1884, by Col. Casey, the engineer officer under whose supervision the great work was completed, Mr. Emery was invited to be present.

Before the breaking out of the war Mr. Emery organized a militia company, of which he was made captain. His commission, signed by President Lincoln, and Simon Cameron, then secretary of war, bears date, May 16, 1861. The company was several times called out for the protection of the government buildings, and to do patrol duty, until the arrival of the Sixth Massachusetts regiment in the spring of 1861. During the war Mr. Emery was treasurer of the New Hampshire soldiers' aid association in Washington, and took charge of the sick and disabled soldiers' from his native state. In performing these duties he visited Gettysburg and other battle-fields. During the first year of the war he lived at Brightwood, in the northern suburb of Washington. A piece of his country property which adjoined Fort Stevens was injured to the amount of several thousand dollars during and after an engagement there, but no claim was ever presented for damages, the owner saying that if the soldiers were made comfortable by his loss he was amply repaid. Early in the war he gave up his Brightwood home for the use of the officers of our army. Being the highest point of land in that part of the country it was made a signal station and many were the messages transmitted between it and the dome of the capitol. Marks of the occupation of "Brightwood" by the soldiers, in the way of raised plateaus of earth for the flooring of tents, etc., are still visible, and are looked on by the family with patriotic pride.

Taking a deep interest in the improvement of the city, the services of Mr. Emery were naturally sought at an early date for various offices under the local government. He was for several years a

member of the board of aldermen, in which position his varied business experience, and broad and progressive ideas in all matters relating to the advancement of the city, proved of great value. In 1870, after a memorable struggle, he was elected mayor as the "citizen's candidate," by a majority of 3,194, every ward giving him a plurality of votes. In his inaugural address Mr. Emery said, "I am a republican, but my republicanism is based on principle, and is not mere partisanship;" and further, "I claim no right which I am not willing to accord to all Americans, without regard to race or religion." In conclusion he said, "let us all unite in an honest effort for the greatest good to the greatest number, and for the steady and healthful growth of our beloved city. That there should be a harmony of sentiment, and a unity of action for this paramount object, is my ardent desire."

This election, although held in the interest of reform, had been made a party issue, but it is a matter of record that the mayor scrupulously redeemed the promises of his inaugural address, and fulfilled the duties of this highest office in the gift of the citizens of Washington, in the interest of no class or faction. Mr. Emery was the last mayor of the city, the territorial form of government, which had long been under consideration, being finally adopted by congressional enactment before his term of office expired.

Mr. Emery always refers with pride to the fact that several of the best school-houses in Washington, among them the Franklin, the Seaton, the Jefferson, and the Sumner buildings, were erected during his mayoralty. His services were sought as school commissioner, and although compelled from press of business

to decline what he would have felt most congenial work, he was said by the superintendent at that time to have done more, by his appreciation and activity, to advance the cause of education, than had ever been accomplished by one person in the same length of time.

In 1872, in accordance with a resolution formed at the time of entering upon the business of builder, contractor and architect, to the effect that he would not continue in that vocation more than thirty years, he disposed of his interests of this class to his brother, Mr. Samuel Emery, and arranged to devote himself thenceforward to the superintendence of his other business-interests. During this long period, when strikes, and dissatisfaction with the rate of wages and manner of payment were not infrequent throughout the country, it is worthy of record that there were no disturbances among those employed by Mr. Emery. His system of fair and punctual payment was so known and relied upon, that he could at any time secure the best men, even from the government service, did he so desire.

Mr. Emery has always been distinguished by his active personal interest in undertakings of a religious, educational or charitable nature. He was one of the seven persons who organized the Metropolitan Methodist church of Washington, was chairman of its building committee, is now, and for twenty years has been, president of its board of trustees, of which General Grant was a member during the time of his presidency. He has been a regent of the Smithsonian institution, and was, for a long period, a trustee of Dickinson college, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. For ten years or more he has been a regent, and is now vice-chancellor of the National university, organized in Wash-

ington; he is also a regent, one of the incorporators, and the treasurer of the recently established American university. He is a director, and has been president of the Night Lodging association of Washington; has been for many years, and is now a director, and the treasurer of the associated charities of the city.

The more purely business enterprises, in connection with which the services of Mr. Emery have been sought, have been neither few nor unimportant. As early as 1854 he aided in procuring the charter of the Mutual fire insurance company, was made treasurer, and was and still is one of its directors. He was for some time president of the Franklin insurance company, and of the National Capital life insurance company, a director of the Metropolitan insurance company, and first treasurer of the Metropolitan street railway company. He aided in organizing the Washington Market House company, of which he was president for eighteen years, and of which he is still a director. He was for many years a director of the Electric Light company of Washington, and a portion of the time its vice-president. At an early date he was a director of the Patriotic bank, and afterward, in connection with Mr. Fitzhugh Coyle, he established the bank of the Republic, of which he was a director for eight years, and one year the acting president. In 1877 he was elected president of the Second National bank, to which office he has been re-elected for fifteen consecutive years, and which he still holds. He was one of the organizers, and for twenty years a director, of the National Savings bank, and is now a director of the National Savings and Trust company, its successor. He is also a director of the American Trust company, and president

of the American Printing Press company. The home of the Emery family in Washington is one of a row of three spacious houses built in 1860 by Stephen A. Douglas, John C. Breckinridge, and Senator Rice. These houses were not entirely finished when the war broke out, and were taken possession of by the government for hospital purposes. After the close of the war they were completed, and the Breckinridge mansion was occupied for a short time by a relative of General Grant, but was shortly afterward bought and presented to General Grant by his friends. Here he lived until he went to the White House as president. The house was afterward purchased and presented by friends to General Sherman, and was his home until he removed from Washington to St. Louis in 1875. It was then purchased by Mr. Emery, and has since that time been his home. This dwelling is one in which the citizens of Washington feel a patriotic interest, and a local paper notes the fact that its exterior has undergone no change since the house was the abiding place of the commander of the victorious legions of the republic.

During a residence of half a century in Washington, a period which has increased the population of the capital from eighteen to nearly two hundred and fifty thousand, Mr. Emery has been constantly identified with all the more important movements for the improvement of the city, has been unceasingly active in the cause of education, unremitting in his efforts to advance the best welfare of the people "without regard to race or religion," and above reproach in fulfilling the duties of the many positions of trust and honor to which his fellow-citizens have so frequently called him.

The family of Matthew Gault Emery has been called to many duties pertaining to the hospitable life of Washington; the manner in which these duties have been performed may perhaps best be shown by an editorial in one of the leading dailies regarding a reception given to the delegates of the world's conference of the Methodist church, held in Washington in 1891.

"But rarely, even in the history of Washington, is such an aggregation of distinguished men seen in a private residence as was last night in the home of ex-Mayor and Mrs. Emery. Nearly five hundred delegates to the Methodist Ecumenical conference enjoyed the hospitality proffered them, and almost as many Washingtonians shared in the social pleasures of the evening. When the conference, ten years ago, held its session in London, Lord Mayor McArthur entertained its delegates in just such a manner as that adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Emery. It was fitting and proper that on this occasion a representative American Methodist should do the appropriate honors." W. V. C.

DR. ABRAM P. FARDON.

This well known real estate owner and broker of Washington, D. C., is of French and English extraction, and descends from a branch of the Fardon family that settled in America in the seventeenth century. His great-great-grandfather, Abram, was born in France, and great-great-grandmother was a daughter of Lord Littleton, of England, and, emigrating to America, settled upon a large grant of land at Hempstead, Long Island. His grandfather, Thomas, was born there, and afterward was a large property holder and merchant in Brooklyn, N. Y., owning land upon which the finest portion of the

City of Churches is built. He died there in 1802.

The father of Dr. Abram P., also named Thomas, was born in Brooklyn, in 1793. He was a non-commissioned officer in the war of 1812-15 and was in all the principal battles in New York and Canada. He was with Gen. Scott at Lundy's Lane, and was aid-de-camp to Gen. Pike when the latter was killed at Little York. After the war he taught school and was principal of a large academy at Holmdel, N. J., where he married Eliza Ketcham, of English descent, whose ancestors settled there in 1686. After their marriage they removed to Staten Island and established the Tompkinsville academy, which he conducted for a number of years—the late Wm. H. Vanderbilt being one of his pupils. In connection with others he went to Texas in 1832 and formed the "Trinity Land company," establishing mills and trading posts, all of which were swept away during the Texas revolution. He returned to the United States and settled in Monmouth county, N. J., resumed the profession of teacher for a while, and then became a nursery-man and fruit-raiser. He was an active church-worker and held the office of justice of the peace for thirty-five years, and several other positions. He died in 1877 at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

Abram P. Fardon was born at Holmdel, Monmouth county, N. J., and received his earlier education at Holmdel classical institute, but later took a course of study at New Brunswick, N. J., teaching during the interval to earn money to defray his tuition expenses; thus exhibiting his characteristic energy and self dependence. His father was a prominent democrat, though an anti-slavery man; but after the war modified his views and became a



W. H. Woodbury

W. H. Woodbury

republican. The son on the contrary was a republican from his first comprehension of party differences, going on the stump in his native county, at the early age of eighteen, and earnestly urging the cause of the party with whose views his own coincided. In 1860 he took a very active part in the campaign that resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln, for whom he cast his first vote. At that time he was almost alone in his political views in his native town, there being less than a dozen republicans in the township. The republicans of his native county were so well pleased with the young champion of their principles, that unknown to him they purchased the Monmouth *Inquirer*, one of the oldest newspapers in the state, for \$4,000, and presented it to him, on condition that he would become its editor; he finally consented to do so, and successfully conducted the journal during the year 1861 and part of 1862, when he sold it at first cost and returned the money to the liberal donors (after considerable effort in obtaining the names of all of them), preferring not to start in life under obligations to any one, but to rely alone upon his own efforts for success. He served for a period as a member of a military commission created by the state and was deputy marshal; soon afterward, he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where, associated with Dr. Abbott, he practiced his profession. He afterwards returned to his native state and continued practice until 1864, when he removed to Washington, partly for his health and also on a political mission:—the object of which was to secure leave of absence for soldiers and civilians to go to their home in New Jersey to vote, as the democratic legislature of that state had denied them the privilege of voting in the field, a right granted

the soldiers in every other northern state. He remained in Washington several months upon this mission and became well acquainted and friendly with Lincoln, Johnson, Seward, Stanton, Welles and other leading republicans, with the result that over 4,000 soldiers went to their homes and voted. Mr. Lincoln manifested much interest in him, and was anxious to reward him by a suitable appointment. In the spring of 1865, Mr. Fardon was appointed to a position in the internal revenue office by President Lincoln, whose intention it was (as Mr. Fardon was informed) to appoint him as collector of internal revenue, in New Jersey, after he had served a sort of apprenticeship as a minor officer in the revenue service. The death of Mr. Lincoln, soon after, prevented this design being carried out. He retained a position in the internal revenue office until he resigned as chief of division in 1871, to accept the office of paymaster for the District of Columbia. This office he held for nearly four years, disbursing several millions of dollars.

It was at this time that he began to turn his attention entirely to real estate, which he had really commenced in 1867, being among the first to purchase and develop property in the neighborhood of Dupont circle, which was then in rough fields, but now the finest portion of Washington.

In 1867, after two years' residence in Washington, he was elected secretary of the board of trustees of the public schools, which position he held for several years, afterward serving as trustee; he was also connected with the board of health. In 1869 and 1870 he represented the first ward of Washington as a member of the common council. He originated the street parking and tree-planting system,

which is the grand, if not the grandest, feature of the national capital. Dr. Fardon is vice-president of the "West End National bank;" president of the Columbia Real Estate company (a perpetual corporation) with a large capital; director in the Brightwood Railroad company, the Columbia Insurance company and other corporations.

He is a large holder of city and suburban property and has quite a large property interest in Brooklyn, New York. He owns a large farm near his old home at Freehold, New Jersey, and takes great interest in its improvement and cultivation. He has always taken an active part in political matters, and has for a number of years been president of the New Jersey republican association. He is well known throughout his native state, and has represented his county in former years as a delegate to all important political conventions, where his executive abilities and oratorical powers gave him prominence. He has always manifested much interest in presidential campaigns, earnestly advocating the republican party's cause — speaking in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and other states. He has always taken much interest in charitable organizations, both in New Jersey and Washington. He is a Baptist and attends the First church at the corner of Sixteenth and O streets, of which Dr. Stakeley is pastor, and was much interested in the selection of the site and the erection of the fine edifice. He is not forgetful, however, of his old church in New Jersey, in which he received in his youth religious instruction. He is a bachelor and greatly devoted to his two brothers and sister and their children, and finds much pleasure in their visits to him, and shares the comforts of

his home in Washington and his summer place in New Jersey frequently with them.

FRANCIS R. FAVA,

architect and civil engineer, was born in Trieste, Austria, near the Italian frontier, in 1860, and was educated principally in Switzerland, having graduated in Zurich in 1881, from the National Federal Polytechnique school; he was then engaged in the city engineer's office at Zurich for a while and then went to France, where he was engaged in bridge building, making a specialty of iron structures. He was resident engineer of the bridge at Saumur, which was then the longest and largest bridge in France, it being a double-track railroad through bridge of fourteen spans, continuous beam, the bridge being 3,500 feet long, each span weighing 500 tons. He was next engaged in railroad building in Austro-Hungary, overcoming many natural obstacles in the shape of friable ground, quicksands, etc. He had general charge of the construction of the line, depots, etc. In 1887 he came to America, remaining several months in New York, where he was engaged at his profession, and in December, 1887, removed to Washington, D. C., where his father had preceded him in 1881. Since living in Washington he has been connected with many metropolitan and suburban enterprises, and is now engineer of the Washington & Arlington railroad company; he has also done work for the Choctaw Coal & Railway company, of the Indian territory, and has laid out many towns and additions to towns in Virginia, Maryland and West Virginia. In architectural matters he has been most prominent, the following buildings, among others, having been planned by him: Young Ladies' seminary near Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Music

hall, Washington, addition to Welcker's hotel, Washington, and a number of designs for industrial plants in the south, having devoted more attention to large public than to private buildings.

In 1889 Mr. Fava was appointed professor of civil engineering in the Corcoran Scientific school, of the Columbian university, and since his incumbency, the classes in engineering have largely increased. He is a member of the Washington board of trade, the American society of civil engineers, the French society of civil engineers, and of the Mystic Shrine (Masonic fraternity) and is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Knight Templar. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is president of the Columbian Engineering society of Washington, D. C., and of the Hungarian society of engineers and architects. Baron Xavier Fava, father of F. R. Fava, has been Italian minister to the United States since 1881.

PROF. EDWARD T. FRISTOE,

of Columbian university, Washington, D. C., is descended from an old Virginia family of Scotch origin, and was born in Rappahannock county, Va., December 16, 1830. His youth was passed in attendance at the Woodville Latin Grammar school, and in assisting his father on the plantation during vacations until he was seventeen years of age, when he entered the Virginia Military institute, from which he graduated in 1850; he then taught school one year in Culpeper county and one year at Surrey Court House, Va., after which he entered the university of Virginia, from which he graduated three years later with the degree of A. B. During the last year of

his attendance at the university he was elected to the chair of mathematics of Columbia college (now Columbian university) at Washington, D. C., which chair he held until the summer of 1860, when he was elected to the chair of mathematics and astronomy in the Missouri state university. In 1861 he was appointed adjutant general of the state and was sent beyond the Mississippi river for duty in the Confederate service, and while thus engaged took steps to raise a regiment of cavalry and soon resigned his office of adjutant. He was then commissioned colonel of the regiment, which was denominated the Seventeenth Missouri cavalry, and held his command until the close of the war, having participated in the battle at Helena, Ark., the fights on retreat to Little Rock, Ark., daily fighting on outpost in northern Arkansas, until Price's expedition into Missouri, in 1864, where he fought at Iron Mountain, Osage river, Franklin, Boonville, Lexington and Independence. At Blue river he had command of Freeman's brigade and defended the ford gallantly. He was next in a battle at the head of Osage river; the next day in one on the prairie, and a week later in one on the border of the Indian territory. His final surrender took place at Jacksonport, Ark. After the close of the war he was elected professor of chemistry in Columbia college, Washington, in 1871 was elected to the same chair in the National Medical college, still holding both positions, and in 1872 was elected to fill the same chair in the National college of Pharmacy. Besides the academic honors received by the professor, he has received from William Jewell college, in Missouri, the degree of LL. D. in 1870, and in 1873 he received the degree of Ph. D. from the

National college of Pharmacy in Washington.

Mr. Fristoe has been four times a member of the assay commission, appointed by the president to examine the coins and has been engaged on several occasions to do very important professional work by the treasury department.

In 1859 Prof. Fristoe was so fortunate as to secure in marriage the hand of Miss Julia Laub, daughter of Andrew Laub, of Washington, D. C. and to their union were born two children, viz: Luther Smoot Fristoe, who married Carrie Bloss, and Nattie Lee Fristoe, who was wedded to F. Rule, of Knoxville, Tenn. After twenty years of wedded bliss, Mrs. Fristoe was called from earth in 1879.

Joseph Fristoe, father of the professor, was born in Culpeper Co., Va., in 1801, and in 1836 married Martha Rudasill, daughter of Wm. Rudasill, of Rappahannock county, Va., and of their three children, Charles B., the eldest died in 1863 from sickness contracted in the Confederate service, and William S., died of injuries received in the same service in 1864. Mrs. Martha Fristoe is still living at the age of ninety years, but had the misfortune to lose her husband in 1851.

The paternal grandfather of the professor was named William and was born in Fauquier county, Va., in 1770. He married a Miss Botts in Fauquier county and shortly afterward removed to Rappahannock county, and was all his life a farmer, and died in 1815. The great-grandfather of the professor was also named William, and was born in what is now Prince William county, Va., in 1744; he was renowned as a Baptist preacher, as were two of his brothers. He also wrote a history of the Baptist church of that day, and his biography

may be found in James B. Taylor's History of the Baptist Ministers of Virginia. The great-great-grandfather came to America from Scotland early in the seventies, and settled at Dumfries, Va. The professor has led a very busy life and has published many treatises on scientific subjects.

WILLIAM MATTHEW GALT

(deceased) was born near Taneytown, Carroll county, Md., June 13, 1834. He was the son of Sterling and Margaret (Grayson) Galt. Descended from the old Scotch Presbyterian stock, he inherited many of the best qualities of his race, modified and developed by the times in which he lived. He was educated at the district school of the neighborhood and employed on his father's farm till he reached the fifteenth year of his age. This proved to be the limit of his boyhood. Then, leaving the paternal homestead which had been in his family for one hundred and fifty years, he entered the store of Mr. Jesse Reifsneider of Westminster, Md., who carried on a trade in the general merchandise of the day. After a two years' experience there, he removed to Washington, D. C., and while yet a youth of seventeen years he found a position in the dry goods store of Messrs. Clagett & May, on Pennsylvania avenue. Here he remained till he reached his majority—growing in the favor and confidence of his employers to the last. On becoming of age he resolved to enter upon business for himself, and formed a partnership with his cousin, Mr. Thomas J. Galt, to engage in the wood and coal business in Washington city. They established themselves at the foot of Seventeenth street, near the old canal lock. Beginning with small capital



W. M. Galt

BRONXVILLE, N.Y.

and much competition, they had many difficulties to surmount. They set up the first steam machine for sawing and splitting wood in the district, though at first it was derided by many of the older men as a sheer waste of money. But they soon began to receive orders and slowly make their way to public patronage. For several years this business was pursued with untiring assiduity. Meanwhile unseen disaster was impending. The business which they had toiled so hard to build up was suddenly arrested by a destructive fire, which destroyed about sixteen thousand dollars' worth of property, while a vessel, freighted with their coal, was lost at sea, and, to crown all, the insurance company in which they had placed their risks had made an utter failure. In after days Mr. Galt was wont to say, "It knocked our last prop from under us!" Many a man would have succumbed to such misfortune, but Mr. Galt knew no such word as "fail."

In 1861 he was married to Miss Harriet T. Turner, a native of Shoreham, Vt., a first cousin of the Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland, and then a member of his family. Soon after, Mr. Galt withdrew from the "wood and coal firm" to seek another field of operation. He spent some time in western travel and then rejoined his wife in Vermont, whither she had gone to visit friends. From this point they found residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., where, for some months, he engaged in the produce commission business. But on receiving a proposal from Mr. D. L. Morrison—a flour dealer in Washington, the scene of his former efforts—he formed a co-partnership with that gentleman at a stand on Ninth street, near the great Centre market of the city. There in a single year he doubled his

capital, and then, attracted by the wider relations of the vast trade springing up between the old east and the far west, he severed his connection with Mr. Morrison, and succeeded in obtaining the old government store-house at the corner of First street and Indiana avenue, N. W., a site convenient to the depot of the B. & O. railroad, then the only one leading to the capital. Here he commenced a flour and grain trade, which for some time he conducted by himself. A huge sign, conspicuously displayed, proclaimed the coming extent and importance of his projected enterprise. And here it was that his marvelous judgment, energy and industry found the widest scope, and secured a noble fortune.

Later on he took into business company some younger men—of whom Mr. T. J. Mayers, a native of Switzerland, and his own son, Mr. Ralph L. Galt, still survive. Their acquaintance, which embraced the millers of the country, brought them into contact with the largest operators, and extended their own line of trade in every direction. They had a range of business not only with the government but also with many of the larger cities in Maryland and Virginia, and still further throughout the south. Finally their transactions extended over Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and the entire grain region of the great northwest.

As a business man Mr. Galt had the confidence and respect of all with whom he came in contact. In whatever he engaged he became at once the master-spirit, and for many years after his business was established, it was not known that he ever failed in anything to which he set his hand. When the first

great fair was to be opened at Ivy City, it was surprising to see the transformation he accomplished in an almost incredibly short time, and where but a few weeks before was a natural wilderness, spacious buildings arose and the latest improvements of art in every department suddenly blossomed forth as it were by magic.

On the occasion of the inauguration of President Cleveland, he was made chairman of the national executive committee to arrange for that great national occasion. There being at that time in the whole city no adequate accommodation for the customary inauguration ball, it became a serious question how to meet this emergency. The Pension building in Judiciary square, with only its four bare walls, then standing incomplete, was about the only resort. It was gravely maintained by government engineers and architects, of long experience, that it could not be brought into any fit condition for such a use in time. But Mr. Galt, in the face of these assertions, and knowing no such word as "fail," in one of the most inclement periods of storm and cold, took the business in hand and personally superintended the whole work, commanding the admiration of the public in the magnificent result. This aptitude and energy appeared on many other occasions, in which he met the demand with eminent success. He may be said to have been a *born builder*.

During a life of intense activity, he was yet a man of home and family affections. Having from small beginnings acquired a large real estate in Washington, he at length purchased the beautiful site on Connecticut avenue looking out upon DuPont circle, where he erected a fine mansion and became the pioneer of all

the subsequent development of the now splendid northwestern part of the city. It was in allusion to this enterprise, the first of any note after the building of the house of the English embassy, that it became proverbial along that fashionable promenade that "an English minister lived at one corner of the square and an American minister at the other." Mr. Galt was universally regarded as in all respects a representative citizen of the capital. His last achievement in house-building was the noble mansion on Vermont avenue, in which he closed his earthly career.

As to the standing and respect which he held among all classes, various testimonials and biographical sketches appeared from time to time in the public press. Probably no man was more highly appreciated or more warmly applauded for his public spirit and generosity than he. Not less sincere was the testimony of multitudes in the business circles, and in the more private and humble walks of life, to his sterling integrity, uniform kindness and substantial sympathy with every form of human distress. Those who knew him best were ever loudest in his praise. Perhaps one of the most unexpected and proudest moments of his life was when his colleagues on the committee of inauguration assembled at his house to present him with a magnificent token of their esteem. Mr. James L. Norris, one of Washington's noblest citizens, in the midst of a distinguished company of gentlemen, voiced their sentiments in the following terms:

"The members of the executive committee, desiring to make known to you our esteem and to evince our appreciation of your devotion and unselfishness

as our chairman, here now present to you a tangible token of our regard. Nothing is more pleasant and befitting in society than a recognition of those who zealously ally themselves in doing good to others, and in losing sight of self in the exciting race to contribute most to the general interest and welfare." To this Mr. Galt replied with evident emotion, warmly thanking them for their kind expressions and saying he should always retain happy recollections of their association. The inscriptions on the massive silver bowl will make it a treasured family heirloom for coming generations.

Although Mr. Galt was by heredity and conviction more nearly allied to democracy than any other political party, yet partisan strife and public office offered no charms for him. He sought ambitions more quiet and not less honorable. His predilections were for associations which tended to promote charity and beneficence—to mitigate the evils and improve the conditions of society.

During his more active business life—when on one or two occasions an almost universal panic spread over the commercial world—his feet stood firm, his courage was equal to the emergency, while he showed a commanding generalship which turned adverse conditions into the stepping-stones for a more substantial and surprising success.

In his later years, his extensive dealings with the great railroads far and near, and his consequent travels in his own country, brought him into personal contact with the wonderful people and the material development of the far west. He was conversant with most of the surprising discoveries, inventions and appliances of our unparalleled civilization. In several of the more prominent he made invest-

ments, in regard to which no long time was requisite to show his keen foresight and reliable judgment. As his means were ample and his mind active, he was ever planning some new enterprise. His restless energy could brook no supineness. Having finished one labor he was ever ready to begin another. Sometimes, indeed, to the inner circle of his friends he would speak of retirement from the perplexities and exactions of a trade which, in its market fluctuations, is one of the most hazardous forms of risks known in the business world.

In hours of respite he would dream of more indulgence in leisure and in home and foreign travel, and firmly assure himself that these halcyon days were near. But no sooner had the day broken than all such visions vanished and he was again in his counting-room watching the ever shifting currents of an unstable market, whose crises he had often grasped and whose mysteries had for him some undefined but fascinating charm.

He employed in his business large numbers of people, to whom he was not only just but generous. He exacted fidelity and care, and dismissed the delinquent who required his orders a second time. He insisted that those in his service should save something from their wages, and took in their future an almost paternal interest. At his funeral they came with their own sturdy hands to bear him to his burial.

The same beneficence marked his treatment of the deserving poor. His heart was ever open to the prayers of the needy. Dealing as he did in the very staff of life, he became to many, without distinction of race, color or religion, what the patriarch Job was in his princely estate, "A father to the poor, and the

cause of the needy he searched out." More than one young man, with no claim upon him but that of his own generosity, was launched by him upon a prosperous business career. Scores and hundreds, quietly aided by him without ostentation, survived to miss and mourn him as their noblest benefactor.

With all this occupation he was one of the most domestic of men. He found his most sacred shrine in the bosom of his own family. His own home was a place of elegance to his family and friends and he felt no need of the external allurements of social life. In his latter days he was an extensive and discriminating reader. His favorite selections evinced both the tenderness and delicacy of his sentiments, and the substantial principles of a just and upright life. So he passed through scenes of mingled joy and sorrow, which touched him to the very center of his being.

The scenes of his final illness were exceedingly pathetic. On Tuesday, the eleventh of December, 1888, he came home from his place of business never to return. On that day he retired to his chamber with the conviction that his end drew near. It was in these days that all the power of his christian faith, his fortitude in suffering, his love for his family and friends and his triumphant hope of the future life were displayed. After giving his farewell counsels to his wife and children he serenely expired about midday on Wednesday, January 3, 1889. Three days later, his obsequies were performed amid a large concourse of the most prominent people of the capital, and he was laid to rest in Oak Hill cemetery, lamented by the entire community. It will be many years, if not decades, hence, ere Washington will again see such a man.

CHARLES CARROLL GLOVER,

banker, Washington, D. C., was born in Macon county, N. C., November 24, 1846, but is of Washington parentage, his father and mother, some fifty years ago, having removed from Washington to North Carolina, settling on a plantation. In July, 1855, the lad was returned to Washington and was educated at Rittenhouse academy. In 1862 he entered Frank Taylor's book store as a clerk, and three years later entered the banking house of Corcoran & Riggs, where he acted as receiving and paying teller for a number of years, when, in about 1873, he was taken into partnership. Since he has been a member of the firm he has seen the deposit account of the institution grow from \$700,000 to over \$5,000,000. His life in the meantime has been a continual battle with an avalanche of work. Quiet and unassuming in his manner, systematic in his habits, genial and unruffled in his intercourse with men, he is enabled daily to transact an amount of business that would bend the shoulders of an ordinary man. Above all, he possesses tact. When he undertakes to accomplish a purpose he knows how to go about it, in the proper way. And in this characteristic lies the secret of much of his great success.

Mr. Glover had the advantage of good parentage. His grandfather, after whom he was named, was, in the early years of this century, a prominent and esteemed citizen of Washington. He was an honored guest at the reception given by the president to Gen. Lafayette, and attended the dinner given in the latter's honor by Secretary of State Adams. He owned a large amount of property, too, accumulating enough in his lifetime to have made his grandson the richest man in Washington if a great deal of it had not been

sacrificed to meet the liabilities of a bankrupt friend. Some of it still remains, however, in the family, notably the property at the northeast corner of Tenth and D streets, which was leased for ninety-nine years to Peter Force.

The grandfather, Charles Carroll Glover, was born near Ellicott City, Md., and was prominent as a lawyer, his practice being chiefly in Washington, in which city he settled permanently about the year 1800, and for a number of years was chief clerk in the office of the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812, and took part in Bladensburg. In 1813 he married Jane Cocking, daughter of William Cocking, of Lincolnshire, England. His son, Richard Leonidas Glover, was born in Washington, D. C., in 1819. At an early age he entered the United States land office, where he remained a few years, and then, for a short length of time, followed his profession of surveyor. In 1845 he married Miss Caroline Percy, daughter of William A. Percy, of North Carolina, and to this marriage were born two sons—Charles C. and William Leonidas—the latter dying unmarried, in 1881, at the age of thirty-one years. Richard L. Glover was but thirty years of age at his death in 1850, and his widow survived him until 1885. Charles Carroll Glover was married January 10, 1878, to Anna C. Poor, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Charles H. Poor, of the United States navy, and of the three children born to this marriage two survive—Elizabeth Lindsay and Charles Carroll, Jr.

As a financier Mr. Glover stands without a rival in the district. It was at his suggestion that Mr. G. W. Riggs first became interested in the Washington &

Georgetown Railroad stock. The company needed reorganization. Its interests were being jeopardized by stockholders who, living out of the city, were gradually making a very valuable franchise worthless. Mr. Glover, then owning only thirty shares of stock, stepped into the breach. By every honest method at his command, from adroit argument to earnest plea, he secured all the proxies that he could find. He still lacked several hundred shares of a controlling interest. "We must buy 1,200 shares," he said to Mr. Riggs. The stock, which had been selling at \$30, now advanced to \$60, but the shares were purchased. The annual election was held. The old board of directors were defeated and new blood infused into the corporation. Mr. Riggs, somewhat against his personal inclinations, was elected a director, and when he died Mr. Glover succeeded him on the board. It is not too much to say that to Mr. Glover has been due all the improvements which have added to its popularity, the carrying capacity, and the earning power of the road. It was on his motion that the handsome two-horse cars were secured for Fourteenth street, that the cable line was laid on Seventh street, that the Nailor square was purchased for a power-house site, and that the cable system was extended to Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street. He, too, saw the value of accumulating large blocks of real estate for the company, and his foresight in this direction has added hundreds of dollars to the wealth of the corporation.

Public spirited in the highest degree, Mr. Glover has found time, amid all the pressure of private affairs, to work with unflagging energy for the advancement of the district interests. The brightest jewel in his crown just now is the Rock

Creek park. On the morning of Thanksgiving day, 1888, he invited James. M. Johnson, of Riggs' bank; Calderon Carlisle and Capt. Symonds to ride with him through the Rock Creek valley. Standing on a hillside and overlooking the picturesque country which lay around about them these four gentlemen, at Mr. Glover's suggestion, pledged themselves to work for a national park. The bill was framed by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Carlisle, and discussed in Mr. Glover's dining-room, where, a few days later, a company of enthusiastic citizens heartily endorsed the project. Of the labor expended by Mr. Glover since that time, of the clever generalship which he displayed in disarming opposition and securing friends, and of the unflinching faith which he felt in the success of the project, a volume of interesting facts might be written.

It was the same way with the reclamation of the flats and the extension of the water supply, the first steps toward the accomplishment of which were inaugurated by Mr. Glover. The fact that Mr. Glover has for twenty years been an intimate personal friend of all the leading legislators of the land has enabled him to exercise a vast amount of influence for the good of the city, but never for the furtherance of private ends. He has enjoyed the confidence of every president since Grant occupied the White house, and, in a quiet but none the less effective way, has suggested to those high in authority, the best means for advancement of the nation's capital.

Formerly the treasurer of the Gaslight company, Mr. Glover resigned that position because of the multiplicity of his other duties, and recently also retired for the same reason from the vice-presidency and directorship of the Washington &

Georgetown Railroad company. He did not leave the latter corporation, however, until the vast system of improvements now in course of completion had been decided upon, leaving only the details to be carried out. Even now, beside his large interest in Riggs' bank, where millions of dollars are handled yearly, he is vice-president and director of the National Safe Deposit company, with \$1,000,000 capital; a trustee of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, a director in the Columbia Fire Insurance company, a trustee of the Children's hospital, the executor of George Bancroft's estate, a vestryman of Epiphany church, and the president of the Washington Stock exchange. He is also interested in the Belt Line railroad, which company he organized, and was formerly director in the National Union Fire Insurance company.

A firm believer in the great future of Washington, Mr. Glover is the owner of large tracts of suburban property, some of which, purchased years ago, are now immensely valuable. He is at present building, near the proposed site of the National university, a handsome suburban home, with a frontage of seventy-five feet, and commanding a view unsurpassed in natural beauty. His city home on Lafayette square is a model of taste and refinement. Thoroughly domestic in his habits, he enjoys the delightful society of a charming family. Still in the prime of life, vigorous and active, he can look forward to many years of usefulness in a community which he has aided by his efforts, and which is honored by his presence.

HON. JOHN GOODE,

an attorney of eminence, practicing at Washington, D. C., was born in Bedford

county, Va., May 27, 1829. His father, John Goode, was a prominent farmer and planter, and a soldier in the war of 1812. His paternal grandfather, Edmund Goode, removed before the Revolution from Caroline county to Bedford county, and was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His mother, Ann M. Leftwich, was the daughter of John Leftwich and Sally (Walton) Leftwich, and granddaughter of General Joel B. Leftwich, an officer in the war of the Revolution, and a brigadier general in the war of 1812. General Leftwich fought at Germantown, Camden, and Guilford Court House, at which latter place he was severely wounded. He commanded a brigade under General William Henry Harrison at Fort Meigs in the war of 1812, afterward became a major-general, and was frequently elected to the legislature of Virginia.

Mr. Goode was educated at the New London academy in Bedford county and at Emory and Henry college, where he graduated in June, 1848. In the winters of 1849-50 and 1850-51 he studied law with Hon. John W. Brockenbrough at Lexington, was admitted to the bar in April, 1851, and commenced the practice of his profession at Liberty, the county seat of Bedford county. At the age of twenty-two he was elected to the house of delegates as a democrat, was a presidential elector on the democratic ticket in 1852 and 1856, and a member of the Virginia convention of 1861, in which body he earnestly advocated the passage of the ordinance of secession after the proclamation of President Lincoln, calling for seventy-five thousand troops to coerce the seceding states of the south. In the spring of 1861, he volunteered as a private in the first company that left the county

of Bedford for the seat of war, and participated in the first battle of Manassas on the 21st of July, 1861. He was subsequently assigned to duty on the staff of General Jubal A. Early as a volunteer aid, with the rank of captain. In the fall of 1861, he was elected a member of the Confederate congress, in which he took his seat on February 22, 1862, and continued to be a member of that body until the close of the war. During the recess of the Confederate congress he rejoined General Early as a volunteer aid and was with him at the battle of Malvern Hill, and during his campaign against General Hunter. After the termination of the war in September, 1865, he removed to the city of Norfolk to practice his profession, and was elected to represent that city in the Virginia legislature during the session of 1866-67. In 1867 he was elected from the Norfolk district as a democrat to the Forty-fourth congress, was re-elected to the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth congresses, and was the democratic candidate for the Forty-seventh congress, but was defeated, owing to the differences which had arisen in the democratic party on account of the settlement of the state debt, Mr. Goode having been very decided in his advocacy of full payment of all just debts of the commonwealth. As a member of the Forty-sixth congress he was the author of the bill providing for the erection of a monument at Yorktown, for the celebration of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to the allied armies under Washington and La Fayette. He was also president of the Yorktown Centennial association. During the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth congresses he was chairman of the committee on education. He has also been a member of the National democratic

committee. In 1884, he was an elector at large on the Cleveland and Hendricks ticket in Virginia, and president of the college of electors. In May, 1885, he was appointed by President Cleveland solicitor general of the United States, and retained that office until August, 1886. During his term of service he was sent by the department of justice to British Columbia to represent the United States in an important case of extradition. During his professional career, Mr. Goode has been connected with several notable criminal trials, and is now lecturer on criminal law at the National Law school located in the city of Washington.

In July, 1855, he married Sally Urquhart, daughter of Dr. Richard A. Urquhart, and Mary (Norfleet) Urquhart, of "Strawberry Plains," Isle of Wight county, Virginia, by which marriage there are four children now living: Mary, who intermarried with William T. Brooke, the city engineer of Norfolk, Va.; Richard U., a topographical engineer in the geological survey; John B., a practicing attorney at Bedford City, Va.; and James U., now a student at the Washington and Lee university. Mr. Goode's residence is in Bedford City, Virginia, but he has also a law office in Washington, D. C.

OSCEOLA C. GREEN.

This gentleman is a Washingtonian of English extraction and ante-Revolutionary descent, his great-great-grandfather having come from Northumberland county, England, about the year 1600, settling in Maryland. In the second generation descended from this immigrant was born, in Maryland, Ralph Green, who was left an orphan at an early age, but became an extensive planter in his native state. He was a gallant officer in the

Revolutionary war and untimely ended his life on board a British prison-ship. John Green, son of Ralph, was born in Maryland in 1778, and there grew to manhood. He was one of the first promoters of the manufacture of cast-iron nails in the United States, an industry in which there are to-day millions of dollars invested. He was an officer in the United States navy for many years, saw service in the war of 1812, and in 1815 took part in the war against Tripoli under Commodore Stephen Decatur. He survived until 1850. He had married Miss Ann Forrest, daughter of General Uriah Forrest, in the Maryland line during the Revolutionary war, and who lost his leg in the battle of Germantown. General Forrest married Miss Plater, daughter of Governor George Plater, of Maryland, and after his military services were ended served two terms in congress from the Maryland district in which Georgetown, D. C., is now located.

Osceola C. Green, son of John and Ann (Forrest) Green, was born in the District of Columbia in 1838 and was educated at Georgetown college, from which he graduated in 1856. He then engaged for a few years in farming in the district, and later entered the office of the Washington gas company, where he performed clerical duties for almost two years. During the recent Civil war he was a government contractor, having his headquarters at Washington, and after the war was a clerk for seven years in the office of the paymaster of the marine corps. In 1872 he embarked in the real estate business in Washington, in which he has succeeded far beyond his most sanguinary expectations. He is now a stockholder in several incorporated companies of various kinds; is a director in the Traders' National bank





Rev. Hagner

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and the National bank of the Republic; director in the Washington Safe Deposit company; in the Washington Loan and Trust company; in the Columbia railroad company and in the Georgetown & Tennytown railroad company, as well as several other corporations. He is a member of the board of governors of the Army and Navy club, and also of the Down Town club, and his social standing is an enviable one.

WILLIAM BROOKS GURLEY.

This enterprising real estate dealer, who has been a resident of Washington ever since he was ten years of age, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, August 8, 1843 and is a son of the Rev. Phineas Densmore and Emma E. (Brooks) Gurley, both native of St. Lawrence county, N. Y. Rev. Phineas D. Gurley was born in 1816, was a Presbyterian minister of great repute, and built the New York avenue Presbyterian church in Washington city, of which he was the pastor until the date of his death, and of which church Abraham Lincoln was an attendant. Dr. Gurley was also for many years chaplain of the United States senate, having taken up his residence in Washington in 1853.

William B. Gurley was educated at Columbia college in Washington, and for three years after was engaged in business in Baltimore; he then returned to Washington, where he was appointed cashier to W. A. Elderkin, commissary of subsistence, United States army, and was stationed at Louisville, Ky., where he remained until the fall of 1865, when he was transferred to Mobile, Ala., but after a short time there returned to Washington and entered the commissary-general's office, in which he passed two years. He next went into the Washington gas com-

pany's office as receiving teller, rose to the responsible position of chief clerk, and served the company twenty years, or until 1888, when he went into the real estate business, which has ever since occupied his time and attention and in which he has met with success, his natural business tact and practical business training being of material assistance to him.

Mr. Gurley was married to Miss Elizabeth H. Shields, daughter of William Shields of Norfolk, Va., and this happy marriage has been blessed with the birth of five sons; viz: William Shields, Melville Brooks, Charles Emmerson, Richard Hamilton and Alvin Bartlett Gurley.

Mr. Gurley is a conscientious business man and a diligent one; his every hour is devoted to the interests of his patrons, and yet he finds time to perform the duties pertaining to his position as officer in various associations connected, in a greater or less degree, with real estate interests. He is a director of the Washington Loan and Trust company, director in the Columbia Title company, and president of the Industrial Home school of the District of Columbia. He has won his station in life, and is fully competent to maintain it.

PETER HAGNER

was born in Philadelphia, October 1, 1772, and died in Washington city, July 16, 1850. His father, John Valentine Hagner, a native of Heilbronn, Germany, settled in Philadelphia early in the century. He served in the war of the Revolution, and lived in Philadelphia until 1793, when he died of the yellow fever.

After an attendance at the common schools, the subject of this sketch was admitted to the university of Pennsyl-

vanian, which he left at the age of sixteen; delivering an address in the French language, which, with German, he spoke with fluency. He was employed in the counting house of Philip Crammond & Co. until 1793, when he entered the service of the government as bookkeeper in the office of the accountant of the war department, under the presidency of General Washington. In 1796, he was promoted to the place of principal clerk, and afterward appointed additional accountant of war by President Madison. In March, 1817, upon the creation of the office of third auditor of the treasury, he was appointed to that position by President Monroe, and retained it until his resignation in 1850, after a continuous public service of fifty-seven years, under every administration since the origin of the government. Congress, on repeated occasions, devolved upon him the settlement of important and complicated claims, outside the regular duties of his office; and twice, by direct vote, expressed its appreciation of the value of his services. The office of the third auditor, under the existing assignment of public duties and the frequent calls made upon its chief, had become so prominent and important, that John Randolph of Roanoke, pausing in debate for an apt phrase to describe the influence of the emperor of Russia in the affairs of Europe, styled him "the great third auditor of nations."

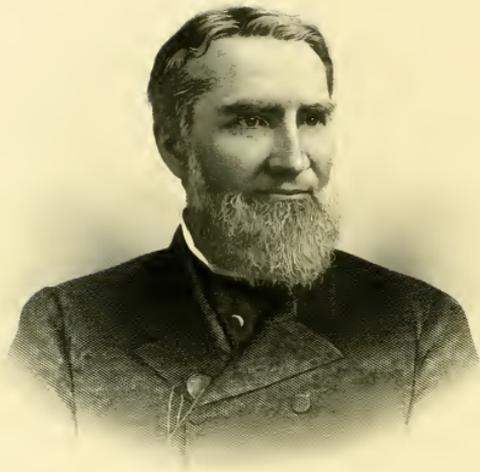
From an editorial notice in the *Washington Union*, written by the venerable Thomas Ritchie, mentioning Mr. Hagner's resignation, we extract these words: "No government could ever boast of a more able, honest and efficient officer; he has been worth more than his weight in gold to his country. He has been a

model of what a public servant should be; and hereafter no higher compliment can be paid to a public officer than to say of him. (similar to what was said in Athens of Aristides the Just), "He is as virtuous as Peter Hagner."

Messrs. Gales & Seaton, in publishing this notice in the *National Intelligencer*, said: "The annexed commendation of the character and services of Mr. Hagner, late third auditor of the treasury, we copy from the *Union*. The praise it bestows is well deserved; as all who have had the opportunity of judging, which we ourselves have long had, will readily admit; and now after a period of arduous public service, unexampled in length and unsurpassed in assiduity and value, he retires with universal respect."

Mr. Hagner's connection with the District of Columbia commenced in 1799, when he went to Washington in advance of the removal of the government offices, to arrange for their reception, bringing with him the limited archives of the accountant's department. For more than half a century he was a prominent resident of the city, devoting the full measure of his ability to its material improvement; and the establishment and maintenance of the churches and charitable and other public organizations, of which, in its early days, it was in such need.

He was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Nicholas, of Richmond, who was the mother of one child who died in infancy. In 1805 he was married to Frances Randall, daughter of John Randall, a native of Westmorland county, Va., an officer of the Revolution, who removed to Annapolis, Md., and was appointed by General Washington the first collector of that port, an office he



Alexander B. Hagner

held until his death. Ten children of the marriage, seven sons and three daughters, reached majority. Three of the sons were officers of the army; three adopted the legal, and one the medical profession. Mrs. Hagner, who was a lady of remarkable loveliness of person and character, died in Washington on the 13th of May, 1863, aged seventy-seven years.

ALEXANDER BURTON HAGNER,

seventh son of Peter Hagner, was born in Washington, July 13th, 1826.

After attending private schools in Washington and Georgetown, he was graduated at Princeton college, in 1845. He read law in the office of his uncle, Hon. Alexander Randall, in Annapolis, Maryland; and entered into a legal co-partnership with him, in that place, which continued until 1876, when Mr. Randall retired from practice, and his son, Hon. J. Wirt Randall, took his place. In 1879, Mr. Hagner was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and returned to Washington city to reside.

During the course of his practice in the court of appeals, court of chancery and circuit court of several counties of Maryland, and before committees of the national and state legislatures, Mr. Hagner was employed in many important cases; among which were the mandamus cases of *Marshall v. Harwood*, deciding the title to the office of state librarian; *Magruder v. Swann*, and *Gwinn v. Groome*, presenting the question whether the writ of mandamus case issue against the governor of the state; the adjutant-general's case of *McBlair v. Bond*, and the injunction case of *Gilbert v. Arnold*, which involved the rival claims of the Methodist church north and the Method-

ist church south to the property of the Methodist society in Maryland. Among the important criminal cases in which he appeared for the defense, were the prosecutions against Mrs. Elizabeth G. Wharton for the murder of Gen. Ketchum by poisoning; and for the attempt to poison Eugene Van Ness. He was frequently counsel for the defense in courts martial; and was judge advocate of the naval court of Inquiry in 1850, of which Commodore Morris was president, to investigate the conduct of Commander Hunter in the capture of Alvarado; and of the naval general court martial in 1876, at San Francisco, for the trial of Pay-inspector Spaulding. Under the constitution of Maryland of 1864, he acted as special judge for several years in Prince George's county in a large number of cases in which the regular judge was disqualified to sit. He was attorney and director of the Farmers' National bank of Annapolis; trustee of St. John's college; member of the city corporation, and connected with the chief business associations of his neighborhood.

Politically, Mr. Hagner was a whig, and as such he was elected to the legislature of Maryland in 1854, and was appointed chairman of the committee of ways and means. In 1860 he was one of the presidential electors for Bell and Everett.

Since his return to Washington he has been continually occupied with the onerous duties of the laborious office, which he has now held for thirteen years.

He was married, in 1853, to Louisa Harrison, daughter of the late Randolph Harrison of Elk Hill, Goochland county, Virginia.

DANIEL RANDALL HAGNER, M. D.,

a physician of much more than local reputation, the youngest son of Peter and

Frances Hagner was born in Washington, D. C., July 19, 1829. He had the advantages in his youth of a superior educational training. At an early age he entered an academy at Georgetown, D. C., and subsequently, 1848, graduated from the St. James' college near Hagers-town, Maryland, which institution conferred in him the degree of B. A. and three years later the degree of A. M. He read medicine for some time under the instruction of private tutors and then took a course in the medical department of the Pennsylvania university, graduating from the same in 1851, after which, to increase his knowledge, of the profession, he went to Paris, where he pursued his studies for a period of two years. Returning to the United States, the doctor engaged in the practice of his profession at Washington, D. C., where he has since resided and in which city he has been connected, at different times, with a number of public and private medical institutions, notably among which are the Providence hospital, the Children's hospital, St. Ann's, the Infant asylum, and for one year served on the district board of health. The doctor is now a member of the Medical society of Washington, and of the Medical association of the District of Columbia, having been president of both bodies. Of late years he has not been identified with the hospital service in the city but is still actively engaged in private practice. His success in his chosen profession has been equal to his deserts, and as a citizen he is noted for his great affability and refinement of manners, and is universally esteemed and admired by the community in which he resides. He was married in 1865 to Sarah A. Smith, daughter of Col. James Smith, of Northumberland county, Va.

GENERAL PETER VALENTINE HAGNER,

son of Peter Hagner, was born in Washington, D. C., August 28, 1815. He became a cadet at the United States military academy July 1, 1832, and graduated July 1, 1836. He was assigned to the first artillery. He served on topographical duty from July 18 to September 15, 1836, and participated in the Florida campaign of 1836-37 with a field battery, being in the battle of Wahoo Swamp, November 19-21, 1836. He was assigned to frontier duty during the border disturbances with Canada, and stationed at Buffalo, N. Y. until July, 1838; conducted recruits to Wisconsin, in 1838, and was then transferred to the ordnance corps. He was at Fortress Monroe arsenal, Va., from 1838 to 1842. In May, 1840, he was promoted first lieutenant of ordnance, and was assistant ordnance officer at Washington, D. C., during 1845 and 1846. He was in the Mexican war from 1846 to 1848, was engaged with the siege train at the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9 to 29, 1847. He was in the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17 and 18, 1847, and at the skirmish of Amazoque, May 14, 1847. He was brevetted captain April 18, 1847, for "gallant and meritorious conduct" at the battle of Cerro Gordo, and was brevetted major for similar conduct at Chapultepec September 13, 1847. The following day he was wounded at the San Cosme gate in the assault and capture of the city of Mexico. He was sent to Europe on professional duty in 1848, remaining abroad nearly two years. In 1849 he was on special duty in Washington, D. C. He was promoted to captain of ordnance July 10, 1851, and to major on August 3, 1851. From 1849 to 1851 he was in command of the Charleston arsenal, S. C., and of the Frankford arsenal, Pa., from

1851 to 1860. He was in command of the Leavenworth arsenal, 1860-61, and of the St. Louis arsenal in 1861. On April 25, 1861, he was assigned to the duty of ordering, inspecting and purchasing arms and ordnance stores and in March, 1862, he was appointed to the commission on ordnance contracts and claims. He was inspector of factories making small arms for the government until December 25, 1863, when he was assigned to the command of Watervliet arsenal, N. Y. retaining the command until November 1, 1880. He was a member of the board for the trial of breech-loading arms from April 5, 1866, to June 8, 1866, and also of the board for the trial of Major Houston's modified gun carriage, in 1866 and 1867, and of the board to consider the subject of seacoast rifles, cannon and ordnance equipments from December 12, 1867, to January 4, 1868. He was a member of various ordnance boards from 1875 to 1881. He wrote an able article on "The New Army Bill and the Ordnance Corps," which was published in the *Troy Morning Whig*, December 31, 1878, this bill providing that ordnance and ordnance stores should not after its passage be fabricated by the government, and the article being written in defense of the manufacture of such arms by the government. He was made lieutenant-colonel of ordnance June 1, 1863, brevetted colonel and brigadier-general U. S. A., March 13, 1865, and advanced to the rank of colonel of ordnance March 7, 1867. On June 1, 1881, he was, at his own request, placed upon the retired list, having been in the service of the government more than forty years.

CAPTAIN HILLMAN A. HALL.

This enterprising real estate dealer, associate manager of the Equitable life

assurance society of New York at Washington, D. C., was born in Washington county, N. Y., May 14, 1835. At the age of twenty years, he began his business life as an editor and part owner of the *Glens Falls Republican*, and while thus engaged in an honorable vocation that secured for him a comfortable subsistence and a respectable name, he employed his leisure time, or, rather, found the time, to study for the legal profession under Hon. Stephen Brown. At the May term of the supreme court, in 1858, at Plattsburg, N. Y., he was admitted to practice in all the courts of the state; the same year he was appointed to a position in the custom house, New York city, by Augustus Schell, then collector of that port, and held this position until the outbreak of the war in 1861. In July of this year he commenced recruiting a company of volunteers in the city hall park, and September 13, 1861, was mustered into the United States army as first lieutenant of company B, sixth New York cavalry, and so diligent and attentive to his duties was he, that in April, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of captain. He rapidly and steadily gained the respect and confidence of his military superiors and soon was detailed as judge-advocate at Washington, D. C., and then as assistant judge-advocate-general on the staff of General Slough, commanding the department of Alexandria, where in March, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the service. Captain Hall then settled in Washington city, where he immediately met with a recognition of his practical sense and was appointed secretary of the board of common council; subsequently he held the same relation to the board of aldermen, and thus became thoroughly familiar with all those gentle-

men who controlled, and the measures that gave life to, the improvements that made Washington the queen city of the world. Under the administration of Gov. H. D. Cook and of Shepard, Captain Hall also held the responsible position of superintendent of assessments and taxes. Under an act of congress, in 1878, the number of magistrates in the District of Columbia was reduced from fifty to ten, and in pursuance of this act President Hayes appointed Captain Hall to one of these offices, and for eight years the captain filed the position of magistrate with his usual sound judgment and discretion. He next accepted an offer from the Equitable Assurance society to become its president manager in Washington, and he now, in conjunction with Mr. Joseph Bowes, of Baltimore, Md., holds control and direction of all the interests of that corporation in the region of the capital city.

TEUNIS SLINGERLAND HAMLIN,

one of the most brilliant, eloquent, and useful clergymen of the national capital, was born at Glenville, Schenectady county, New York, on the 31st of May, 1847. His father was Solomon Curtis Hamlin, a farmer, who was born in the same place, and whose father, Caleb Jewett Hamlin, was born in, and came from, Sharon, Connecticut. This Connecticut family of Hamlins were related to the Maine family, in which were Hannibal Hamlin, late vice-president of the United States, and the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D. D., LL. D., missionary to Turkey and founder and first president of Robert college at Constantinople. The Hamlins are of Huguenot blood; but their earlier ancestors went from France to England with William the

Conquerer in 1066. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Christiana Slingerland, youngest child of Teunis Slingerland, a prominent business man of Albany, New York, of pure Dutch descent, and for many years identified with the First Reformed (Dutch) church of Albany, locally known as "the two-steeped church." The Slingerlands were a godly family, devotedly attached to all the customs of Holland, and especially to her religious traditions.

Teunis, who was the only child born to his parents, had his earliest training in a district school, which he entered a month before his fourth birthday, being then a very good reader and speller. He prepared for college at the academy of Charlton, Saratoga county, New York, and entered Union collegé, at Schenectady, at the beginning of the sophomore year in September, 1864. He was graduated with honor in July, 1867. For a year he was principal of the high school at Ypsilanti, Michigan, teaching Latin, Greek and metaphysics. In the fall of 1868, he became principal of one of the public schools of Detroit,—the Houghton,—but resigned after four months to prosecute theological studies. Mr. Hamlin had been brought up in the Reformed (Dutch) church of Glenville, of which his uncle, the Rev. Elbert Slingerland, had at one time been for nine years the pastor. During his junior year in college, he united with the First Reformed (Dutch) church of Schenectady; and at the beginning of 1869, entered the Theological seminary of that denomination at New Brunswick, New Jersey. The following autumn he went to the Union seminary, New York city, whence he was graduated in the spring of 1871. He was one of five selected by vote of

the class, subject to the approval of the faculty, to speak at the commencement held in Madison Square church. His theme was "Culture, in its true idea." He was licensed to preach by the Congregational association of New York and Brooklyn on the 5th of April, 1871; was almost immediately called to the pastorate of the Woodside Presbyterian church of Troy, New York; and was ordained and installed by the presbytery of Troy on the 28th of September, 1871, his theological teacher, Dr. Henry Boynton Smith, preaching the sermon. He remained in this pastorate precisely thirteen years—the church greatly prospering, and its pastor gaining a wide ecclesiastical influence. Meantime he received numerous calls, not only to prominent Presbyterian churches, but to several leading pulpits in New England. In 1884, he accepted a call to the Mount Auburn Presbyterian church of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was installed as pastor on the 11th of November. Deep religious interest soon manifested itself, and over one hundred persons confessed Christ within a few months. The church grew rapidly in all directions, especially in the formation of a very vigorous Young People's Christian union. In March, 1886, a unanimous call was extended to Mr. Hamlin by the church of the Covenant of Washington, D. C. This was a new Presbyterian church, organized only the October previous, and embracing a number of the most eminent men at the capital. Mr. Hamlin accepted the call, and began work May 9th, 1886, being installed on the 9th of November. The congregation was at this time worshiping in the chapel, but steps were at once taken to build the contemplated church edifice. Work was pushed rapidly; and notwithstanding the

delay occasioned by the collapse of the magnificent tower, the main building was occupied for worship on the last Sunday of February, 1889. It was immediately filled by a congregation embracing, among many distinguished families, President Harrison, Secretaries Blaine, Windom and Elkins, and Postmaster-General Wanamaker. In this pastorate Mr. Hamlin has been very successful, the membership of the church having more than quadrupled within five years, and its influence being very widely felt.

In June, 1886, Union college conferred upon Mr. Hamlin the degree of doctor of divinity. Two years later he delivered the baccalaureate at his alma mater. He has also been one of the university preachers at Cornell, at Princeton, and at Vassar. On the 11th of November, 1890, he delivered an eulogium upon the late Dr. Ransom Bethune Welch, before the faculty and students of the Auburn (N. Y.) theological seminary. He has written for many newspapers and magazines and reviews, and his sermons have been numerous published. A small volume from his pen has just appeared (1892) entitled "Denominationalism versus Christian Union," and has met with general commendation. He has always been active in ecclesiastical matters, and is chairman of the committee of his presbytery on the revision of the confession of faith. He is one of the trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor. He has also been closely identified with all leading questions of public interest in Troy, Cincinnati and Washington, and is renowned for his broad sympathies and public spirit. He has been largely instrumental in organizing the "Memorial association of the District of Columbia," whose purpose is

the preservation of historic houses and places at the national capital.

Mr. Hamlin was married February 4th, 1873, to Miss Frances E. Bacon, of Ypsilanti, Michigan. They have two sons, Elbert and Francis.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER HAMMOND, M. D.,

surgeon-general of the United States army (retired list), and distinguished as a physician, surgeon and specialist, was born at Annapolis, Maryland, August 28, 1828. His father was Dr. John W. Hammond, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, whose ancestors had large grants of land in that county from the crown and from Lord Baltimore. They were of English origin, the first one coming to this country being Major-General John Hammond, of the British army. The family still resides in Kent and Norfolk, England, where it has large estates. The mother of the subject of this notice was Sarah Pinkney, whose ancestors came over from Normandy to England with William the Conqueror, and whose names are still to be found on the roll of Battle Abbey. Her father was Jonathan Pinkney, and her uncle the celebrated William Pinkney, eminent as a lawyer, a statesman and an ambassador. The South Carolina Hammonds and Pinkneys are branches of the Maryland families. When William A. Hammond was about four years old his father removed to Pennsylvania. He received his academic education at Harrisburg, and, when a little over sixteen years of age, began the study of medicine. He attended lectures at the medical department of the university of the city of New York, and graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine in 1848. Subsequently he attended the clinical instruction of the Pennsylvania hospital, at Philadelphia, for

a year, and in 1849, after passing his examination before a medical board convened in New York, he entered the army as an assistant surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant. He was married a few days afterward to Helen, daughter of the late Michael Nisbet, Esq., of Philadelphia, by whom he has had five children, two of whom are now living. Assistant Surgeon Hammond received his first orders a few days after his appointment, and at once proceeded across the plains with a body of troops to New Mexico, where he remained for nearly three years, serving during that period at nine different posts, and passing a large portion of his service in active campaigns against the Indians. Subsequently he went to Europe for the benefit of his health, mainly, though not without a view to study. After his return he was stationed at West Point, at Fort Meade, in Florida, and at Fort Riley, in Kansas. During this last period he was detailed for duty as medical director of the Sioux expedition, and as medical officer of the troops who located the road from Fort Riley to Bridger's pass, in the Rocky mountains. After these tours of duty he was ordered to Fort Mackinac, in Michigan. While at this last named station he was offered the professorship of anatomy and physiology in the university of Maryland, at Baltimore, and October 31, 1860, he resigned from the army to accept the appointment. During the whole of this period of army service he had given special attention to physiology and physiological chemistry, and had published numerous monographs on subjects pertaining to those branches of medical science. One of these, on "The Nutritive Value and Physiological Effects of Albumen, Starch, and Gum when Singly and Exclusively Used as Food," was a



William Hammond

remarkable instance of what could be done in the way of original research. No more exhaustive essay on the subject had then or has since appeared, and the American Medical association marked its appreciation of its excellence by according its first prize to the author for his remarkable contribution to medical science. Many others of Dr. Hammond's scientific papers were translated into French and German, and republished in England, and he thus, at that early period of his career, obtained a cosmopolitan reputation as an original worker in medicine. During his service on the frontier, and while engaged in expeditions against the Indians, he had many opportunities for the practical study of natural history. Of these he fully availed himself, and made large collections of the fauna of the newly explored regions, which were presented by him to the Smithsonian institution and to the Academy of Natural Sciences, in Philadelphia. But soon after his removal to Baltimore, and while engaged in his professional duties, the Civil war between south and the national government was initiated. The Sixth Massachusetts regiment of volunteers, while on its march to Washington, was attacked in the streets by a mob, and several of the wounded soldiers came under his charge at the Baltimore infirmary, of which he was one of the surgeons. Dr. Hammond was of strong Union proclivities. The predominant feeling in Baltimore was at that time with the south, so he determined to resign his professorship, abandoning the promising field for advancement open to him, to re-enter the service of his country. To do this in the regular army, it was necessary to be re-examined. He passed head of the class, and was at once

re-commissioned, though, of course, with the loss of the rank he had acquired by his previous service of eleven years, the law not permitting of any allowance on this score. He was first assigned to duty with Gen. Patterson, and was charged with the important work of organizing general hospitals for the army under that officer's command at Hagerstown, Frederick, and Baltimore. As experienced medical officers were required for Gen. Rosecrans's army, the headquarters of which were at Wheeling, W. Va., Dr. Hammond was ordered to report to that officer for duty, and was by him made medical examiner of camps and hospitals. Here he displayed so much activity and knowledge of the subject, and the reforms he initiated were so striking, that he attracted the attention of the United States sanitary commission to his labors and qualifications; and when the reorganization of the medical department of the army was in contemplation, he was regarded as the *one* officer of the corps whose abilities and general fitness were such as to warrant promotion to its head. In this connection the "History of the United States Sanitary Commission," by Prof. Charles J. Stillé, says:

The post was one of singular difficulty and embarrassment, and yet of such peculiar honor and distinction, that its attainment naturally became the object of the ambition of some of the ablest men of the medical staff of the army. The sanitary commission, which had watched with so much care and anxiety the progress of the measure which it had proposed to congress, and could at last congratulate the country on its adoption, felt that its task was only half done until a competent man was selected for the post of surgeon-general. The qualities essential to an officer occupying such a position had long been the subject of careful inquiry and study, upon which much light had been shed by the daily intercourse of the mem-

bers of the commission with some of the officials of the old bureau. As has been stated, the removal of the incumbent had been urged upon the government in September, 1861, upon the ground that he lacked the essential requisites for the successful administration of the bureau, even as then organized. Under the reorganization, it was necessary to seek for a man who would thoroughly develop in practice its salutary provisions.

Among the officers of the medical staff whose zeal, intelligence, and successful administration of his duties had commanded most thoroughly the confidence and admiration of the inspectors of the commission, was Dr. William A. Hammond, at that time an assistant surgeon in the regular army. He had been employed since the outbreak of the rebellion in organizing general hospitals at Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Baltimore and Wheeling, and his appreciation of the wants of such establishments, and the enlarged and liberal spirit with which he attempted to supply their deficiencies, were so conspicuous that they could not fail to attract the attention of the inspectors of the commission. These inspectors, who were medical men and fully competent to form a correct judgment on the subject, entertained a very high opinion of Dr. Hammond's administrative capacity. In the reports made by them to the commission, they spoke in unqualified terms of praise of the reforms introduced by him into the hospitals at some of these places, and of the rapidly improving condition of the patients in them, as due to the measures adopted by him. In this way Dr. Hammond's name first became known to the members of the commission. He was not only a stranger to all of them save one, but with that exception his existence, even, was previously unknown to any one of them. As they were searching in vain among the officers of the medical staff, with whom they had made acquaintance in Washington, for some one whom they could recommend for the post of surgeon-general, their attention had been thus directed to Dr. Hammond. Upon further inquiry it appeared that Dr. Hammond was comparatively a young man, who had served more than eleven years previous

to the war as an assistant surgeon in the army. He had acquired, while in the service, a very high reputation among his professional brethren in civil life as a man of science, and of great powers of original observation. A reputation of this kind in an officer of the medical corps, the period of whose service had been mostly passed in garrisons on the remote frontier, was so unusual that it at once suggested the possession on his part of great force and vitality of intellect, and a capacity for broad and comprehensive views of policy, which the long continued influence of narrow routine and formalism tends to crush out of less gifted minds. It appeared also that Dr. Hammond's reputation was not merely that of a man of science and professional skill, but that his career in the army had been marked by the faithful and successful performance of his special duties as a medical officer within the limited sphere in which those duties permitted him to work. He had given to the subject of hospital construction and administration—the great need of the time—more thought and study, probably, than any member of the medical staff. His opinions on this all important matter had been in a great part formed or modified by a thorough examination of the great military hospitals in different countries of Europe. He was perfectly familiar with foreign military systems, so far as the administration of their medical service was concerned, and such an experience at a time when it was easy to see the defects in the existing system here, but not so easy to suggest the best practical remedy, would prove, of course, of immense value in settling the details of the new organization. In addition to these essential requisites for the position he had exhibited a zeal and interest in the reputation of the medical staff of the army, which was esteemed a very important element in forming an estimate of his pretensions as a candidate. At the outbreak of the rebellion he held the office of professor of physiology and anatomy in the university of Maryland, and was besides engaged in lucrative practice as a physician in Baltimore. Scarcely a year before, he had resigned his position as assistant surgeon to enter upon a wider field of duty, and

to prosecute his favorite studies under more congenial auspices. When the war broke out he did not hesitate at once to abandon his professorship and to re-enter the army at the foot of the list of assistant surgeons. He had been constantly and actively employed ever since, and his great merit had been recognized, as we have said, at a very early period, by the inspectors of the commission. He was, besides, thoroughly impressed with the deficiencies of the existing system, and he cordially agreed with the officers of the commission and other humane men, both as to the nature of the abuses and the necessity of making strenuous efforts to remove them. In the autumn of 1861 the commission had been thoroughly convinced, by the information it had gathered from every quarter, that he was the best man for the place. At that time it urged the removal of the existing head of the bureau, and the appointment of Dr. Hammond as his successor. The failure to secure his appointment at that time, however, gave further opportunity for inquiry, and the evidence became more and more clear that the first impressions as to his peculiar fitness were well founded. These impressions were strongly confirmed by an event which occurred about this time. In their efforts to procure the appointment of a suitable surgeon-general, the commission did not neglect, as may be supposed, to invoke the intervention of General McClellan, all powerful at that time. No one knew better than he the defects of the system, and no one was more anxious for reform, and especially for the appointment of a competent officer as head of the bureau. In a conversation with the president of the commission, in which the general expressed his great desire to accomplish so important an object, he took up an army list, and, going over the names of all the members of the medical staff in rotation, discussed with remarkable intelligence the peculiar qualifications of each. To each one subjected to such a scrutiny some objection existed, in his opinion, which would render his appointment injudicious, until toward the foot of the list he came to the name of Dr. Hammond. He said at once: 'He is our man. He is the only one of the

whole corps who has any just conception of the duties of such a position, and sufficient energy faithfully to perform them.' When, therefore, the bill for the reorganization of the medical department became a law, the commission felt itself justified on every account in urging upon the president of the United States the appointment of Dr. Hammond as the one fit to be made, if the provisions of the law, directing that that officer should be selected on the ground of qualification only, were to be regarded.

He found the medical department organized for an army of fifteen thousand men; he had to make it equal to the requirements of an army of a million. The affairs of the bureau were far in arrears, many of the books were several months behindhand, and no adequate provision had been made to meet the tremendous emergency which was close upon the country. Complaints of the inefficiency of the medical department were loud and angry, and the people were, in every direction, organizing supplementary measures for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, which, it appeared, the medical authorities of the government could not mitigate. There were at the time of his appointment but eight clerks to do the whole of the enormous business of the office; in less than two months afterward there were over sixty, and this number was subsequently increased. Not only was it necessary to extend the machinery of the office, but entirely new sub-bureaus had to be created. But here again the historian of the sanitary commission may be allowed to speak:

A new and vastly enlarged supply table, or list of articles which the government would undertake to provide for the inmates of the hospital, was also issued by order of the surgeon-general, embracing many things essential to their comfort for the supply of which the hospital fund had

been hitherto to only and most precarious resource. Hospital clothing was also furnished to the patients under the new *regime*, a provision which, when their condition in respect to personal cleanliness upon their entrance to the hospital is considered, seems an indispensable prerequisite to their proper treatment. But the measures of reform introduced by the surgeon-general did not cease with his efforts to provide for the material comfort of the patients. The condition of the medical staff excited his most serious attention, and his struggles to maintain a high standard of professional excellence in it were never relaxed for a moment. To effect this important object he devised most generous and liberal plans, some of which were adopted, and others failed from a want of co-operation by the War department. They were all characterized by that comprehensiveness of view which proved his thorough appreciation of the duties of his great office. As a means of securing the most competent men for the medical service of the army, he reorganized the boards of examination, and insisted upon a higher standard of attainment on the part of the candidate. He established also a new and complete system of hospital reports, which was designed to embody not merely a formal and barren statement of the number of patients in the hospitals, and of those who were discharged or died, but also such facts concerning their condition as would constitute valuable material for a medical and surgical history of the war. The interest and importance of such a history, not merely as a record of what had been done here, but as a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the general laws which govern the health and efficiency of armies, are too obvious to need comment. In order further to accomplish this object, he instituted, at Washington, an army medical museum, in which was collected and arranged a vast number of specimens from the different hospitals, illustrating the nature of the peculiar diseases to which soldiers are liable, and the character of the wounds which are inflicted by the new missiles of war. The peculiarity of these wounds has essentially modified one of the most important departments of military surgery, and the

specimens thus brought together in the army medical museum, far exceeding in number and variety those of any other collection in the world, have served not only to advance the cause of science and humanity, but have rendered the museum a just object of national pride. But the great central want of the system, which, left unsupplied, all the other improvements suggested by the surgeon-general would have proved of little value, was the want of proper hospital buildings. Fortunately for the completion of the circle of his plans, the necessary co-operation of those officers of the government outside of the medical department, who were charged with the erection of hospitals, was at last obtained, and a large number were constructed on a vast scale in different parts of the country, according to the pavilion system. The peculiar advantages of this system, and the wonderful results which followed its adoption in the improvement of the sick and wounded of the army, are a subject properly belonging to the medical history of the war. The best evidence we can give of the success of the experiment is to repeat the statement of the simple fact that the rate of mortality among the inmates of these hospitals was far lower than has been recorded of the military hospitals of any age or country.

The sanitary commission, without desiring to share the credit of any of the vast improvements made by the surgeon-general, does claim not only to have fully sympathized with him in his enlarged and liberal views, but also to have aided him in carrying them out as far as an extra-official co-operation could do. It seems now surprising that any obstacles should have been placed in the way of reforms obviously so much needed. But the truth is that, from various causes, it required the persistent vigor and energy of a most determined man to advance a single step in the right direction, and the surgeon-general always needed for his encouragement all the support he could get, in the government or out of it. The commission felt that the best practical method of maintaining the health and efficiency of the army was to secure the proper administration of the military hospitals, and it was only fulfilling the

highest object of its mission, by zealously co-operating in any plans which sought to accomplish this great object.

As said in the foregoing extract, the hospital system received a large portion of Gen. Hammond's attention. A great part of his time, during the first three or four months of his administration, was spent in planning and locating hospitals and visiting battle fields. With the assistance of those members of the corps who understood his objects and entered into his views, hospitals for over twenty thousand sick and wounded were in that period established in Washington alone, and, in one instance, beds for five thousand were set up in five days. In the spring and summer of 1862, hospital accommodations were provided for over seventy thousand sick and wounded soldiers. These hospitals were mostly built according to Dr. Hammond's designs, after a thorough study of the subject, and were constructed with a view to every necessary condition of hygiene and comfort. Unfortunately, however, for the good of the service, he had to encounter from the very beginning of his official career as surgeon-general, the personal hostility of the secretary of war. This continued till eventually it resulted in his dismissal from the army, but not till he had accomplished many necessary reforms, and infused a spirit of activity and progressiveness into the medical corps, which it still retains. Relative to this affair, it may be well to quote from the report of the United States senate committee on military affairs, made February 19, 1878, on the bill authorizing the president to reopen the case, and, if in his opinion, after full inquiry, it was evident that injustice had been done to Dr. Hammond, to reinstate him in his position as surgeon-general and

brigadier-general, and then to place him on the retired list of the army with his full rank.

A careful, unbiased, and searching scrutiny of the evidence adduced upon the trial, as presented and reviewed by Dr. Hammond, as well as mature consideration of the argument of the distinguished counsel who represented Dr. Hammond on the occasion of his trial, forces irresistibly the conclusion that the gravamen of all the charges, save one, was either disproved by the defense, abandoned by the prosecution, or eliminated by the findings of the court. The single charge of which the gravamen was not found wanting by the court, was in itself trifling if not frivolous, and certainly insufficient in character and importance to arraign, try, convict, and pronounce sentence thereupon, in the manner and form as are in the records of the court martial set forth.

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The period when the difficulties originated between Secretary Stanton and Surgeon-General Hammond was one replete with perplexities and troubles. A great civil war was in progress, large armies were arrayed in active hostilities, and the issue of events was uncertain and indeterminate. There were, of necessity, antagonisms, ambitions, and jealousies without number, embarrassing and hampering the authorities. Chaos reigned supreme, and the untoward fate of a single person, just or unjust, merited or unmerited, whether in exalted or humble station, weighed not a feather in the momentous balance. Men of elevated rank and reputation were cast from their high estates to give place to others, in some cases the experiment utterly failing and the speculation proving valueless, while in others yielding good return. Success was the touchstone, and to the moloch of its attributes, or what was conceived to be its necessities, victims were daily, nay, hourly, sacrificed. Into this whirlpool of events Dr. Hammond was drawn and carried down. The history of that era is an open book, known to and read by all the world. * * *

Dr. Hammond, in his argument before the sub-committee, did not seek to cover, hide, or shield himself from any blame to

which he may have been justly amenable, nor yet to harshly question or impugn the motives of others who had conspired, as he supposed, to persecute him, treating his case from an elevated standpoint of magnanimity. It was quite possible, he admitted, he had not endeavored to avoid certain antagonisms, believing his duty of caring for the sick and wounded to be paramount to all other considerations. It is reasonable, therefore, to infer that men of the positive natures possessed alike by Secretary Stanton and Dr. Hammond would decline to yield or stand by for each other to pass, when they crossed and crowded upon what they conceived to be the path of mutual duty. When they collided, it was the gage of battle hurled by both—a war by the Titans, a struggle for the mastery. One or the other must have fallen in a conflict of such nature; for there was no middle ground of accommodation between them. Secretary Stanton, in the extraordinary pressure of the times, no doubt became impressed that the displacement of Surgeon-General Hammond would conduce to the benefit of the public service, and, possessing the greater power, accomplished, by means of indirection, the desired result.

And, in regard to the manner in which his duties were performed, nothing can be more emphatic than the eulogium passed upon him by the sanitary commission, in these words, from the history already cited:

But it does feel itself called upon to vindicate his administration upon the highest grounds, those which rest upon a belief that it was so conducted by him that those who suffered through the casualties of war received a skillful and humane treatment unexampled in military history. This is its duty, not merely because the medical bureau was its creation and Dr. Hammond its candidate for the post of surgeon-general, but because it is convinced that, so far as he was permitted to act freely, he did a work while in that position which will always be regarded by men of science, and the friends of humanity, as one of the proudest monu-

ments of the civilization of our age and our country,

On his removal from office in August, 1864, Dr. Hammond, undismayed by what would have crushed less energetic minds or those not conscious of innocence, went to the city of New York, and entered upon the active practice of his profession. For many years he had been interested in the subject of diseases of the mind and nervous system, and he determined to confine his labors to this department of medical science. Often during the early period of his residence in New York, he was in great pecuniary straits, and was obliged to write for the newspapers and periodicals of the day, in order to eke out his slender means; but he persevered in the line he had marked out for himself, and ere long success began to crown his efforts. He was appointed lecturer on diseases of the mind and nervous system, in the venerable College of Physicians and Surgeons, and gave the first course of lectures on these subjects ever given in the city of New York. After about a year he was tendered a full professorship of these branches in the Bellevue Hospital Medical college—a new chair being created for him. This position he held for several years, and then resigned it to accept a corresponding chair in the university of the City of New York, his alma mater. In 1882, he, and other members of the faculty, resigned, in order to found the New York post-graduate medical school, for the further and higher education of physicians, and he now holds the professorship of diseases of the mind and nervous system in that institution. In the year 1878 he decided that the time had come for his vindication from the outrage he had suffered by his dismissal from the army. He did not desire to return to

active service, or to receive any back pay or emoluments of any kind from the government. He merely wished to show to the world, what was already well understood by all familiar with the case, that he had been unjustly treated; and this could only be none by a full inquiry by competent authority. A bill was therefore, with the approval of the secretary of war and the commander-in-chief, prepared and submitted to congress. This bill authorized the president to review the proceedings of the court-martial, and, if in his opinion justice demanded it, to reinstate Dr. Hammond, and to place him on the retired list of the army as surgeon-general. The following extract from the report previously cited embodies the recommendation of the military committee of the senate, to which the bill was referred:

Let Dr. Hammond, in event he shall satisfy the president of his right thereto, be restored to his family, his friends or his profession, freed from every taint and blemish which has hitherto been inflicted upon him under fortuitous circumstances. His brethren of the medical profession honor his name and fame, and his countrymen look upon him with pride as foremost in the ranks of American scientists, humanitarians, and gentlemen. Your committee believe this to be a case wherein the constitutional prerogative of congress to redress grievances may be safely, justly, and fairly exercised, especially since the president is invested, by the provisions of the bill, with wise discretion. If he find against the merits and equities of the case, then the relief sought must be denied. If he find otherwise, and hence favorably, Dr. Hammond will then receive that reparation to which he is entitled, and which avoids by the terms of the bill, all reflection and humiliation upon any other party concerned.

Your committee deem it proper to call attention to the facts shown by the record, that Dr. Hammond organized and founded the Army Medical museum, in the city of Washington, an institution

universally admitted to be one of the proudest scientific monuments of any age or country. He was also the projector of the government publication known as "The Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion," a work highly prized and eagerly sought for by the medical profession of all countries. It appears, on the testimony of the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, president of the United States Sanitary commission, that the ambulance corps of the army, which performed such remarkable service during the late rebellion, originated with Dr. Hammond, although it was not adopted until after Dr. Hammond's displacement. In a letter from the Rev. Mr. Bellows to the Hon. Henry Wilson, then chairman of the United States senate committee on military affairs, dated New York, February 26, 1863, the reverend gentleman earnestly bespeaks Senator Wilson's good offices on behalf of the passage of the ambulance bill, originally prepared by Surgeon-General Hammond, and which he fears may be lost in the senate by reason of certain antagonisms. In praising his efforts, the Rev. Mr. Bellows concludes:

The surgeon-general has brought order out of chaos in his department, and efficiency out of imbecility. The sick and wounded owe a hundred times over more to the government and the medical department than to all outside influences and benevolence of the country combined, including the sanitary commission. *The surgeon-general (Hammond) is the best friend the soldier has in this country, because he wields the benevolences of the United States government. For God's sake don't thwart his zeal and wisdom.*

In view of all these facts and circumstances, your committee feel warranted in recommending the passage of the bill.

In the house of representatives a report to the like effect was made by the military committee of that body. The bill passed the house unanimously on the presentation of the report, and a speech in its favor by the Hon. A. G. McCook, who had given great attention to the details of the case; and the senate, with but one dissenting voice, after speeches

made in its favor by Senators Conkling, Bayard, Blaine, and others. The bill was at once signed by the president, and became a law. The case, therefore, came before the executive, and was by him referred to the secretary of war, who, after a thorough examination of the records, reported that the finding and sentence of the court-martial ought to be annulled and set aside, and that Dr. Hammond ought to be restored to his position. On the 27th of August, 1879, the president approved of those recommendations, and Dr. Hammond was, after fifteen years of continued injustice, restored to his position on the rolls of the army, as surgeon-general and brigadier-general on the retired list, which position he now holds with his original date of April 25, 1862. In reply to a letter from Dr. Hammond thanking him for the attention he had given to the case, the then secretary of war, the Hon. George W. McCrary, now judge of one of the United States district courts, wrote as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1879. }

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your kind favor of the 2d inst.

Upon reaching the conclusion, after a thorough examination of your case, that a great wrong had been done you, and that you were clearly entitled to vindication, it was with great pleasure that I recommended your restoration to the army.

I can say to you with the utmost sincerity that I have never performed an official act with a clearer conviction that I was doing simple justice.

I am glad to note the fact that the country, with scarcely a dissenting voice, approves and applauds the act, and I beg most heartily to congratulate you upon your long-delayed but complete triumph.

Very sincerely,

(Signed) GEO. W. MCCRARY,
Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General United States Army
(retired), New York.

As already intimated, Dr. Hammond has been an indefatigable worker, not only in the practice of his profession, and as a professor in its medical schools, but also in its literature. To even enumerate all the essays and monographs he has written would fill more space than can be allotted here. The following, however, are the principal books of which he is the author: "Physiological Memoirs," Philadelphia, 1863; "A Treatise on Hygiene with special reference to the Military Service," Philadelphia, 1863; "Lectures on Venereal Diseases," Philadelphia, 1864; "On Wakefulness, with an introductory chapter on the Physiology of Sleep," Philadelphia, 1865; "On Sleep and its Derangements," Philadelphia, 1869; "Insanity in its Medico-Legal Relations," New York, 1866; "A Treatise on the Diseases of the Nervous System," New York, 1871—seventh edition, New York, 1881; this work has been translated into French and Italian and is used as a text book in several English schools of medicine; "The Physics and Physiology of Spiritualism," New York, 1870; "Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System," New York, 1874; "Insanity in its Relations to Crime," New York, 1873; "Spiritualism and its Allied Causes and Conditions of Nervous Derangement," New York, 1876, subsequently published under the title of "On Certain Forms of Nervous Derangement," New York, 1880; "A Treatise on Insanity in its Medical Relations," New York, 1883 (this work is being translated into the Italian language); "On Sexual Impotence in the Male," New York, 1883. Dr. Hammond has also been a frequent contributor to the higher literary periodicals, such as the "International Review," the "North American Review," etc. Dr. Hammond is a member of many home

and foreign scientific societies. Among them are the following: The College of Physicians, the Pathological society, the Academy of the Natural Sciences, and the American Philosophical society of Philadelphia; of the New York County Medical society, the Neurological society, the Medico-Legal society, the Society for Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine, and the American Geographical society of New York; of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston, and of the American Neurological association. He is a corresponding member of the British Medical association, and of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland; an honorary member of St. Andrew's Medical Graduates' association, Scotland, and foreign member of the Medico-Chirurgical society of Edinburgh. He is a member of the Verein für gemeinschaftlich Arbeiten zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Heilkunde; of the Verein Württembergische Wundärzte und Geburtshelfer, Germany, and of the Provncaal Utrechtsche Genootshaf van Cunsten en Wetenschappen, of Holland, etc., etc. Dr. Hammond is favored with fine physical development and commanding presence. He is over six feet two inches in height and weighs about two hundred and sixty pounds. As before stated, Dr. Hammond has two children; a son and a daughter. His son, Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, is an able and successful physician in New York city. His daughter, Clara, married the Marquis Manfredi Lanza di Mercato Bianco, an Italian nobleman.

To revert: Upon leaving Washington city after the finding of the court martial, Dr. Hammond declared that he would never rest until he returned to that city within twenty-five years as sur-

geon-general of the army. And in fulfillment of that vow he left New York in 1888, and immediately took up his residence in Washington, where he still resides, and where he has established a large sanitarium for the treatment of the nervous diseases of the system, to which department of medicine he has exclusively devoted himself for many years.

In 1889 he erected the largest and handsomest residence in Washington, on Columbian Heights. This residence is of the French chateau style of architecture, is one hundred feet square, furnished magnificently, and cost over \$200,000.

Dr. Hammond is a member of the Manhattan, Metropolitan, Country, and Dumblane clubs, of Washington and New York.

JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL HARLAN,

of the United States supreme court, is a member of one of the most illustrious families of the state of Kentucky. He was born in Boyle county in that state June 1, 1833, and was educated at Centre college, from which he graduated June 1, 1850. Shortly after graduation he commenced the study of law under his father in Franklin county, and at the age of eighteen was appointed adjutant-general of Kentucky by Gov. Helm. In 1853 he was graduated from the law department of Transylvania university at Lexington, and was the same year admitted to the bar and located at Frankfort. In 1858 he was elected judge of the Franklin county court, and served one year, and in 1859 was the whig candidate for congress from the Ashland district, running against William E. Simms and being defeated by only sixty-seven votes. In 1860 he was the presidential elector on the Bell and Everett ticket in

the same district. In 1861 he organized the Tenth Kentucky infantry for the Federal service, and this regiment he commanded as its colonel until 1863, when he was elected attorney-general of Kentucky on the union ticket by a majority of over fifty thousand, and held the office four years. In 1867 he moved from Frankfort to Louisville, where he resumed his practice as a lawyer, with unvarying prosperity. In 1871 he was nominated by the republican party for governor against Preston H. Leslie, and was renominated in 1875 to run against James B. McCreary; but the democratic party had gained control of the state, and he was of course defeated in both instances. In 1872 he was recommended by the republican party of Kentucky as the republican nominee for the vice-presidency. In 1877, however, he was appointed to his present position on the bench of the supreme court — a position he fills with dignity, and the functions of which he is fully qualified to exercise.

The marriage of Justice Harlan was solemnized December 23, 1856, with Malvina French Shanklin, daughter of John Shanklin, a merchant of Evansville, Ind., and this union has been blessed with the birth of six children, as follows: Edith Shanklin, who was married to Frank Linus Childs, of Worcester, Mass., and died in 1882, leaving one child, a daughter; Richard Davenport, a Presbyterian clergyman, whose first charge was the First Presbyterian church of New York, and who married Mrs. P. Swift, née Prouty, of Geneva, N. Y.; James Shanklin, the third child born to the justice, is a member of the law firm of Gregory, Booth & Harlan, of Chicago; John Maynard, the fourth child, married Elizabeth Palmer Flagg, of Yonkers, N. Y., and is

also engaged in the practice of the law in Chicago. The names of the remaining two children are Laura and Ruth.

James Harlan, father of the justice, was born in Boyle county, Ky., June 22, 1800, and by profession was a lawyer. His public career began early in life and was as varied as it was arduous. From 1835 to 1839 he was a member of congress from Kentucky; was secretary of state from 1840 to 1844 under Governor Letcher of Kentucky; was one of the commissioners to prepare the civil and criminal codes of the state; was attorney-general of Kentucky for eight years and United States district attorney for Kentucky under President Lincoln. He was married December 23, 1823, to Eliza Davenport, and there were born to them nine children, of whom eight grew to manhood and womanhood, viz: Richard D., who died in 1854; William Lowndes, died in 1870; Elizabeth Davenport, wife of Dr. James G. Hatchitt of Kentucky; Henry Clay, whose death took place in 1849; James, formerly chancellor of the Louisville chancery court; John Marshall; Laura, who died in 1870, the wife of Francis L. Cleveland, of Kentucky, also deceased; Sallie, who was married to D. P. Hiter and died in 1890. The death of the father of this family occurred February 23, 1863, and that of the mother in 1870.

James Harlan, the grandfather of Justice Harlan, was born in what is now Berkeley county, West Virginia, and was reared to farming. In 1774 he left West Virginia and settled in Kentucky, where he died in 1800. He was accompanied to Kentucky by his brother, Major Silas Harlan, who became famous in the Indian wars in the "dark and bloody grounds," and was killed at the battle of Blue Lick.



Wm. J. Carter

Of Major Harlan, Gen. George R. Clarke once said "He was one of the bravest and most accomplished soldiers who ever fought by my side." James Harlan, the grandfather of the justice, married Sallie Caldwell, who bore to him the following children: Elijah, Jehu, George, Silas, James, John, Davis, Sallie, Elizabeth and Mary. The maternal grandfather of Justice Harlan, Col. Richard Davenport, was born in Spottsylvania county, Va., and removed to Kentucky early in the present century. He was a gallant soldier in the war of 1812. The paternal great-grandfather of the justice was George Harlan, who was born in Berkeley county, and there his remains lie interred. He was a Quaker and descended from the Harlans of Yarmouth, England, who settled in Chester county, Pa., about the year 1650.

FRANK HATTON,

distinguished journalist of Washington city and ex-postmaster-general of the United States, is a native of Ohio born in the town of Cambridge on the 28th day of April, 1846. His father, Richard Hatton, was the son of Bolen Hatton, who was born in Virginia, and who served in the war of 1812. The maiden name of Frank Hatton's mother was Sarah Green, a native of Tyler county, W. Va., and daughter of a Methodist divine who acquired some distinction in connection with the ecclesiastical history of that state. Richard Hatton was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, in 1805, and was for many years a journalist in Ohio, to which state he removed with his parents when a young man. Frank Hatton acquired his first practical experience in a printing office, an educational institution second in importance to no other, and at the early age

of eleven, accepted a position on his father's paper, *The Republican*, published at Cadiz, Ohio, of which he soon rose to the position of foreman and afterwards became local editor. He served in the latter capacity until the breaking out of the Civil war, at which time he entered the service of his country, enlisting, in 1862, in the Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry. In 1864 he was commissioned lieutenant in the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, and remained until the close of the great struggle. His service was with the army of the Cumberland. After the war (in 1866) he went to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, with his father who edited the *Journal* there, until his death in 1869, when the subject of this sketch continued to edit the same until 1874, when he removed to Burlington, Iowa, where he purchased a controlling interest in the *Hawkeye*. He was postmaster in Burlington for a few years prior to 1881. In that year President Arthur appointed him first assistant postmaster-general, and he served from October, 1881, till October, 1884, when the retirement of Judge Gresham from the office of postmaster-general, led to Mr. Hatton's promotion to fill the vacancy. He discharged the duties of that position with great ability until the close of President Arthur's administration, and was the youngest cabinet officer that ever served the government, Alexander Hamilton alone excepted. From October, 1882, till the summer of 1884, Mr. Hatton was connected with the *National Republican*, at Washington, and in July of the latter year removed to Chicago where he assisted in reorganizing the *Mail*, of which he retained editorial control until 1888. In January, 1889, in partnership with Beriah Wilkins, Mr. Hatton purchased the Wash-

ington *Post* and has since been editor of the same. Mr. Hatton was married in 1867 to Miss Lizzie Snyder, daughter of Miller Snyder, of Iowa. They have one son, Richard Hatton, now nearing his twentieth year.

CHARLES THOMAS HAVENNER,

real estate and stock broker of Washington, D. C., was born in that city August 19, 1855, and is a son of Charles W. Havenner, also a native of Washington, born in 1829. Charles W. was the first broker Washington city ever had, having been engaged in the business in partnership with Pinckney Brooke prior to the breaking out of the Civil war, which calamitous event was the cause, in fact, of his temporary withdrawal from his peaceful pursuit and of his taking up arms in the cause of the Confederacy. Having been born south of Mason and Dixon's line, his sympathies were naturally with the south, so that he was led, in 1861, to enter a company of Virginia cavalry as a private, and with this regiment he served four years, being promoted from time to time for meritorious conduct. On his return to Washington he resumed brokerage business, which he assiduously followed until his death in 1882. He was always looked upon as a first-class business man and was on one occasion selected to accompany United States Senator H. D. Moore to Russia, to prosecute an important business affair. He married Miss Margaret T. Wake, daughter of an officer in the British navy who had resigned his commission and had settled in Middlesex county, Va. This union resulted in the birth of five children, viz: Elizabeth J., Charles T., Pinckney B., Estelle B. (wife of Charles T. Hender of Pennsylvania) and Benjamin Charton

Havenner, who passed away in 1885. The father of Charles W. Havenner was named Thomas, who settled in Washington when a young man and became largely engaged in manufacturing, filling many large army contracts during the recent war. He was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church at Washington and contributed largely to all religious movements, being always looked to for such aid, even until the day of his death, which occurred in 1872.

Charles Thomas Havenner was educated primarily in the schools of Washington, whence he went to Maryland Agricultural college, from which he retired, February 1, 1873, to read law at Washington. He alternated his residence in the city and in Prince George's county, Md., adjacent, from 1873 until about 1879, and then decided to make his permanent home in the national metropolis. In 1882 he established himself as a real estate and stock broker, and 1883 his business had so augmented itself that he found it to be convenient, if not necessary, to open branch offices in New York and Chicago, which are still maintained. Speculation necessarily stepped into the real estate department of his transactions. With two other gentlemen, he not long since purchased Oxon Hill, which comprises 1,260 acres, situated partly in the District of Columbia and partly in Prince George's county, Md., and this property is beyond doubt destined to become, at a very early day, the handsomest suburb of the queen city of the world; beside this, Mr. Havenner is making large speculative investments in New York realties. Mr. Havenner was one of the original members of the present Washington stock exchange, is a stockholder in the



Geo. C. Hazeltine

Belt Line Street Railroad company, and is ever on alert for investments in all enterprises intended for public convenience and comfort. The marriage of Mr. Havenner was solemnized September 21, 1887, with Miss Helen M. Manning, daughter of Dr. Wilfred Manning, of Benning, D. C.

GEORGE COCHRANE HAZELTON,

attorney for the District of Columbia, was born in Chester, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, January 3, 1833. He came of good stock, his father, William Hazelton, tracing his descent back through many generations of English ancestry. His mother, Mercy J. Cochrane, comes of an old and noted Scotch family. The homestead in which George C. was born had been in the possession of their family for three generations. His father was, for many years, a merchant, but finally turned his attention exclusively to the farm, and there raised a family of six children, of whom George Cochrane was the fifth. Up to his sixteenth year the life of George was that of a New England farmer boy. There was plenty of hard work during the summer, and the district school and chores during the long, cold winters. As was the case in such New England homes, politics was a subject of family debate, and he listened to his father and mother and the elder brothers as they discussed the questions of the National bank, the tariff and free trade, which were soon to be supplemented by that more absorbing topic, the anti-slavery agitation.

The elder Hazelton was a Henry Clay whig, and a republican by natural inheritance when that party came into existence, and he cherished its principles to the day of his death. In this wide-

awake and intelligent New England family, George naturally grew up a firm believer in the equal rights of all men, and with decided convictions as to the wisdom of the policy of protection for American labor. When he was sixteen years old he entered an academic school at Derry, New Hampshire, and finished his preparation for college at Dummer academy, in Oldtown, near Newburyport, Mass., under the instruction of Prof. Henshaw, who was afterward so well known in connection with Rutgers college, in New Jersey. He entered the sophomore class of Union college, at Schenectady, N. Y. Here, he had for president of the faculty the venerable and celebrated Doctor Nott. And here, as in other places, he supported himself until he graduated in 1858. In the same year he was admitted to the bar at Malone, New York. One of the curious incidents of political life in our country is to be found in the fact that Mr. Hazelton and Judge James, one of the four supreme court judges before whom he appeared for examination for admission to the bar, eighteen years later served together as members of the forty-seventh congress. After being admitted to the bar, with the exception of a few months spent in the treasury department at Washington, D. C., he practiced law at Amsterdam and Schenectady, N. Y., until the autumn of 1863, when he decided to settle in the west. His elder brothers, William and Gerry W. Hazelton, the late United States district attorney at Milwaukee, had settled in Wisconsin some years previous. To be in their vicinity was the principal reason of his settling, in September, 1863, at Boscobel, in Grant county, Wis., where he resided until 1884, when he entered upon the practice of his

profession at Washington, D. C. If there is any one trait that eminently marks the character of Mr. Hazelton, it is self-reliance. Our great philosopher, Emerson, in his essay on this admirable trait of American character, says: "A sturdy lad from New Hampshire or Vermont, who, in turn, tries all the professions, who teams it, farms it, peddles it, keeps school, preaches, edits a newspaper, goes to congress, buys a township, and so forth, in successive years, and always like a cat falls on his feet, is worth a hundred of these city dolls. He walks abreast with his days, and feels no shame in not studying a profession, for he does not postpone his life, but lives already. He has not one chance, but a hundred chances."

Mr. Hazelton was all this, and more, for he had the profession which he had struggled to obtain, and which he still loves, with a firm faith in his capacity to make his way upward and onward in life upon his own individual merits, and having decided in September, 1863, where his home was to be, in the following November, poor as he was in this world's goods, but rich in more than "a hundred chances," he wedded Ellen Van Antwerp, of Schenectady, N. Y., an accomplished lady, who had been to him a helpmate in the highest and truest sense of the word. Four children have blessed this union, two of whom — the eldest boy, Harry, and the only girl, Alice — are deceased. George and John Hampden still live, the former having graduated from the Columbian university at Washington, D. C., and the younger, John Hampden, being now a student at Johns Hopkins university.

Having decided on a home, and found a wife to preside over it, the self-reliant young lawyer went to work to win that

which he came to Wisconsin for — a place among men. These were no shilly-shally efforts, but direct, forcible work. He had chosen his profession. He was a born orator. The country debating schools and the college lyceums always had special attractions for him. In his new home, these natural gifts were soon brought into full play. In November, 1864, he was elected district attorney for Grant county, and in 1866, was elected for the second term. He was elected to the state senate in 1867, and was chosen president *pro tempore* of that body. He was again elected to the senate in 1869. At the expiration of his last term in the state senate, he gave five years of close and diligent attention to the practice of law in the state and United States courts. Here he soon became known as one of the leading lawyers of Wisconsin. His success as a jury lawyer was most marked, and soon gained him an extensive practice and a wide experience. If he was anything, he was an active and ardent republican. Each recurring canvass found him vigorously engaged. The result was that he was again called upon to represent his fellow-citizens, this time in the national legislature, being elected to the forty-fifth congress in November, 1876. He entered congress at a time when he found himself numbered among the republican minority, when the democratic majority, through their committees, prepared and controlled all legislation, and when their speaker denied to new members of the house a just and fair recognition upon the floor in debate upon pending measures. But he was not thus to be repressed. Wherever opportunity offered, his readiness and ability to state a point, with rare terseness and force, soon began to command the attention of the house. Such was the

state of affairs with him when he was re-nominated in 1878. The leading question in the third Wisconsin district was finance. Briefly stated, it was this: Shall the nation have an honest dollar and keep faith with its creditors, or shall we enter upon another era of paper money inflation? All of Mr. Hazelton's convictions as to what was not only the best policy, but the soundest politics, made him believe that a speedy return to specie payments was the only road to further prosperity. Although a majority of the votes of his district seemed against him, he never wavered for an instant. He was renominated in 1878, and at once took the stump on the republican financial platform. Both greenbackers and democrats united to beat him, and it was only by the most persuasive speeches and untiring labor that he overcame the majority, and was re-elected to the forty-sixth congress. In the first session of this congress he had the first opportunity to show the real quality of his intellect. In February, 1879, when the majority were threatening the immediate repeal of the reconstruction measures, he delivered a speech on the "Powers of Government," in which he not only exhibited a thorough knowledge of the legal and political phases of the question, but a boldness of thought in applying principles that clearly showed that he had been a close student of our political history. And when the majority were attempting to impede the resumption of specie payments, he spoke on the subject of the national banks and their relation to the resumption of specie payments. This speech, made in favor of honest money and national good faith, was one of his best efforts. It attracted much attention at the time and was widely published and

commented upon in the daily press. His efforts during this session ranked him among the best orators in the house, and in the autumn of that year he was invited to go to California and assist in the canvass in that state. The election was for members of congress, and it was regarded as a test election of the coming national campaign of 1880. The republicans carried the state and it was conceded that no one man, from outside of it, contributed more to that success than Mr. Hazelton. He has, if any man has, the courage of his convictions. He delivered an oration at the famous Arlington cemetery on Decoration day, 1880. This speech was also published in the daily press, and the Union soldiers all over the land spoke of it in the warmest terms. He has ever been their energetic and faithful friend.

In 1880, he was re-nominated for the third time, and most triumphantly re-elected, his majority ranking among the highest ever given for any man since the close of the rebellion. In the forty-sixth congress Mr. Hazelton was a member of the committee of the District of Columbia and was instrumental in carrying through the appropriation for enlarging and improving the district court buildings and generally took a lively interest in district matters. He served on to the end of the forty-seventh congress and then established himself in the practice of law in the District of Columbia, taking part in each presidential campaign in Wisconsin and other states. In the Harrison campaign he addressed the people in New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin, upon the political issues of the day, at the request of the national republican committee. In December, 1890, he was appointed attorney for the District of

Columbia, of which office he still is the incumbent. He is admitted to practice in all the New York courts, the United States supreme court, the courts of Wisconsin, and of the District of Columbia.

WILLIAM PATTERSON CLARK HAZEN, M. D., a prominent physician of Washington, D. C., was born April 27, 1853, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and is the son of David B. and Susan (Depue) Hazen. He received a liberal literary education in the Belvidere academy, Belvidere, New Jersey, and completed a medical course at the Georgetown university, D. C., after which he located in Washington, D. C., where he has since conducted a very extensive and lucrative practice. The doctor takes high rank in his profession and is at this time attendant physician of the Eastern dispensary and president of the Medical and Surgical society of the District of Columbia. He is also a member of the American Medical society and the Medical association of the district, in the deliberations of which he takes a prominent part, and has been a frequent contributor to a number of leading medical journals of the country. The doctor was one of the originators of the National Capital bank, having called the first meeting for that purpose at his office in September, 1889, since which time he has been a director of the same. Always keenly interested in the advancement of his profession, Dr. Hazen has endeavored to keep abreast of the times, and his skill and recognized ability as a practitioner in all departments of his chosen calling have won for him an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon.

Catharine E. Wood, daughter of L. A. Wood of Washington, D. C., became the

doctor's wife in 1879 and to their union have been born the following children: Emma, Bessie, and Katie. David Barclay Hazen, the doctor's father, was born April 7, 1811, and was the son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Vough) Hazen, the former a native of New Jersey, born about the year 1772 and died February 10, 1839. Tracing the family history farther back, it is learned that Thomas Hazen, the doctor's great-grandfather, was born February 12, 1732, died December 27, 1802, and was buried in the old "Dark Moon" cemetery, Johnsonburg, New Jersey. He was a son of John Hazen, the record of whose birth is March 23, 1683.

JOHN ELI HERRELL,

capitalist, banker, and financier, and one of the shrewdest business men of Washington, D. C., was born in Loudoun county, Va., July 26, 1830, a son of John and Phebe Herrell, natives of the same county. In 1840, the family moved from Loudoun county to Fauquier county, where John Eli was educated — principally by Willis Brent. At the age of twenty-two Mr. Herrell settled in Washington and in 1869 engaged in the manufacture of brick, which business he still carries on, having built many houses and owning a great deal of property in the city. In 1865 he was elected a member of the "old" corporation council, and served one term, but his talents chiefly turned toward finance, as will be seen further on. In 1886 he assisted in organizing the Columbia National bank and was one of the original directors; since that year he has been a director in the National bank of the Republic; he assisted in organizing the American Loan and Trust company, in which he is also a

director, as well as a director in the People's Fire Insurance company; he is treasurer of the Eastern Building and Loan association, treasurer of the Capital Investment company, and is interested in the Traders' & Citizens' bank. Notwithstanding the onerous duties attached to these positions, he assisted, in 1889, in organizing the National Capital bank and was made its president, which office he still holds, controlling its monetary affairs with a masterly hand. As a secret society and benevolent association officer Mr. Herrell stands without a peer. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, is a member of lodge and encampment, I. O. O. F., and for twenty-two years has been treasurer of the Magenenu encampment of the latter order at Washington. He has twice been representative from the grand lodge of the District of Columbia Knights of Honor to the superior lodge of the United States; he is also a member of the DeMolay mounted commandery of Knights Templar.

In August, 1851, Mr. Herrell married Miss Henrietta Q. Mahony, daughter of George Mahony, of Georgetown, D. C., and of their seven children six died in infancy, the survivor being Phebe Ellen, wife of Marcellus Cole, of Washington. To revert to the parents of Mr. Herrell, it is proper to state that his father, John, was born in Loudoun county, and married his cousin Phebe, who became the mother of five children, viz: Elizabeth, deceased wife of Alfred Brown, of West Virginia; Kent, of Upperville, Va.; John E., George N., and James Martin (deceased). The father died in 1833, but the mother survived until 1870.

HON. HENRY M. BAKER,

an attorney of Washington, D. C., was born January 11, 1841, in Bow, N. H., where

he still maintains his legal residence. He is the son of Aaron W. and Nancy (Dustin) Baker. On both sides he inherited the most heroic New England blood. His paternal ancestor, Capt. Joseph Baker, a surveyor, married Hannah, daughter of Capt. John Lovewell, the famous Indian fighter, and settled in Lovewell township, or Suncook, afterward Pembroke, before 1740. The town of Suncook included a large part of Bow. Another of his ancestors married a daughter of one of the settlers of Londonderry. Another, his grandmother, was a descendant of the Rev. Aaron Whittemore. On his mother's side he is a descendant of the heroine, Hannah Dustin.

He received his education at Pembroke and Hopkinton academies, and at the New Hampshire Conference seminary, at Tilton, and graduated from Dartmouth college in 1863, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1866; the same year he received the degree of LL. B. from the law school of Columbian university, and was admitted to the bar. In 1882 he was admitted to the bar of the United States supreme court. In 1864 he was appointed to a clerkship in the war department, and later, to one in the treasury department, at Washington, where he remained until 1874, when he resigned and entered upon the practice of the law, chiefly in cases of United States courts and before government commissions and departments. Although this practice has taken him much from his home in Bow, he has always been active in local and general politics, to which he has devoted a part of each year. He has traveled extensively in the United States and Europe. He was judge advocate general on the staff of Gov. Currier, and is a republican, a Unitarian, is unmarried, and was elected by a good ma-

majority to the New Hampshire state senate in 1890, and served two years.

Henry M. Baker's grandfather was James Baker, who was born in Bow, N. H., March 8, 1765, and died in 1808. He was a farmer, and married Judith Whittemore. His brother, Philip, was a soldier of the Revolution. Joseph Baker, father of James, was born November 7, 1740. He married Marion Moore. The great-great-grandfather of Henry M. was Capt. Joseph Baker, who was born January 25, 1714, and married Hannah Lovewell, daughter of John Lovewell, the celebrated Indian fighter. Joseph Baker was killed at the battle of Pigwacket, now Fryeburg, Me. Henry M. Baker's great-great-great-grandfather was Thomas Baker, who with two brothers, came over from England about 1670; two settled in Roxbury, Mass., but the other was killed in the Indian war soon after. Henry M. Baker is an active member of a number of secret orders, being a member of Lafayette lodge, No. 19, F. and A. M.; Lafayette chapter, No. 5, F. and A. M.; Washington commandery, Knights Templar, No. 1; Almas Temple of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Anthropological society, all of Washington, and the Historical society of New Hampshire.

The early settlers of New Hampshire were sturdy pioneers from the mother-country or came from the older colonies, principally Massachusetts. Some of those who came from the colonies were originally from England, but many were native born. Of the latter class were the ancestors of the Bakers who settled in Bow. Their progenitors emigrated from England to Massachusetts during the last half of the seventeenth century, and at once grappled with the difficulties and dangers of frontier-life. They were active, hardy,

industrious, honest, pious and progressive citizens, and were prominent in the church and in the state. From that ancestry came Aaron W. Baker. His great-grandfather, Captain Joseph Baker, was a surveyor, and surveyed several townships in New Hampshire, among them Pembroke, where he settled in the early part of the eighteenth century and raised a family of eleven children. He was the first of this name to reside in New Hampshire. His son, Joseph Baker, was born November 7, 1740. He married a descendant of the Scotch covenanters and settled in Bow, N. H. Ten children blessed their home. One of these, James Baker, married Judith Whittemore, of Pembroke. He subdued a farm from the wild lands adjoining his father's estate, and resided there until he died, forty-three years old, from injuries received accidentally. He left a family of six children, the eldest of whom was Aaron W. Baker, who was born April 10, 1796, and was only twelve years of age when his father died. The farm was new and rough and required hard and continuous labor. This, Mrs. Baker and her small children were compelled to render. Thus, from boyhood, Aaron W. Baker, was accustomed to the hardest of farm-work. Early morning found him in the field, and darkness closed the labors of the day. His advantages for education were very limited. During the winter terms only, could he secure even an irregular attendance upon the public schools. By the instruction there received and by his home-studies he acquired a fair common-school education. To this he added a knowledge of vocal music, which he taught for several terms. He had a good voice, which he retained until his old age. As he attained manhood he helped his brothers and sisters to better educational oppor-

tunities than he enjoyed, and by constant labor improved and enlarged the cultivated portions of the farm. He bought out the heirs and became its owner. In later years he added to it until his farm included nearly all of the land originally owned by his father and grandfather and many acres besides. He married, March 10, 1825, Miss Nancy Dustin, who was born in Concord, September 2, 1801. She was a descendant of the heroic Hannah Dustin, and was a lady of excellent character, good education and natural refinement.

In politics Mr. Baker was a whig. When the democratic party became the exponent of more liberal principles he joined it, and when it became allied with the slave-power of the south he as promptly abandoned it. He was an original Abolitionist, and acted with the free-soil party from its organization. When the republican party was formed, he with the free-soilers generally, united with that party and ever afterward remained a republican.

In religion, as in politics, he was thoughtful, studious and progressive. He was trained in the faith of orthodox congregationalism, and until middle life never attended any but orthodox preaching; but as he read his Bible and pondered over the great questions of duty and destiny he found both heart and mind protesting against its harsh doctrines and inadequate statements of the goodness, mercy and love of the Infinite Father. He became a Universalist. His wife, who had been educated a Baptist, joined him in his studies and reflections, and she, too became a Universalist. Both died consoled and sustained by that cheering faith.

Long before total abstinence, or even temperance principles were popular, Mr.

Baker became their earnest advocate. He aided in the circulation and adoption of temperance pledges, and by his influence many signed them. His example and encouragement assisted in the maintenance of pledges and helped to render social or habitual drinking disreputable. In all the transactions of his life Mr. Baker was noted for his honesty, integrity, energy, and faithfulness. He followed his conviction of duty, the logic of events and of principles, to their legitimate conclusions, and did not flinch from their results. He enjoyed society, liked company and loved his friends and relatives. Although in the political minority of his town, he held the offices of selectman and treasurer and other positions of responsibility and trusts. His children were four sons, — Francis M., who was born February 8, 1826, and died April 13, 1838; Rufus, who was born March 8, 1831, and died February 15, 1861; John B., who was born April 6, 1834; and Henry M., who was born January 11, 1841. Rufus married Miss Lucy S. Cutter, of Somerville, Mass., October 20, 1858. She was born August 29, 1833, and died March 26, 1866. They had no children. John R., married Miss Sarah J. Locke, of East Concord, November 14, 1865. They have had two children, — Rufus Henry, born March 16, 1870, and John Perley, who was born August 21, 1871, and died June 28, 1884. John B. resides upon the family homestead. Aaron W. Baker died July 12, 1876. In his life and character the honest yeomanry of the Granite state found a fitting exponent. His wife survived in but a few years, and died May 20, 1881.

WILLIAM CORCORAN HILL.

Although but a little over six years in the real estate business, William Cor-

coran Hill is now one of the most extensive and prosperous dealers in realty in the city of Washington. He was born in Baltimore, Md., September 10, 1847, and is a son of the late Stephen P. Hill, D. D., who was born in Salem, Mass., was a Baptist minister and settled in Washington, D. C., in 1850. Here Rev. Dr. Hill was pastor of the First Baptist church for over ten years, was beloved by his congregation for his piety and admired for his eloquence, and was not allowed to retire to private life until 1861, and then very reluctantly. He was married, in 1835, to Miss Ellen Corcoran, sister of the famous banker, William W. Corcoran, and died in 1884, having been preceded to the better land by his beloved wife in 1879. The father of Mrs. Ellen Hill was Thomas Corcoran, a native of Limerick, Ireland, but an early settler of the District of Columbia and mayor of Georgetown for many years.

William Corcoran Hill received his early education at Washington, and finished at Burlington college, in New Jersey. On leaving college at eighteen he began his business life as a clerk in Riggs & Co's. bank, Washington city, and for many years was a faithful and industrious attaché of that noted financial institution. In 1886 he ventured into the real estate business, the firm being that of Hill & Johnston, and from that time until the present, success has followed his footsteps. He was married, in 1877, to Miss Sallie Phenix, daughter of Thomas Phenix of Baltimore and granddaughter of John A. Smith, the latter for forty years clerk of the district court. Mr. Hill enjoys the full confidence of the people and his business talents are universally recognized. Mr. Hill not only carries on a large real estate business,

but is also a trustee and executor of the large estate of his uncle, W. W. Corcoran.

GARDINER GREENE HUBBARD,

capitalist of Washington, D. C., was born in Boston, Mass., in 1822, and is descended from an ancient English family, one of whom, a Congregational minister of Ipsurich, England, settled in Boston long anterior to the famous "tea party" episode. A son of this reverend gentleman, Henry Hubbard, was born in Boston, was the great-grandfather of Gardiner Greene Hubbard, and was a patriot of the Revolutionary war. His son, David Hubbard, was also a native of Boston, was a wealthy merchant, and died before the incoming of the present century. Samuel Hubbard, the son of David, was born in Boston in 1786, graduated at New Haven in 1802, and was admitted to the bar in 1805. After conducting an extensive law business for many years, and after having served several terms as member of both houses of the Massachusetts legislature, he was appointed, in 1840, judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and was the incumbent of this office at the time of his death, in 1848. He was married, in 1815, to Miss Mary Greene, a daughter of Abner Greene of Boston, one of the three richest men in America—the other two being John Jacob Astor of New York and Stephen Girard of Philadelphia.

Gardiner Greene Hubbard was educated at Dartmouth college, N. H., from which institution he graduated in 1841—among his classmates being Prof. H. E. Parker and Rev. Leonard Swain. On leaving college, Mr. Hubbard studied for the law in Cambridge, and with Judge Curtis at Boston. In 1843 he was admitted to the bar, and the same year formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Judge

Curtis, and together with him practiced until 1848, when he opened a law office on his individual account. From that time until about 1873 he was very busily engaged in the local courts, but in the latter year he was compelled to remove to Washington, to transact business before congress, and this kept him employed until 1880, when he retired. Mr. Hubbard was married, in 1846, to Miss Gertrude McCurdy, of New York. Although retired from active practice of the legal profession, Mr. Hubbard is by no means an idle man. He is a director in the Bell Telephone company, a trustee for the Clarke institution for the deaf at Northampton, N. H. (which, indeed, he was instrumental in founding in 1873), and is president of the National Geographic society; besides performing the duties of these offices he takes an active interest in much charitable work and in all enterprises that tend to the advancement of general prosperity.

FRANCK HYATT. M. D.

This highly educated and rising young physician was born in Bladensburg, Md., in 1851, but when a child was taken by his parents to Hyattsville, a place named after his father in the same county — Prince George's, Md., — and until fifteen years of age attended Montgomery John's school; succeeding this, he for two years studied at the Maryland Agriculture college, whence he went to the university of Virginia, where he passed his first year in an academical course of study and his second year in a medical course; he next entered the university of Maryland, from the medical department of which institution he graduated in 1872, having been, during the interval, a resident student in the hospital. In Philadelphia he next

took a course of study at Jefferson Medical college, and also received private instructions from Dr. Minos Hayes, Dr. Hare, and Dr. LeKnox Hodge. His voracious appetite for knowledge in his chosen profession having not yet been satiated, he crossed the Atlantic and for a time studied at Wurzburg, Bavaria, and then for fifteen months made a special study of throat and chest disorders at Vienna, Austria. Being thus mentally equipped for an intelligent practice of medicine, he returned to Washington, where he has met with the most flattering success, the profundity of his medical lore being recognized alike by the public and his fellow-practitioners. With the latter he stands deservedly high in esteem and fraternizes with them as a member of the American Medical association, the International Medical association, and the Medical associations of the District of Columbia and of Washington.

The doctor was most happily married, in 1878, to Miss Ella Carlton, daughter of H. L. Carlton, of Prince George's county, Md. Retrospectively it may be well here to add that the doctor's father was Christopher Clark Hyatt, who was born in Maryland in 1799, was a merchant during his business life, and retired to privacy about the year 1860 to pass away his remaining years in serenity and comfort, the final call coming in 1883. His second wife, the mother of Dr. Franck Hyatt, bore the maiden name of Fanny R. Perkins, and was a native of Maryland.

CHARLES P. JAMES.

The following brief biography of Associate Justice Charles P. James is taken from H. W. Crew's Centennial History of the city of Washington, D. C., 1892:

Charles P. James was appointed on the District bench July 29, 1879, and holds a

commission as one of the judges of the the supreme court of the District of Columbia dating from December 10, 1879, the date of the confirmation of his appointment by the United States senate. Judge James, in addition to his duties upon the bench, was for four years professor in the law school of Georgetown college, performing the duties of that position with entire satisfaction. He was born in Ohio, graduated at Harvard university, and commenced the practice of the law in the city of Cincinnati. After several years of successful practice at the bar, he was appointed a judge of the superior court of Cincinnati and held that office for several years with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the community. In January, 1864, he came to the city of Washington and entered upon the practice of his profession in the city. He was successful as a practitioner, was engaged in several cases of importance, and was distinguished for those sterling qualities of patience and unassuming industry that are the best guaranties of professional distinction. When congress determined to create a commission to make a complete revision of the statute laws of the United States, Mr. James was appointed one of the commissioners. With that energy and strict attention to the appointed duty before him which has always distinguished him, he entered upon the work of the office to which he was assigned, and the result shows how faithful and industrious he was.

GEN. NOAH L. JEFFRIES,

at present one of the leading attorneys at law in Washington, D. C., was born in Huntingdon county, Penn., in the Juniata valley, December 3, 1828, and descends from good old Quaker stock, his great-grandfather, Robert Jeffries, having come to the country with William Penn. The parents of Noah L. having removed to Ohio, the latter was educated at the classical school of Wooster, that state, in which he finished his literary studies in 1847. For several years thereafter he taught school in Ohio, but during that

period devoted himself to the study of law, the result being that he was admitted to the bar at Wooster in 1850. Thence he went to Ravenna, where he opened a law office and entered upon the practice of that profession in which he later became so famous. In 1858 he removed to Mansfield, Ohio, and was in the midst of his professional duties when the Civil war broke out, whereupon he and his brother-in-law, Colonel W. E. Tidball, of New York, who had been authorized by the the secretary of war to raise a regiment in that city, eagerly set themselves to work to aid in the preservation of the Union. General Jeffries raised four companies of volunteers in Mansfield and in Richland county, Ohio, which four companies were consolidated with others raised by Colonel Tidball, which formed the Fifty-ninth regiment of New York volunteers, of which Mr. Jeffries was made adjutant, which position he filled till about November 1, 1861, when he was detailed as acting-assistant adjutant-general of the brigade. This rank he held with great credit until March, 1862, when he was commissioned assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain in General Wessel's brigade, Casey's division, Fourth army corps, army of the Potomac; the fall succeeding this he was promoted to major, and gallantly served under this title until February, 1863, when he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and assigned to duty under General R. P. Schenk at Baltimore. He was next detailed as assistant provost-marshal-general for Maryland and Delaware, and given charge of the draft and of the recruiting service. His next promotion was to the rank of colonel, in July, 1864, when he was appointed assistant provost-marshal-general of the United States,



Truly Yours
A. S. Jeffries.

with headquarters in the war department at Washington, D. C., and there he was advanced to the rank of brigadier-general, but continued to perform the duties of provost-marshal-general until the close of the war. His active field duty was, however, comparatively brief, but gallant and meritorious. He fought at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks (Seven Pines), in a number of skirmishes, and in the seven days' fight around Richmond, which last ended his field service, inasmuch as he was sent home to die from what were thought to be mortal wounds; but he happily recovered as has been seen, and lived to perform most valuable duty for the government in other positions than that of fighting.

In 1865 General Jeffries was appointed on a commission of three to adjust the war claims of West Virginia, and in this service his legal attainments were largely utilized. On the completion of this work in the same year, the general was appointed by Governor Swain, of Maryland, inspector-general of the state militia, with the rank of major-general, and in this capacity he completely reorganized the military branch of the state government. Having completed this task, the general resigned to accept the office of register of the United States treasury, tendered him by President Johnson, although that responsible position had not been sought nor asked for by General Jeffries. In this office he also displayed his usual executive ability, and held it until March, 1869, when he resigned and entered upon his present law practice in Washington, which city he makes his residence during the winter months, his summers being passed in his picturesque country home near Philadelphia. This model summer retreat was owned by the general's

maternal great-grandfather, who christened it "Ridley Park," in honor of his own family name. Here are kept the archives and relics and historical reminiscences of the Jeffries family, which is of Norman origin and dates back of the Conquest.

General Jeffries has twice been bound in the blissful ties of matrimony, his first wife having been Miss Minerva Tidball, daughter of Joseph Tidball of Mansfield, Ohio. To this union was born a daughter, Henrietta L., who is now happily married to Col. W. L. Brown of New York city. For his second bride the general led to the altar Miss Maria B. Armstrong, née Brown, of Watertown, N. Y., daughter of Hon. Levi H. Brown, and to this felicitous union has also been born a daughter—Rebecca Parsons Jeffries. The general is still full of vigor and retains his early habits of industry and his talent for guiding his assistants, albeit he gives his personal attention to the more important details of his extensive practice.

JOHN O. JOHNSON.

This gentleman, although bred to the ministry, is nevertheless one of the most active business men of the city of Washington. In this brief sketch of his varied and active life it is not necessary to give more than a plain narrative of the chief events of his career. He was born in Somerset county, Penn., November 21, 1846, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Stutzman) Johnson, both natives of the county named above. John O. was educated at Westmoreland college in preparation for Franklin and Marshall college at Lancaster, from which he graduated in 1868; he then attended the Theological seminary at Mercersburg, Penn., and from this he graduated in

1871. Following this event he was given the charge of St. John's reformed church at Schuylkill Haven, Penn., and for thirteen and a half years filled most faithfully the position of pastor, building a new church edifice during his pastorate. In 1884 he went to Norristown, Penn., where for three years he was in charge of the Church of the Ascension, and there, also, he erected an addition to the church building. Bronchial trouble, or diphtheritic sore throat, now so seriously impeded his power of speech that he was compelled to retire from the active ministry, and in February, 1887, he removed to Washington, D. C., and was there induced to engage in the real estate and insurance business, of which he has made a success, and which he still follows. In the fall of 1890, at the solicitation of Col. Joseph D. Taylor, of Ohio, Mr. Johnson undertook the onerous task of establishing the Ohio National bank at Washington, and succeeded in collecting funds to the amount of \$200,000 as the capital stock, acting as cashier and manager without compensation, until February, 1891, when the bank opened its doors for business. Mr. Johnson then resigned the position of cashier and was at once elected vice-president, and a member of the board of directors. Col. Taylor, the president, being a non-resident a large part of the year, Mr. Johnson is acting president, and it is needless to say that he is now performing the functions of these offices with great executive ability. Mr. Johnson is also a director in the Washington Improvement & Investment company, director in the Meridian Investment company, was one of the originators of the Lincoln fire insurance company, and it will thus be seen that he is a thoroughly practical business

man, with his hand and brain in constant activity.

George Johnson, the father of John O., was born in Somerset county, Penn., March 4, 1814, and is a large landowner in the county, as well as a merchant doing an extensive business. To him and his wife (Elizabeth Stutzman, who died in 1876) were born twelve children, of whom eight grew to maturity, as follows: Ellanora, wife of Jacob C. Philson; Barbara C., Theophilus, John O., George, Emma, married to B. F. Collins; Irene and Mary. The father of George Johnson was named William, who was born in Somerset county, Penn., in 1781, married Elizabeth Baker, and died in 1867. The founder of the family in America, George Johnson, the father of William, was a native of England; when a youth he came to America and settled in Shepherdstown (West Va., as it now is termed), espoused the cause of the patriots, served throughout the entire Revolutionary war, and then settled in Somerset county, Penn., where he married Miss Lohr, and reared a large family of children.

August 2, 1871, Mr. Johnson married Katharine Lacey Darlington, daughter of Edward C. Darlington and his wife, Emily Franklin, daughter of Judge Walter Franklin, all formerly of Lancaster, Penn.; but at the time of the marriage Miss Darlington resided in Williamsburg, Va.

One of Mrs. Johnson's maternal ancestors, Walter Franklin, had the honor of loaning his mansion in New York to George Washington as his residence during the inauguration ceremonies in 1789. Franklin Square, N. Y., derived its name from the family. Mrs. Johnson's paternal great-grandfather, Gen. Lacey, was with Gen. Washington at Valley Forge. Her

grandfather, Dr. William Darlington of West Chester, Pa., was well known in scientific circles both in Europe and America as an enthusiastic botanist.

To the congenial union of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been born four children: Emily Franklin, Edward Darlington, Elizabeth Eleanor, and Mary Emlen, who add sunshine to the parental residence at College park — a fine homestead, which Mr. Johnson has recently purchased — already picturesque and pleasant, and where the happy hours are passed away.

S. H. KAUFFMANN,

who, as president of the Evening Star Newspaper company, has general direction of its affairs, was born in Wayne county, Ohio. He learned the printing business, and has been, with the exception of two comparatively brief intervals, connected with journalism all his life, first in Ohio, and at present at Washington, where he became one of the proprietors of the *Star* in 1867. Since then, except during seven or eight years when he was either traveling abroad, or connected with the editorial department of the paper, he has been president and general manager of the company, but always contributing largely to its editorial and art and literary columns. He is vice-president of the American Newspaper Publishers' association. Although thoroughly devoted to his business, Mr. Kauffmann has found time to become well known in other spheres of life as well. His journeyings, to which allusion has been made, have covered two visits to the Pacific coast and extended into Europe, Asia, and Africa. He has always been fond of, and is within his means a liberal patron of art. He is a trustee of

the Corcoran art gallery, and chairman of its committee on works of art. To him the capital city and country are indebted for one of its most interesting features, the National museum, for he first conceived the idea, and urged it with effect.

Mr. Kauffmann is connected with most of the organizations in Washington calculated to develop intellectual and social activities. He is a member of the Cosmos and Union clubs, being president of the latter, also a member of the Literary, the Philosophical, the Geographic, and Anthropological societies of Washington, and of the American Geographic society of New York. He is an enthusiastic angler and a member of the Oquassoc Angling association of Maine, of the Percy Summer club of New Hampshire, of the Woodmont Rod and Gun club of Maryland, and of the American Fisheries society.

The marriage of Mr. Kauffmann took place, 1852, to Miss Sarah Clark Fracker, daughter of John T. Fracker, of Zanesville, Ohio, but a native of Boston, and this union was favored with six children, three of whom are living, viz: Rudolph, Victor, and Louise. Both the sons are connected with the editorial department of the *Star*. (See sketch of Crosby S. Noyes, this volume.) Mr. Kauffman is of Austrian descent, his great-grandfather, Benjamin, having come from that, his native land, prior to the American revolution and having made settlement in Pennsylvania. Rudolph Kauffmann, the son of Benjamin and father of S. H. Kauffmann, was born in Lancaster county, Penn., was a farmer, and married Jane Hay, of York county, in the same state. Mr. Kauffman entertains his friends hospitably in a roomy and comfortable house

on Massachusetts avenue, filled with books and pictures, every nook and corner of which bears some evidence of the good taste of its owner.

HON. WILLIAM PITT KELLOGG,

ex-United States senator and ex-governor of Louisiana, was born in Orwell, Vt., December 8, 1831. He removed to Illinois in 1848, studied law in Peoria, and was admitted to the bar in 1854, beginning practice in Fulton county. He was a delegate to the convention held at Bloomington that first organized the republican party in Illinois, and later he was a member of the state convention that nominated Bissell and the first republican ticket that was elected in Illinois. He was a delegate to the republican national convention of 1860, and a Lincoln presidential elector from the Fulton congressional district of Illinois. A few days after Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated Mr. Kellogg was appointed chief-justice of Nebraska. Upon the application of Governor Yates, Mr. Lincoln gave him, in August of that year, a leave of absence for the purpose of raising a cavalry regiment in Illinois. He raised the Seventh Illinois cavalry in his old congressional district and was mustered into the service in September. He reported to General Grant; was ordered to Cape Girardeau, which post he commanded for a number of months; commanding a brigade, composed of his regiment, a part of the Second Iowa and the Third Michigan, with Pope at the evacuation of Fort Thompson and the capture of Island No. 10. He went with Pope up the Tennessee river soon after the fall of Shiloh, and commanded a brigade at the battles of Corinth and Farmington. His health having failed him, he was compelled to resign.

In 1865, he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln collector of the port of New Orleans, his commission having been signed by Mr. Lincoln on the day he was assassinated. He served as collector at New Orleans until July, 1868, when he was elected to the United States senate by the first republican state government under the reconstruction act of congress. In June, 1872, he was nominated for governor by the regular republican party—Warmoth, who had been elected governor in the spring of 1868, having abandoned the party, declaring for Greeley, and coalescing with the democratic party, who had nominated John McEnergy for governor. Mr. Kellogg resigned his seat in the senate and made an active canvass of the state, receiving a majority of the votes upon the face of the returns, but as the returning board had been appointed by Governor Warmoth, an attempt was made to change the returns and declare McEnergy governor. This the republicans opposed. They appealed to the courts and secured an injunction against the proceedings of the board under the enforcement act of 1871. The case was heard finally upon its merits before Judge Durell and a decision rendered in Mr. Kellogg's favor. The regular republican legislature chosen with Mr. Kellogg convened in legislative session, as did also the legislature claimed to have been elected by the democrats. Kellogg was regularly inaugurated at the state house in January, 1873. John McEnergy set up a government, and his legislature assembled at Odd Fellows' hall, New Orleans. During the winter of 1873, a committee of congress held an investigation regarding the case, and a bill was reported by a minority of the committee recommending another election, but it was defeated. President Grant had in the

meantime recognized Kellogg as the legal governor of the state. The McEnery party appealed to arms, and on March 3, 1873, Kellogg's police and militia suppressed a mob, disbursed the McEnery legislature and drove McEnery and his government out of Odd Fellows' hall and from the city. The McEnery people continued to maintain the contest and organized the White league, composed of ex-confederates throughout the state, seized several parishes, and on September 14, 1874, this organized insurrection, composed of over 6000 armed ex-confederates, seized the state house and state property in New Orleans. General Grant immediately published a proclamation ordering the insurgents to disperse, and directed General Emery, then in command at New Orleans, to take possession of the state house, and to give Governor Kellogg and his government possession thereof, which was done. Another congressional investigation was had by a committee appointed jointly by the senate and house. Upon their report, Senator Edmunds, chairman of the committee on judiciary of the senate, reported a resolution recognizing Kellogg as the legal governor of Louisiana. This resolution passed the senate, and went to the house, where the rules were suspended, a number of prominent democrats, Alex. Stephens among them, voting to suspend the rules, and the senate resolution was concurred in. Mr. Kellogg was then recognized as the undisputed governor. Kellogg in the meantime, and pending the investigation of the joint committee, addressed them a letter offering to leave the question of the legality of his election and that of a majority of his legislature to the arbitration of five or seven members of congress, or to a committee of

prominent citizens, irrespective of party. Immediately after congress had recognized Kellogg by joint-resolution, an agreement was entered into to determine this status of the legislature by submitting the whole question to five members of congress, Senator Hoar being chairman, and the other members being S. S. Marshall, Ill., and Clarkson N. Potter, N. Y., prominent democrats; and William Wheeler and William Walter Phelps, republicans. The findings of this board of arbitration were afterwards known as the "Wheeler Compromise," which recognized the entire Kellogg government, with the exception of the house, giving the democrats a majority in the lower house of the legislature. It was feared that the house would attempt to impeach Kellogg or destroy the integrity of his government; but a large majority of the democratic members signed an agreement with the committee of arbitration that they would make no effort to attack Kellogg or his government upon any event or act that he had been responsible for prior to the adjustment. The legislature was called in special session, transacted considerable business and adjourned with amicable relations existing in all branches of the government. On the reconvening of the legislature, in view of the presidential election of 1876, there was a conspiracy entered into by the democratic party to compel the republican senate and the governor to pass an election law which had already passed the house, placing the control of the election in the hands of the speaker of the house, who was a democrat, practically into the hands of the managers of the democratic party. The democratic house threatened the impeachment of the governor unless the bill was concurred in

by the senate, and the house, notwithstanding their previous written pledges, passed the resolution of impeachment predicated upon a charge that during the riots of 1874 the Kellogg government had transferred a portion of the public interest fund to the militia fund in order to maintain the militia. The senate took cognizance of the charge, organized into a court of impeachment, the chief justice of the state presiding, demanded that the house produce proof of the charge contained in the articles of impeachment, and waited a reasonable time; the house failing to produce any evidence in substantiation of the charge, on the last day but one of the session the senate formally dismissed the proceeding against Kellogg and his government. Thus defeated in their conspiracy, the democratic party attempted at the presidential election to bulldoze several parishes and destroy the republican vote. A long struggle ensued, the result being that the republican presidential electors were declared elected, and their votes were given to Hayes and Wheeler. Packard was also declared to have been elected governor, receiving more votes than the "Hayes" presidential electoral ticket. Packard was inaugurated the second Monday in January, 1877, and his legislature was organized in the state house. Ex-Governor Kellogg was elected to the United States senate a second time for the term of six years. There was a contest over his seat, but he was admitted by a large majority at the October special session of 1877. He served his entire term, and in the fall of 1882 was elected to the lower house from the third congressional district of Louisiana, serving for two years, retiring on the defeat of Blaine, in 1884.

Mr. Kellogg was delegate-at-large from

the state of Louisiana to the convention that nominated Grant and Colfax at Chicago and has been a delegate-at-large to every national republican convention since, up to and including the recent national convention held at Minneapolis, June 7, 1892, and has in every national convention since 1868 been chairman of the Louisiana delegation.

Gov. Kellogg's father was the Rev. Sherman Kellogg, for many years a Congregational clergyman of Montpelier, Vt., many of his relations residing in that state. He went to Illinois when a youth of fourteen years. He married at Fulton, Ill., Miss Mary E. Wills, who was born in Gettysburg, Pa., a member of the well known Wills family of that state. He has four sisters in Iowa, and one sister and a brother in Kansas.

Since Mr. Kellogg retired from congress, he has retained an interest in a sugar plantation in Louisiana, but has resided most of the time in Washington, where he has large real estate interests.

JOHN CUNINGHAM KELTON,

a distinguished American soldier and adjutant-general of the United States army, was born in Delaware county, Penn., on the 24th day of June, 1828. His father, Robert Kelton, was also a native of the Keystone state, born in the county of Chester in the year 1800, the son of James Kelton, Jr., who was born in the same county in 1776. James Kelton, Jr., was a farmer by occupation and married Agnes Mackay in 1793; he was sheriff of his county three years, served ten years in the state assembly and four years in the senate, was the first postmaster of West Grove, Penn., serving in that office about twenty years, and passed from earth in the year 1844. The father of James

Kelton, Jr., was James Kelton, Sr., born in Scotland in 1695, came to America prior to 1735, from the north of Ireland, and with a number of his countrymen settled in Chester county, Penn. For a time he resided in New London, Chester county, and afterward purchased 500 acres of land near the present town of West Grove, where he built a house which is still standing. His first wife, Margarett, was born in Scotland in 1699, and died at West Grove, Penn., at the age of sixty-five, leaving no children. At the age of seventy-five he married Mary Hackett, aged eighteen, and a resident of New Garden, Penn. He died in 1781, and his widow married a Mr. Fryer and went to Tennessee. James, Sr., by his second marriage, became the father of two children—James and Margaret—and by his will directed that his son James should be taught Latin and Greek, if he so desired. The general's maternal great-grandfather, Capt. Allen Cuninghame, was of Scotch-Irish stock, born in county Armagh, Ireland, in 1738; he emigrated to this country in 1765, and settled at New London Cross-roads, Chester county, in 1775. In the war of the Revolution he actively participated in the campaigns of 1876-77 in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He commanded a company at the battle of Brandywine in the division of Gen. Maxwell. This company was held in reserve in a grove near Ched's ford during the whole eventful day, with positive orders not to fire a gun until specially directed; and although exposed to danger and liable to be shot down by the enemy, not a man violated the order, but remained at his post ready and eager for the order to fire. It was not given, and this brave portion of the reserve, in the evening, marched off the field as coolly as

veterans. He was a man of talent and education as his letters written while in the service abundantly evince. He was noted for his probity and punctuality in his engagements—his industry and uprightness in business. He never held an office, and although frequently and earnestly solicited never could be induced to accept any station, either in church or state. He died in 1801, aged sixty-three, and on his gravestone at New London is inscribed: "An honest man's the noblest work of God."

Gen. John W. Cuninghame of the Pennsylvania state militia was a son of Capt. Allen Cuninghame and was born in New London, Chester county, in the year 1779, where he resided during his entire life. He represented Chester county in the state legislature in the years 1809 and 1810, and was appointed prothonotary by Gov. Wolf in 1830. This office he held during the entire administration of Gov. Wolf—six years—and was esteemed a very efficient and accomplished officer. He also held the office of clerk of the court during the greater portion of the same period. Gen. Cuninghame was a presidential elector in 1828 when Gen. Jackson was first elected to the presidency, and was democratic candidate for congress in 1836. He possessed a strong and vigorous mind and great benevolence of character. He was a devoted friend of the soldiers of the Revolution, and was frequently called upon by them for assistance in making application for pensions. His name and character inspired confidence, and a promise given to perform anything was followed by execution, or the most strenuous efforts at fulfillment. For twenty-nine years he was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church and died April 26, 1840, in his sixty-first year.

Robert Kelton, the general's father, was an influential iron master in his native state during his early business days and later became a prominent iron merchant in Philadelphia, in the common council of which city he served for a period of two years. He was a public-spirited citizen, prominent in the affairs of the city in which he so long resided, and held a number of trusts, including among others that of treasurer of the Second and Third street railroad company, which position he held at the time of his death in 1862. He married Margaretta Ross Cuninghame, daughter of John W. Cuninghame, of Chester county, Penn., in 1827; a union blessed with the birth of several children, of whom the following grew to maturity: Gen. John C., Anna, James, Frank and Allan Kelton.

General Kelton, while still a youth, appears to have been imbued with the martial spirit of his ancestors and early determined to become a soldier. Accordingly he entered the United States Military academy, from which he graduated in 1851 and for some time thereafter was employed on the frontier, and as instructor in the academy, in infantry tactics, and the use of small arms, having held the latter position until the 24th of April, 1861. He served with distinction in the Civil war from 1861 to 1865 inclusive, as assistant adjutant-general, with the exception of about two months of the former year, when, as colonel of a Missouri regiment, he commanded a brigade in that state. He resigned his volunteer commission in 1862, but participated in several campaigns, including the advance upon Corinth, and the siege of that place, and was on the staff of Gen. Halleck from July, 1862, till July 1, 1865. He was

brevetted lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general, March 13, 1865 "for most valuable and arduous services both in field and at head-quarters." The general had charge of the appointment bureau in the adjutant general's office at Washington in 1865-70, and was afterward detailed as assistant adjutant-general of the division of the Pacific. On the 15th of June, 1880, he attained the staff rank of colonel, and from 1885 to 1889 was on duty in the adjutant-general's office in Washington, and the latter year, on June 7th, was appointed adjutant-general of the United States. The general has had a careful study of firearms, and has patented, among other improvements, a modification of the locking mechanism of the Springfield rifle, reducing the number of motions required to load and fire it to four; a front sight cover and protector; a detachable magazine; a safety stop for revolvers, preventing accidental discharge in cavalry combat; a pistol pack whereby any jointed revolver can be loaded in two seconds; an automatic check-rein that enables the rider to have both hands free; and a rear sight for rifles. The general has been a frequent contributor to military literature, and is the author of "Manual of the Bayonet," "Fencing with Foils," "Pigeons as Couriers," "Information for Riflemen" and "Select Songs for Special Occasions."

General Kelton was married in the city of Dresden, Saxony, April 20, 1870, to Josephine Parmly Campbell, daughter of William S. Campbell, of New York city. Mrs. Kelton was born in Rotterdam, while her father was United States consul at that city, and is the mother of eight children, seven of whom are living, namely: Josephine Campbell, Robert Hall Campbell, Margaretta, Nataline, Mary



Linden Kent

Adelaide, Annie Campbell, William Sutherland, and Atlee Sanford Kelton.

July 24, 1892, General Kelton was retired by operation of law, having served in the army of his country over forty years, the secretary of war, S. B. Elkins, highly complimenting the veteran in general orders, No. 42, announcing the retirement by order of the president.

LINDEN KENT,

one of the foremost attorneys of Washington, D. C., was born in Louisa C. H., Va., December 26, 1846, and was educated at the university of Virginia, where he graduated from the law course in 1870. After graduating he went to Alexandria, Va., where he began to practice, and remained there until 1878, when he moved to Washington, D. C., where he rapidly gained fame in the practice of his profession. In 1864 he was made adjutant-general of the brigade commanded by General R. T. W. Duke, Confederate States army, and acted as such until captured at the battle of Sailor's Creek, or Harpers farm, April 6, 1865, and brought to Washington, D. C., where he was confined in the "old capitol" prison for about ten days, and then taken to Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, and confined until the latter part of June, 1865, when he was released. He was also in the battles at Fort Harrison, and Buttery Fields. Mr. Kent was married in December, 1884, to Leita Montgomery, daughter of Romanzo W. Montgomery, a retired capitalist of New Orleans, La., who had been a prominent citizen of that state and was for some time president of the Canal bank.

Mr. Kent's father is Robert Meredith Kent, who was born in Fluvanna county, Virginia, November 30, 1815. During the

early years of his life he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Louisa county. He retired in 1850 from commercial life and is still living at Louisa C. H., near which he owns and controls several farms. He was married in March, 1846, to Sarah Garland Hunter, daughter of John Hunter of Louisa, Va., and to them were born the following children: Florence, who died in infancy; Linden, of Washington, D. C.; Henry Thompson, graduate in law of the university of Virginia, in 1872, and since then attorney in St. Louis, Mo.; Isabella Pottie, wife of John W. Goss, of Albemarle county, Va.; Elle Hunter of Louisa, Va., graduate of Hollins institute, Va.; Charles William, M. A., of the university of Virginia, 1882, Ph. D. of the university of Leipsic, Germany; 1887, and was (1892) professor of English and German in the university of Tennessee; second vice-president of the American Modern Language Dialect society, etc.; Robert Meredith Kent, Jr., of Roanoke, Va.; Alice Garland of Louisa, Va.

Mrs. Sarah G. (Hunter) Kent died on the 19th of August, 1880. Her father was John Hunter, who was born in Louisa county, on the 12 of November, 1798. In early life he found employment in the office of the county clerk, and later he was himself elected clerk, and retained this position until the year 1852. He was a member of the legislature prior to the war of '61-65, and during the war he was presiding officer of the board of county magistrates. He died at Louisa C. H., in August, 1890. His father was William Hunter of Louisa county, Va., and Stephen Hunter was the father of William. Robert Kent, grandfather of Linden Kent, was born in New Kent county, Va., in 1748, and lived to be ninety-four years old. In

early life he moved to Fluvanna county, Va., and married a Miss Tate. They had six children, one named Abram, who married Sally Perkins. They had six children, named Robert Meredith; Zachariah Williams, who married, and had born to him one daughter, who married Abram Perkins—they had quite a number of children, amongst them one named Sally, who married Abram Kent, as above. Abram Perkins descended from one of three brothers who came from England, and settled in Goochland county, Va., at a place still known as "Perkins' Hills." There is a tradition that all the Perkinses in the United States are descended from these three brothers. George Pottie (the elder) came from Scotland, married a Miss Jerdone, and had an only son, who was also named George. He married Sarah J. Thompson (his cousin). They had several children—a daughter named Issabella Pottie, who married John Hunter and had nine children, rearing seven, amongst them Sally Garland, who married Robert Kent. David Morris married a Miss Guthrie, who had quite a number of children—one named Mary, who married William Hunter, the father of John Hunter, who married Isabella Pottie; their daughter, Sally Garland, married Robert M. Kent, father of Linden Kent. John Hunter, grandfather of Linden Kent, was born on the 12th of November, 1708, and died August 9, 1890, nearly ninety-two years old. He was a public man all his life—first, clerk of the court, then legislator, then presiding judge of the county court. Abram Kent was a captain in the war of 1812.

October 4, 1892, about 6 o'clock in the evening, Mr. Linden Kent expired at his residence, 1717 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, of heart disease. Until

within four days of the sad event he had enjoyed his usual health, but the grim destroyer had marked him for his own and rudely and suddenly snatched him away from a sorrowing widow and a host of mourning friends.

HON. LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR,

associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, is a son of L. Q. C. Lamar, Sr., who was born in 1794. The father of this latter gentleman was John Lamar, who was born in Crawford county, Ga., about 1766. He was a planter all his life, and married his cousin, Rebecca Lamar. His children were as follows: Lola, General Mirabeau B. Lamar, who was at one time president of Texas; Jefferson Lamar, a patriot of the war with Texas, and L. Q. C. Lamar, the subject of this sketch. Jefferson Lamar had a son, Lucius Lamar, who was colonel of the Nineteenth Georgia infantry in the late war, and died a year ago as United States marshal for the southern district of Texas; and he had a daughter, Evaline, who is the wife of William Polk, of Alexandria, La. L. Q. C. Lamar, Sr., had the following children: L. Q. C. Lamar, the subject of this sketch; Thompson D. Lamar, killed at Petersburg, as colonel of the Fifth Florida infantry. He was a physician; Jefferson M. Lamar, colonel of Hobb's legion in the late war, and fell at Hampton Gap; Susan, wife of Lemuel Wiggins of Georgia, both of whom died without issue; Mary Ann, wife of James Longstreet, who died in Calhoun, Ga., as solicitor general of that district. She afterward married Colonel J. B. Ross, of Mecklin, Ga.; Dr. Thomas R. Lamar, whose son, L. L. Lamar (deceased), was sheriff of Hancock county, Ga., for several years, and also served in

the Confederate army; Mrs. Louisa McGeehee; Mrs. Mary Ann Moreland; Mrs. Amelia Randall; Loretta Lamar, who married Absalom Chappell, a distinguished lawyer, and a member of congress from Georgia in 1843. Their son, Thomas Chappell, is a prominent lawyer of Columbus, Ga., and author of text books. Another son, Harris Chappell, is a prominent educator of Georgia. Lamar Chappell is a merchant in Memphis, Tenn.; Lucius Chappell is a merchant in Columbus, Ga. The great-grandfather of our subject was Basil Lamar, who was born in Georgia. The Lamars, as is evident from the name, formerly La Mar, were originally from France. They were Huguenots and left France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. The subject of this sketch was married July 20, 1846, to Miss Virginia Longstreet, daughter of Judge A. B. Longstreet, author of "Georgia Scenes." He and his wife have had four children, as follows: Fannie, who married Hon. Dr. Edward Mayes, president of the university of Mississippi; L. Q. C. Lamar, Jr., planter of Mississippi, who married Miss Kate Lester; Augusta, wife of Hugh Heiskell of Memphis, Tenn., and Virginia, wife of William H. Lamar, attorney at law at Washington, D. C. The subject of this sketch was born in Putnam county, Ga., September 1, 1825. After his father's death he was taken to Oxford, Miss., where in part he received his education, and he graduated at Emory college, Oxford, Ga., in 1845. He was admitted to the bar in 1847 and returned to Oxford, Miss., in 1849. He became adjunct professor of mathematics in the university of Mississippi, resigning after a year's service and resuming the practice of law in Covington, Ga. In 1853 he was elected

to the legislature and in 1854 settled on his plantation in Lafayette, Miss. He was elected to congress as a democrat, serving from 1857 to 1860, when he resigned and entered the secession convention of his state. In the war he served first as lieutenant-colonel and then as colonel of the Nineteenth Mississippi infantry, but after severe service in northern Virginia was compelled to retire on account of failure of health. He was then sent to Russia as commissioner by the Confederate government. Returning to Mississippi he was elected professor of political economy and social science in the university of Mississippi, in 1866, and in 1867 was transferred to the chair of law. In 1872 he was again elected to congress, and re-elected in 1874. He was then elected to the United States senate. He has great independence of thought and action, as is shown by his refusal at one time to vote against his convictions on the currency question, even though so instructed to do by the legislature of his state. He appealed to the people and by them was sustained. March 5, 1885, he became secretary of the interior in the cabinet of President Cleveland, and in 1887 he was appointed by the same president an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, which position he now holds.

TALLMADGE A. LAMBERT.

This well-known lawyer of Washington, D. C., was born in Madison, Wis., December 20, 1842, but when an infant was taken by his parents to Washington, which has since been his home. He was educated at Georgetown university, from which he graduated in 1862; his knowledge of the law was gained in the office of the late Richard T. Merrick, Esq., and

at the Columbian university, from the law department of which he graduated in 1869, and the same year was admitted to the bar. He at once opened his office at Washington, where he soon made his mark as a well-posted man of law as well as a student and accomplished gentleman. He was happily married, April 27, 1870, to Miss Avarilla Van Riswick, daughter of the late John Van Riswick, of Washington. Mr. Lambert is a member of the board of trade, and since 1880 has been attorney for the Mutual Fire Insurance company; from 1878 to 1881 he served on the board of trustees of public schools; since 1883 he has been president of the Great Falls ice company; he is also treasurer of the Union Savings bank and attorney for the Lincoln National bank, and fills other positions in which integrity and ability are equally requisite.

David Lambert, the father of Tallmadge A., was a native of Wilton, Conn., born in 1819; he graduated from Trinity college in 1837, studied law with Judge J. J. Noah of New York, and was admitted to the bar about 1839; he then became connected with the *Star*, of New York, and was sent to Washington in the interest of that journal, and here became acquainted with such statesmen as Clay, Webster, and others, and was appointed to office by President Harrison, but after the latter's death, went to Lexington, Ky., and to Little Rock, Ark., in both of which cities he was engaged in newspaper and other literary work. He returned to Washington about 1841, was appointed secretary of state of Wisconsin, under its territorial form of government in 1842, and for three years was a clerk in the United States Treasury department; the next year he served as an officer in the New York custom house, and in 1845 re-

turned to Madison, Wis., practiced law a year, and then went to St. Paul, Minn., where he died November 3, 1849. He was married in August, 1841, to Miss Frederica R. Preuss, daughter of Augustus Preuss, of Prince George's county, Md., and granddaughter of General Pierre Savary, a cousin of Napoleon's marshal, the Duke de Rovigo. This lady died May 23, 1880, the mother of two children, of whom one only survives — the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Henry B. Lambert, the father of David, was born at the family homestead in Wilton, Conn., and was a descendant of an old family that settled in Connecticut in 1672.

JOHN BELL LARNER

was born in the city of Washington on the 3rd day of August, 1858. His grandfather, the late Michael Larner, and his father, Noble D. Larner, were also born in Washington. His father has for a number of years been identified with the business interests of the city and since 1865 has been the secretary of the National Union Insurance company.

John B. Larner received his literary education at the Columbia college and in 1876 commenced the study of law in the offices of Merrick & Morris in the city of Washington. In 1877 he entered the junior class of the law department of the Columbian university. In May, 1879, two months before he reached his majority, he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and in June of that year he graduated with the degree of LL. B., taking the second prize with an essay on the "Law of Mortgages." Immediately after his admission to the bar he commenced the active practice of law, still remaining in

the offices of Messrs. Merrick & Morris. At this time on the recommendation of Mr. Merrick, who was the senior counsel, he was appointed the junior counsel of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company, for the District of Columbia. After holding this position for about two years his increasing private practice compelled him to resign it and open offices of his own. By great industry Mr. Larner has built up one of the largest law practices in the city of Washington. He has given much attention to the law of private corporations and many of the largest corporations in the city have been organized under his counsel, among which may be mentioned the Washington Loan and Trust company, the first trust company organized in the District of Columbia. He was also active in securing the passage of the act of congress of October 1, 1890, by which trust companies were permitted to do business in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Larner is the general counsel of the Washington Loan and Trust company, the National Life-Maturity Insurance company, the Home Plate Glass Insurance company, in all of which companies he is also a director. He is also a director of the Columbia National bank, and is a director and one of the vice-presidents of the Young Men's Christian association. In addition to his corporation business Mr. Larner has a very large general law practice, and has always been identified with the business interests of the city.

REV. GEORGE O. LITTLE,

the talented pastor of the Assembly's church, Washington, D. C., was born in Madison, Ind., May 2, 1839. He graduated from Amherst college in 1860, and from the Lane Theological seminary in

1863. In April, 1862, he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New Albany, Ind., and supplied the church at Vevay, Ind., during his senior year at the seminary. The following year he preached at Birmingham, Penn., and was then called to the Second church at Fort Wayne, Ind., where he filled the pulpit with great satisfaction to the congregation until 1871, and then went to Connersville, Ind., where he remained until June, 1873, when he was called to Washington to assume his present charge. Here his labors have been crowned with success, and his conscientious diligence and piety are universally recognized, while his personal amiability and gentlemanly deportment have endeared him to his people. Mr. Little has three brothers, all of whom are in the ministry, and four sisters. They all attended their parents' golden wedding, which interesting event occurred in March, 1881, at Madison, Ind. The marriage of Rev. G. O. Little took place September 3, 1863, to Martha Hart, daughter of Jethro and Martha Mitchell, of Mount Auburn, Cincinnati, Ohio. There have been born to this married couple four children. One of these, Edward N. Little, when not quite sixteen, was drowned at Ogunquit, Me., August 23, 1883, while bravely trying to save the life of a lady who was one of the bathing party. The three now living are Rev. Arthur M. Little, Norton M. Little, and Edith M. Little.

The Little family, notwithstanding the acknowledged piety of its individual members, has ever been a warlike one—six of its members having served in the French and Indian wars, sixteen in the war of the Revolution (one being a colonel in command of a regiment at Lexington and Bunker Hill), fifteen in

the war of 1812, and one hundred and thirteen in the late Civil war, and all seem to have possessed that intrepidity, determination and tenacity of purpose, characteristic of their race—the Anglo-Saxon. The family is, moreover, a very ancient one, George Little, great-great-great-great-grandfather of Rev. G. O. Little, having come to Newbury, Mass., in 1640, from London, England. Rev. Henry Little, D. D., the father of Rev. G. O. Little, was born in Boscawen, Merrimack county, N. H., March 30, 1800. He graduated from Dartmouth college, New Hampshire, in 1826, and at Andover, Mass., in 1829, and was ordained September 24, 1829. He was pastor of the Second Presbyterian church at Madison, Ind., from 1838 to 1840; from 1833 to 1861 he was connected with the Home Missionary society, and from 1861 to 1869 with the Presbyterian committee of home missions, and from 1869 to his death in Madison, February 25, 1882, with the board of home missions. He was an able worker in soliciting funds in aid of charitable and educational enterprises, and through his peculiar talent in this direction he raised \$50,000 for the Lane Theological seminary and \$10,000 for the Western Female seminary of Oxford, Ohio, and was, beside, a prime mover in the establishment of public schools in Indiana.

JAMES W. H. LOVEJOY, A. M., M. D.

The subject of this sketch is probably the oldest native-born physician of Washington, D. C. His family were among the earliest settlers of Maryland and Virginia. The four great-grandfathers of his grandfather, John Naylor Lovejoy, viz: John Lovejoy, William Miles, George Naylor, all from England, and

John Lawson, from Scotland, settled in Prince George's county, Maryland, about the year 1670. John, the grandfather of J. N. Lovejoy, Sr., married Margaret, daughter of William Miles; their son, also named John, married Rebecca, widow of George Ransom, and daughter of George and Lettice Naylor, Lettice being the daughter of John Lawson of Nottingham. George and Lettice Naylor were parents of Ann, wife of Edward Swann and grandparents of the late Thomas Swann, governor of Maryland, and senator of the United States, and also of Captain John Lawson Naylor, who was wounded at the battle of Germantown. John Naylor Lovejoy, who was born in Prince George's county, Maryland, October 24, 1769, and whose ancestors, above mentioned, were all planters in that state, married Susannah Elizabeth, widow of Dr. James Kirby, and daughter of Vincent Boggess and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Robert Bayly, and sister of General Mountjoy Bayly, sergeant-at-arms of the senate in the presidency of Mr. Madison and for a period of about twenty-four years altogether. He afterward removed to Georgetown and to Washington, when founded, and for a long time held an office under the government, and died November 19, 1854. The sole issue of this marriage, John Naylor Lovejoy, Jr., born June 15, 1798, in Georgetown, married Ann, daughter of Absalom Beddo, a resident of Montgomery county, Maryland, but a native of England. J. N. Lovejoy, Jr., was for fifty years a clerk under the general government at Washington, occupying for many years the responsible position of appointment clerk in the office of the secretary of the treasury. The children of this marriage were James W. H., the

subject of this sketch; Ellen White, who married Williams E. G. Keen of Philadelphia, and is now a widow; Susannah Elizabeth; John Singleton, who married Sarah A. Herbert, and died January 17, 1876; Harriet Ann, who married William H. Greene of Brooklyn, New York; Virginia Lucretia; Henry, who married Augusta Ferree Steiger, and died March 31, 1880, and Benjamin G., A. M., LL. B., author of "Life of Francis Bacon," etc., etc. He died unmarried, November 21, 1889.

Dr. J. W. H. Lovejoy was born December 15th, 1824, and was educated in private schools of Washington and in the Columbia college, D. C., receiving his degrees of A. B., and A. M., from that college. He was graduated from the Jefferson Medical college, of Philadelphia, in March, 1851. He at once returned to Washington and engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he is still actively employed. He became, shortly after his graduation in medicine, professor of chemistry in the medical department of Georgetown university, which position, after a few years, he resigned. November 24th, 1858, he married Maria Lansing Greene, daughter of William A. Greene, attorney and counsellor at law, of Brooklyn, New York. His wife died November 1st, 1866. He has not re-married. Their three daughters are named Kate Rebecca, Annie Beddo, and Maria Nellie. In 1880 he received the appointment of professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the medical department of the Georgetown university, and now holds the professorship of the theory and practice of medicine in that institution. He is a member of the American Medical association, in which he has held the position of assistant

secretary. He is a member of the Medical society of the District of Columbia, of which he has been president; he is also a member of the Medical association of the District of Columbia, of which he has been three times elected president. He has been president of the Alumni association of the Columbia college. He has been for a number of years a director of the Children's hospital of the District of Columbia, and a member of its consulting medical staff; he is also a member of the consulting staff of the Garfield Memorial hospital and is a director of the Arlington Fire Insurance company, of the District of Columbia.

CHARLES LYMAN,

son of Jacob and Dorcas Lyman, was born at Bolton, Conn., April 10, 1843. His boyhood and youth, until the age of fifteen, were spent on his father's farm, and were probably characterized by much the same incidents as mark these periods in the lives of farmer's sons generally, in New England towns. Hard work, and plenty of it, begun at a very early age, was young Lyman's lot. From six years of age until ten he attended both summer and winter terms of the district schools; but after ten, only the winter terms, being required during the rest of the year to do farm work. At fourteen he had mastered all the studies taught in the district schools, and had made considerable progress by private study in branches not embraced in their curriculum. At fifteen he hired out to his uncle, Andrew W. Chapman, to work on his farm in Vernon, a neighboring town, where he remained two years, and attended, during the winter of both years, the select school at Vernon Center. The next two winters he taught the Birch Mountain school in

Bolton, and worked on his father's farm in the intervals, except that, in 1861, he attended the fall term of the Rockville high school. In the spring of 1862 he took charge of the farm of Mr. King at Vernon Depot, and in July of that year, at the age of nineteen, enlisted in Company D, Fourteenth Connecticut volunteers. On the organization of the company he was made corporal. The regiment left the state in the latter part of August and joined the army of the Potomac, near Washington, after the second battle of Bull Run, early in September, and from that time on to the close of the war shared in all the campaigns and battles of that army. In the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, a shell from the enemy burst in the midst of company D, and not more than two feet from Lyman's head, killing outright four, and seriously wounding five other of his comrades, none of the nine being more than eight feet from him, and most of them within four or five feet. He was uninjured, though a piece of the shell tore his clothing and made a slight abrasion of the skin on his stomach. The right side of his face was covered, and his ear filled, with brains and blood of the comrade next to him, the top of whose head was torn off.

In the battle of Fredericksburg, on December 13, 1862, the Fourteenth was engaged back of the town, and was in one of the numerous and deadly charges made against the enemy's position on Marie's Height. The position of the regiment at the time was about opposite the small house of Mrs. Stephens, on the sunken road, on the lower side of which was the stone wall that afforded the Confederates such perfect cover and protection from the Union fire. The regiment

advanced to within two hundred or two hundred and fifty yards of the house, in the yard of which the rebel General Cobb received the wound from which he died in a few minutes. Lyman was the last uninjured man of the regiment to leave this part of the field. In this battle Lyman's clothing was three times pierced by the enemy's bullets, one bullet penetrating his blanket (which undoubtedly saved his life), passing through fourteen folds of it. The regiment retired to the city from the field after the charge badly crippled, the loss in killed and wounded being about fifty per cent. of those engaged; but Lyman remained on the field throughout the remainder of the afternoon and all night to care for a wounded comrade, and with the aid of another brought him off in the morning, under a brisk fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, and placed him in the hospital.

In February, 1863, Lyman was promoted to second lieutenant of company K upon examination, jumping the intermediate grades above corporal, and about a week after his promotion was assigned to the command of company E by Captain Samuel Fiske (Dunn Browne), then in command of the regiment, over the head of many seniors, both in rank and date of commission. This assignment, he long afterward learned, was made because, being strictly temperate in his habits, he had refused to "wet his commission" when promoted, and was therefore thought to possess moral qualities that fitted him for command. He retained this position until he retired from the service in the following June, leading the company in the battle of Chancellorsville, in May.

After leaving the army Lyman returned to his home, and in the winter of 1863-4

taught school on Grand Island in the Niagara river. In the spring and summer of 1864 he pursued a course of study in the Bryant & Stratton Commercial college at Hartford, and in the fall taught military tactics and drill at a select school in Ellington. In December of this year he was appointed to a clerkship in the treasury department at Washington, and was assigned to duty in the second auditor's office. Here he remained nearly five years, receiving in that time two promotions. In August, 1869, he was transferred to the office of the secretary of the treasury and made assistant chief of division, which position he occupied for nine years, and during that time served on several important commissions and boards, chief among which was the commission to investigate the national bureau of statistics and the board of civil service examiners for the treasury department, under the commission of which George William Curtis was the first chairman during the administration of President Grant. During this period he also, at the request of the secretary of the treasury and the lighthouse board, formulated a set of rules for the examination and appointment of lighthouse keepers, and in 1878, at the request of John Sherman, then secretary of the treasury, made a digest of the laws relating to loans, currency and coinage, which was published by the department, and at once became the standard authority on the subject.

On the first of July, 1878, Lyman was appointed chief clerk of the United States treasurer's office, and held that position until appointed chief examiner of the United States civil service commission, by President Arthur, under the civil service act of 1883. For eighteen years prior to

that time he had been a believer in, and an earnest advocate of, civil service reform, giving much study to the subject, and this study and the practical experience he had acquired as a civil service examiner during president Grant's administration, in a peculiar manner fitted him for the duties of chief examiner, and undoubtedly contributed to his success in that office, which success is admitted on all hands. In April, 1886, upon the resignation by Hon. Dorman B. Eaton of his office of civil service commissioner, Mr. Lyman was appointed by President Cleveland his successor. From February until May, 1889, Mr. Lyman was the only civil service commissioner in office, and upon the appointment by President Harrison of Hon. Theodore Roosevelt of New York, and ex-Governor Hugh S. Thompson of South Carolina, to the two vacancies on the commission, became president of the commission and still holds that office. Mr. Lyman has always acted with the republican party and was appointed a civil service commissioner by President Cleveland as a republican.

Mr. Lyman was graduated, in 1875, from the National university law school of the District of Columbia, the valedictorian of his class, and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, but has generally declined practice, the constant pressure of his public employment leaving him no time to attend to it.

Mr. Lyman united with the Congregational church, in Bolton, at the age of nineteen, and in 1865 transferred his membership to the First Congregational church of Washington, D. C., which he helped to organize. Three years later, at the age of twenty-five, he was elected to the office of deacon. A year or two

later, a difficulty arising in the church, he, with over a hundred others, withdrew and organized the Central Congregational church, which was subsequently merged with the Assembly's Presbyterian church, of which he became an elder, and still holds that office. He has been many times a delegate to presbytery and synod, and has four times been a commissioner from presbytery to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church. He has been for many years a member, and the secretary, of the board of trustees of the presbytery of Washington city. He was successively a director, vice-president and president of the Young Men's Christian association of Washington, and is now and has been for many years a vice-president of the Washington city Bible society, and of the Washington branch of the Evangelical alliance; he is also a companion of the military order of the Loyal Legion.

Mr. Lyman was married, in 1865, to Miss Amelia B. Campbell of Hartford, and has two children, daughters. Mr. Lyman has been all his life a diligent student, having formed the habit of private study at a very early age. In his public and private life he has always been governed by one principle, viz: To do present duty without fear or favor or regard to consequences either to himself or others.

JUDGE ARTHUR MacARTHUR.

The MacArthurs of Loch Katrine and Loch Awe belonged to an old race who were greatly distinguished, and Judge Arthur MacArthur of the District of Columbia supreme court does no dishonor to the great name of his ancestors. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1815. His father was Arthur MacArthur; his

mother's maiden name was Sarah MacArthur (of a different family), and, strange to relate, both his maternal and paternal grandfathers were named John MacArthur, but they were in no way related. Judge MacArthur has a son (a major in the army) who is named Arthur, and Major MacArthur has a son also named Arthur. As it is a hardy race, with bones of iron and sinews of steel, the name borne in Scotland is likely to be perpetuated in America.

Judge MacArthur's father died when the son was an infant, and he was brought to America over seventy years ago, when a mere child. He had all the struggles that boys usually have who carve out their own career. He was educated in Amherst, Mass., and at the Wesleyan university, at Middletown, Conn. He studied law in New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He practiced in that city and in Springfield, Mass., for some years with marked success. While residing in Springfield he occupied the position of judge advocate of the Western military district of Massachusetts. In 1849 he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he at once became prominent. Two years afterward he was elected city attorney. In 1855 he was elected lieutenant governor of Wisconsin on the ticket with Gov. Barstow. The title of Barstow was disputed on the ground that he was not elected. MacArthur ran ahead of his ticket, and his election was not disputed. Bashford, Barstow's contestant, had a *quo warranto* issued against Barstow, and the latter, before the matter was decided, resigned. At this point a very important point arose. The constitution of Wisconsin provides that in case of the death, resignation or inability to serve on the part of the governor, then

the duties of the office shall devolve on the lieutenant governor. MacArthur took the ground that he was entitled to the vacant office, holding that the question was a political one—not a judicial one; that the board of electors had declared Barstow elected governor and that was a finality, the courts having no jurisdiction. Thus Barstow having been declared by competent authority elected, his resignation left the office vacant to be filled according to the provisions of constitution. MacArthur, being undeniably the lieutenant governor, must of necessity succeed Barstow as governor. During the hiatus MacArthur held his position as governor and administered its duties. The case excited universal interest at the time. MacArthur held to his position until after the courts had decided in favor of Bashford, and then gave up the office and resumed his duties as lieutenant governor, and president of the senate. Before his term was out, however, he was elected judge of the second judicial circuit—the most important in the state—and in this position he became one of the most popular men in Wisconsin. His course was so upright, his decisions so just and courageous, and his bearing so blameless, that he was re-elected at the expiration of his first term of six years with great unanimity. In 1870 he was appointed by President Grant an associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. From that time on, Judge MacArthur has been a conspicuous character in Washington. Much of the time he presided in the criminal court and it is generally supposed that his tender disposition and generous impulses somewhat influenced his decisions, and prevented his administration of severe sentences. The record

shows, however, that his sentences have been quite as severe as those of any of his associates. The mild, gentle manner and the kindly tone deceived both the prisoners and spectators. He did not seem to think it necessary to be brutal to a prisoner because he had to pass sentence upon him.

In 1888 Judge MacArthur resigned his position on the bench, under the act of congress which permits Federal judges to retire upon full pay after having reached the age of seventy years, and after having served at least ten years. The judge was seventy-three years of age at the time he retired, and had served seventeen years upon the Federal bench, which, together with the two terms he served on the circuit bench in Wisconsin, gave him a judicial career of at least thirty years. There had been no reports of the decisions of the district supreme court since 1840. Judge MacArthur, to supply this want, undertook the task of reporting the decisions of the court in bank, beginning in 1873, and he published four (4) volumes of these decisions. This was a labor without compensation, and was undertaken simply that the law as decided might be preserved and made known in a permanent form.

Judge MacArthur is singularly well informed in literary affairs. He has been and is still a great reader, and in his life has written for the newspapers and magazines quite copiously. In 1886, his book entitled "Education and its Relation to Manual Industry" was published, and received a decidedly widespread and favorable recognition among eminent educators and others, and was noticed extensively by the press in terms of high appreciation. He is also the author of a book of great learning and research, called "The Bio-

graphy of the English Language, with Notices of Authors, Ancient and Modern." He also wrote a book of a historic character, entitled "A Historical Study of Mary Stuart, commonly known as Mary, Queen of Scots, illustrating the injustice that has been done to her Memory and Character." He also wrote a volume of "Essays and Papers on Miscellaneous Topics", also a course of twelve lectures on the subject of "Law as Applied in a Business Education." In history he is particularly intelligent, and has lectured on historical subjects. Scott and Thackeray are his favorite writers, and he thinks Longfellow the greatest poet. He reads Shakspeare a good deal, but thinks he is too good, or at least not fitted, for the modern stage. He is a great worker at night and burns the midnight oil very regularly. Judge MacArthur devotes much time to benevolent institutions and charities and is foremost in all public affairs. He is the president of the board of regents of the National university, an institution of great promise in Washington city, and he has always taken a leading part in movements for social advancement. The personal appearance of Judge MacArthur is very striking. He is tall and straight as a dart, with just enough fullness about the belt and just enough flush in his complexion to show the good qualities of his cook. He is seventy-seven years old and is beyond question the youngest looking gentleman of his age in Washington. His head is large, his forehead high and intellectual, and his features regular. His hair is gray and curls at the ends. His mustache and imperial are well kept and are also gray. His face is full of dignity, but there is a fund of quiet humor in his blue eye that the close observer is sure to detect. He dresses

with rare good taste and elegance, and seen on Pennsylvania avenue, on a sunny afternoon, would be called an exceedingly handsome man. Socially he is justly popular. He is a good story-teller, laughs well and at the right time, and is a good listener. He is quick at repartee, never says disagreeable things even to make a point, and is willing to give other people a chance to tell old stories. He is fond of dining out, and at the table he is brilliant and entertaining—being full of anecdote, poetry, reminiscence, and good cheer. His social qualities are of a high order, and they have full bent in Washington.

The family of Judge MacArthur consists of his wife and one son, by a former marriage. Mrs. MacArthur was the widow of Mr. Hopkins, formerly a representative in congress from Wisconsin. His son, as already stated, is a major in the regular army, and an assistant adjutant-general. He was a distinguished soldier in the rebellion, having enlisted at the age of seventeen and risen through his gallantry and faithful services to the rank of colonel, the youngest in the army. At the close of the war he entered the regular army.

In relation to the genealogy of Judge MacArthur it may be stated that the home of the MacArthurs in Scotland was in the vicinity of a somber highland loch, in the midst of which there is a small island, consecrated as the burying place of the MacArthurs for generations back, and there the tombstones bearing the relics of those of that name who were in the crusades can still be found by removing the earth to the depth of a foot or two. The coat of arms is indicative of their participation in the crusades, on account of the fact that it bears the cross



Geo. A. McSherry.

and three gold crowns, representing the three Saracen nations against whom they bore arms. The war-like proclivities of the race appears to have been perpetuated, as at least six relatives of the judge were present at the ill-fated battle of Culloden, four of whom fell dead on the field, and the two who escaped went abroad; one of these became an extensive landowner in Australia, and his descendants are now among the prominent and wealthy families in that country. The judge takes considerable pride in his Gaelic blood, which mingles in equal proportion with the Saxon. He can therefore judge impartially of the justice with which one part of his forefathers raided upon and stole the cattle of the other.

GEORGE A. McILHENNEY,

a prominent citizen of Washington, D. C., and president of the Washington Gas company, is a native of the north of Ireland, and dates his birth from the year 1835. When a mere boy he came to the United States and located in the city of Philadelphia, in the public schools of which city he received a good English education. Having early manifested a decided taste for mechanical pursuits, he began while still young to learn the machinists' trade, in which he soon acquired much more than ordinary skill, and afterward turned his attention very largely to gas engineering, which he has since made a specialty. At the age of twenty-three he accepted the responsible position of superintendent of the gas works of Macon, Ga., and later, in 1865, accepted a similar position in Washington, D. C., where he still exercises direct control of the works, and where, in 1883, he was elected president of the gas company, the duties of which office he has since very ably discharged.

Mr. McIlhenney is an expert in all matters pertaining to gas and its manufacture, and the improvements of a number of appliances and fixtures are the result of his mechanical skill. Upon the formation of the Belt Line Street R. R. Co., of Washington, he was elected its president, and to him credit is due as the author of the exchange ticket system, now in almost universal use on all street car lines in the country. He is at this time a director in the Washington & Georgetown Street R. R. Co., and is also one of the committee appointed to introduce the cable system in the city of Washington. Mr. McIlhenney is a public spirited man in all the term implies, and during his long period of residence in Washington has been called at various times to fill positions requiring the exercise of ripe judgment and executive ability. He is a director of the Corcoran Fire Insurance company, and vice-president of the West End National bank, besides holding minor trusts, among which is that of president of the board of trustees of the Western Presbyterian church, with which religious organization he has been long and prominently identified. He was united in marriage May 5, 1868, to Miss Thyrsa Virginia Smith, daughter of John R. Smith, of Alexandria, Va.

Since the above sketch has been in type, the sad news of Mr. McIlhenney's departure from earth, October 15, has come to hand, and it is but proper to here insert an extract from a leading Washington journal, of October 16, relating to his demise:

Most remarkable perhaps of Mr. McIlhenney's recent career is the fact that for the past fourteen years he had been semi-invalid, suffering from partial paralysis, which threatened to carry him off at any moment. Nevertheless, in

spite of constant illness, he kept close supervision of all his manifold interests, and bore his sufferings with remarkable fortitude. As a gentleman who knew him intimately remarked last evening: "George McIlhenney was never too busy or sick to respond to the call of friendship," and this universal kindness and charity was a no less marked characteristic of the man than his inflexible integrity. He was the sole architect of his own fortunes, but he builded honestly as well as successfully. The culmination of the malady which ended his life began with an attack of congestion of the kidneys last Tuesday, while in his office. His wife survives him, and other immediate relatives are his brothers John, of Philadelphia, and Oliver, of Georgia, with one sister, Mrs. Barr, of Philadelphia. A nephew, James McIlhenney, was associated with him in business, being superintendent of the eastern station of the gas light company.

WILLIAM CRANCH McINTIRE,

one of the most successful patent attorneys of Washington, D. C., is a native of that city, born in 1841. He was educated at Rugby academy, completing his course of studies in 1856, and after six months' employment with Lewis Johnson & Co., bankers, was called to the aid of his father, who was then chief draughtsman of the patent office, with whom he remained another half year. At this time he was offered a \$1,200 clerkship, but declined, for the purpose of entering the office of his brother, J. N. McIntire, a patent attorney, and learning the business. This he thoroughly did, and in 1860 opened his own office, meeting with the most flattering success. In 1861 the Civil war broke in upon his business plans and prospects, and, his sympathies being with the south, of which section he considered himself to be a native, he enlisted that year in the Thirtieth Virginia infantry, under com-

mand of Milton R. Carey of Richmond, and served as a private about one year, when he was promoted to the staff department of Gen. Holmes' brigade and served until after the battle of Antietam, when he was transferred to the trans-Mississippi department and sent to Little Rock, Ark., as captain and quartermaster, which rank he retained until just before the close of the war, when he was commissioned major. Together with Captain F. O. Snow, Major McIntire organized the trans-Mississippi quartermaster's department under orders from General Kirby Smith. During his continuance in the service, the major took part in the Seven days' fight around Richmond, at Cedar Mountain, Antietam, the Red river expedition, including Mansfield, La., and was sent under special order down the Red to take possession of all the abandoned river and land transportation, and took the first steamboat through the wing dams at Alexandria, La. The major was thrice wounded — first at Antietam, secondly at Little Rock, and thirdly at Mansfield. In September, 1864, about eighteen miles above Natchez, Miss., the major was captured while on his way to Richmond, Va., as a special messenger, having in his charge about forty battle flags captured from General N. P. Banks in the latter's Red river expedition; he was first taken to New Orleans and thence to Fort Lafayette, N. Y., but in December, 1864, was released on an autograph order from President Lincoln, permitting him to return home to the bedside of his dying mother. After the war Mr. McIntire returned to his office in Washington, and resumed his business as patent attorney. In this he has prospered and in 1865 became the Washington representative of

Charles M. Keller, the famous New York patent lawyer, and at the latter's death, became the representative of Mr. Keller's successor, Charles F. Blake, who died about 1882. These facts are simply given to show the confidence the better class of patent men have in the ability and assiduity of Mr. McIntire. The marriage of Mr. McIntire took place, in 1868, to Miss Frances B. Simms, daughter of Alexis Simms of Washington, and the children born to this union are named Marie Zelina, and Mathilde Slidell.

Arthur L. McIntire, father of the major, was born in Washington in 1800 and was of Scotch descent. In 1836 he was appointed chief draftsman of the United States patent office and this position he held until 1861, when he was transferred to the ordnance office of the war department, where he remained until about 1870, when he retired. He was married, in 1830, to Zelina Keller, a native of Bordeaux, France. Major W. C. McIntire is the present commissary general of the national guard of the District of Columbia, on the staff of General Ordway.

JAMES HALL MCKENNEY,

clerk of the supreme court of the United States, is of a very old American family of Scotch-Irish origin, the first of the name to come to America having been John McKenney, who settled near Scarborough, Maine (then a part of Massachusetts), in 1668. To the second generation of this immigrant were born numerous children, and of the descendants of the original immigrant the names of no less than thirteen appear on the roll of the Massachusetts troops in service during the war for American inde-

pendence — one of them being a lieutenant in the Continental army.

John McKenney, the grandfather of James H., was born in Massachusetts, in 1768, and was married, in 1792, to Mary (Hays) Hanna, the latter a native of Maryland, whose grandmother was an Archer. John McKenney was a cousin of the famous Revolutionary patriot and soldier, General Israel Putnam. John McKenney removed from Massachusetts to Harford county, Maryland, in 1791, and died in 1834; he was the father of three children, among whom was John (Putnam) McKenney, who was born in Bel Air, Md., in 1798. He was educated at the academy of Newark, Delaware and for many years was secretary of the Bel Air (Md.) academy, and during that time was editor of the *Independent Citizen*, a weekly newspaper. In 1832 he married Miss Mary Jane Hall, daughter of James Hall and granddaughter of Richard and great-granddaughter of Andrew Hall, all of Cecil county, Md. John (Putnam) McKenney died in 1882. His son, James Hall McKenney, was born near Bel Air, Md., July 12, 1837; he became a resident of Washington city in 1845, and in 1853 entered the office of clerk of the United States circuit court for the District of Columbia. Five years later, while still connected with that office, he was appointed, on the 15th of November, 1858, the junior assistant clerk in the office of the clerk of the supreme court of the United States by the then clerk, Mr. Carroll, and on the death of Mr. Carroll and the appointment of Mr. Middleton as clerk, in 1863, he became acting deputy, and after the authorization by law, in 1872, of the appointment of deputy clerks by the United States courts he was appointed deputy clerk of the

supreme court of the United States, and occupied that position until May 10, 1880, on which day he was selected by the court as the successor to Mr. Middleton, by the unanimous vote of the justices. Mr. McKenney was also elected and served as secretary to the electoral commission in 1877.

In 1862 he married Virginia D. Walker, daughter of Charles Edward Walker, the brother of Captain Samuel Hamilton Walker of the Texas Rangers and United States volunteers, who was killed at the battle of Humaita, Mexico. The Walkers are an old Maryland family of Scotch descent. The living children of James H. and Virginia D. are Frederic Duncan, Carroll and Charles Albert.

RANDOLPH HARRISON MCKIM, D. D.,

the present rector of Epiphany P. E. church, Washington, D. C., was born in Baltimore, April 15th, 1842. On his mother's side he is descended from an English family which settled in Virginia about 1620, and which has given many distinguished men to the service of the state, among them Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, William Henry Harrison, ninth president of the United States, and Benjamin Harrison, the present occupant of the White House. Dr. McKim received his collegiate education at the university of Virginia. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army as a private soldier, and after participating in the battle of Manassas, served under "Stonewall" Jackson as one of his "foot cavalry" in the famous valley campaign of 1862. Having been promoted from the ranks he was made aid-de-camp to Gen. G. H. Stuart, and through the Gettysburg campaign he served on the staff of that officer.

The following extract from Major W. W. Goldsborough's work, "The Maryland Line, C. S. A.," fully illustrates the daring courage of Lieutenant McKim:

In the battle of Gettysburg, just before the charge made by the Second Maryland Infantry of Gen. Geo. H. Stuart's brigade, on Friday, July 3d, 1863, the commanders of companies informed me (Maj. Goldsborough) that the ammunition was exhausted. The difficulty was to get it, as none was within half a mile, and it was almost certain death to leave the shelter of the breastworks. I reported the matter, however, to Gen. Stuart, whom I found sitting with his staff behind an immense rock, and he told me I had better call for volunteers, 'General, do not ask one of your officers or private volunteers to perform this duty whilst you have a staff officer left. I will bring the ammunition if I live.' Words that should be written in letters of gold, and they fell from the lips of Lieut. Randolph H. McKim, one of the general's aids. The noble and gallant lieutenant made the venture and succeeded in his mission.

With this duty his purely military service came to an end, and in May, 1864, he was ordained and entered the field as chaplain to Fitz Lee's regiment, the Second Virginia cavalry. In 1866 he was ordained priest and took a parish at Portsmouth, Va. In November, 1867, he took charge of Christ church, Alexandria, and remained its rector for eight years. November 21, 1875, Dr. McKim entered upon his duties as rector of Holy Trinity church, Fifth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, New York, the quarter of the city known as Harlem. In this charge he remained until November, 1886, when he became rector of Trinity church, New Orleans. Two years later he accepted the charge of the Epiphany church, Washington, D. C., though repeatedly invited to other important fields. Among works published by him are "Protestant Principles" (Whittaker, 1879);

"The Nature of the Christian Ministry" (Whittaker, 1880); "Sermons on Future Punishment" (Whittaker, 1883); in the *Southern Review* an article on "Prayer," and one on "The Incarnation," in *American Church Review*; "Bread in the Desert," a volume of sermons (Whittaker, 1887), and various magazine articles and separate sermons.

John McKim, Jr., grandfather of Rev. McKim, came to this country when a boy from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1780; he was descended from the McKim who was knighted at the siege of Londonderry. He became a successful merchant in Baltimore, and the owner of numerous clipper ships, among others the famous "Ann McKim." During the war of 1812, he advanced the government a large sum (said to have been \$200,000), to aid in the prosecution of the war. He was also one of the projectors and active supporters of the B. & O. R. R. The father of Dr. McKim was John S. McKim, born in 1800, and died in 1865. John S. McKim was the owner of "Belvidere," in Baltimore, which, at one time included all that portion of the city now included in Eager, Chase, Biddle, also Charles, St. Paul and North streets.

The motto of the coat of arms of the McKim family reads: "*Viribus virtus.*"

ARCHIBALD MALCOM McLACHLEN,

a prominent dealer in real estate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, is a native of Livingston county, New York, born in the town of Geneseo, on the second day of September, 1857. As indicated by the name, the McLachlen family is of Scotch origin. Representatives of the family came to America about the year 1740 from Invernesshire, Scotland. Historical records show that

thirty members of the clan were engaged in the battle of Culloden, in the interest of Prince Charles.

Malcom McLachlen, father of the subject of this mention, was born in the Scotch settlement at Caledonia, Livingston county, New York, March 28, 1826. While a young man he learned the dry goods business at Rochester, and was engaged in that occupation in the towns of Geneseo, Le Roy and Mount Morris, removing, in 1865, to Ypsilanti, Mich., where he was engaged in the general merchandise business; was engaged in the lumber business at Cincinnati, Ohio, for a time, in connection with Charles Begole of Flint, Mich.; also had pine land interests in Montcalm county, Mich. In 1871 he removed to Neosho county, Kas., where he was engaged in the general merchandise and cattle business, dying at Thayer, Kas., in the year 1888. Malcom McLachlen was a man of great integrity and of sterling principles; was always successful in business and by his cheerful, kindly disposition, always popular. His wife, whose maiden name was Julia A. Begole, was the daughter of William Begole, who served in the war of 1812. The Begole family are of French origin, the first representative of that family in America being a clergyman, who was driven out of France by persecutions in the eighteenth century. Josiah W. Begole, the eldest son of William Begole, has represented Michigan in congress and later as governor of that state.

Archibald M. McLachlen was educated at Ypsilanti, Mich., in the state normal and at the state university at Lawrence, Kas. He left school at an early age, engaging in the drug business at Altoona, Wilson county, Kas., where in 1875 he was appointed postmaster. He dis-

charged the duties of that position for two years. Then disposing of his business he located in the city of Thayer, where for about a year he carried on the drug business, which he abandoned on account of failing health. With his team and wagon he crossed the plains into Colorado and New Mexico. This trip with outdoor camp life restored in a measure his health. He remained at Las Vegas, New Mexico, about one year and thence removed to Denver, Col., in both places being engaged in mercantile and mining pursuits. Returning to Kansas he was for a short period associated in business with his father at Thayer, Kas., and for a short period was assistant cashier in the City bank of Osage Mission. By invitation of Hon. Dudley C. Haskell he removed to Washington in March, 1881, receiving an appointment as an examiner in the pension bureau, department of the interior; was subsequently detailed for field work in the southern states, where his official record was excellent. In May, 1886, on account of poor health and with a view to engaging in the real estate business, he resigned his position in the pension bureau and formed a partnership with Joseph F. Batchelder. By good foresight and strict business integrity a large business has been built up. In all real estate matters Mr. McLachlen is well informed. Owing to the growth of business and with a view of introducing co-operative principles the firm incorporated their general real estate business in November, 1891, Mr. McLachlen being elected president of the incorporated company. As a business man he stands high in the city of his adoption where in addition to the enterprise alluded to he assisted in the organization of the People's Fire Insurance company, of which

company he is a director; was one of the incorporators of the Capital Trust company, also one of the founders and is a director of the Security Investment company, was also one of the organizers and is now secretary and treasurer of the Brookland Building association, as well as vice-president of the local board of the Co-operative Building bank of New York. All of the companies, it may be remarked, have proven successful as evidenced by dividends paid.

While in the government service Mr. McLachlen was elected secretary of the Kansas State Republican association and served in that capacity for several years, rendering the republican party efficient service.

In February, 1876, at the age of nineteen years he was married to Miss Mattie S. Hall, a beautiful and estimable Christian girl, who died in Washington in 1884. Two children blessed this union, Aldine Begole and Eugene Hall McLachlen.

Mr. McLachlen's second marriage was solemnized in December, 1884, with Miss Kittie Van Horn of Mount Gilead, Ohio, a very popular and lovely lady. This happy union has been blessed with the birth of two sons, John Malcom and Lanier McLachlen.

Mr. McLachlen resides with his family in their beautiful home on the banks of the picturesque Rock creek, in the northwest suburbs of Washington, their place bearing the name "Inverness."

LOUIS MACKALL, M. D.

But few physicians in the city of Washington can claim descent from a longer line of Maryland ancestry than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, and fewer still can claim a higher standing,

professionally and socially, than he. As far back as 1635, his paternal forefather came from Scotland, and made settlement in the then wild colony of Maryland, but we shall content ourselves with tracing the line of descent from the doctor's great-great-grandfather, Benjamin Mackall.

This most worthy gentleman was born in Calvert county, Maryland, was a planter and was twice married, his second wife having been the widow Holsworth, and to this union were born several children, among them Benjamin, Jr., who lived during the exciting period which preceded the Revolution and during the more exciting period of its progress. He was a patriot of the most ardent zeal, and active in forwarding the cause of the colonies. He was a member of the first constitutional convention of Maryland, his native state, which convention directed representatives of the state in the colonial congress to sign the Declaration of Independence. After hostile resistance to the tyranny of Great Britain had been decided upon, he was placed in command of all the patriot troops raised in Calvert county. His life partner was Rebecca Covington, a sister of Gen. Covington, who greatly distinguished himself in the war of 1812, in which he lost his life. The third Benjamin Mackall in America, and son of the Benjamin last alluded to, was also born in Calvert county, where he pursued the vocation of a planter. He married Christiana Beall, daughter of Brook Beall, first clerk of the Montgomery county court, and to this marriage were born Benjamin, the fourth; Christiana, who was married to Fielder Bowie; Richard H., Margaret, who became the wife of Judge Edmund Key; Rebecca, who was Fielder Bowie's second

wife; Caroline, who was married to Matthew Duvall, and Louis.

Louis Mackall, the father of the doctor, was born in Georgetown, D. C., in 1802, and became a physician of high standing. His preparatory education was obtained at the noted school of Dr. Carnahan, at Georgetown, and in 1824 he graduated in medicine from the university of Maryland. He at once began practice in Prince George's county, and until about 1840 was actively engaged in practice, when he retired to private life, having written voluminously on numerous professional subjects and kindred themes. His first marriage took place, in 1828, to Sarah Somervell Mackall, a daughter of Capt. John Graham Mackall, an officer of the war of 1812, granddaughter of Capt. J. Somervell, a patriot of the Revolutionary war, in which he lost an arm at the battle of Camden, S. C. He was also a member of the order of Cincinnati, a society first formed by Revolutionary officers. Mrs. Louis Mackall died in 1831, the mother of one child only—now Louis Mackall, M. D., who was born April 10th, in the same year. In 1851, the widower married Miss Mary Bruce, daughter of Major Thomas Bruce, of Prince George's county—a son of a Revolutionary officer—and this second marriage was fruitful in the birth of five children, as follows: Benjamin, deceased; Quenton, of Washington, D. C.; Bruce, deceased; Christabel, who died unmarried, and Laidler, of Washington. The father lived the allotted years of man and died in 1876.

Dr. Louis Mackall, the gentleman with whom this sketch has most to do, was born, as has been stated above, April 10, 1831, in Prince George's county, Md., but in 1839 was taken by his parents to Georgetown, D. C., where he received his pre-

liminary education at Abbott's academy and Georgetown college. After the usual preparatory course of medical study, he entered the university of Maryland, from which institution he graduated in medicine in 1851, and immediately returned to Georgetown to enter upon the practice of his chosen profession. Being of that class of practitioners who keep abreast of the progress of his art, he has succeeded in obtaining a large practice, in which he is still actively engaged. He is popular with his fellow-practitioners, and is united with them in membership of several societies designed for mutual instruction and for the advancement of medical science. Among these are the American Medical association, the Medical association of the District of Columbia, and the Medical society of the District of Columbia, and has filled the office of president of the first and second. Equally popular with his fellow-townsmen, he has been chosen by them to serve as councilman and as a member of the board of health. Before the late war he was surgeon of a light infantry battalion of militia organized in the District of Columbia, and was a member of the company selected from that battalion to guard President Lincoln from the white house to the capitol on the occasion of his first inauguration. The doctor has been a prolific writer on medical subjects, and a frequent contributor to the magazines designed to promote a knowledge of therapeutics and the practice of medicine. Among these articles are his treatise on the use of permanganate of potash in diphtheria, published in the *Hayes Medical Journal*, and many other articles published in various other medical journals.

Dr. Louis Mackall was united in marriage, in 1851, to Miss Margaret McVean,

daughter of Rev. James McVean, who was the successor of Dr. Carnahan, who became president of Princeton college, and this union has resulted in the birth of nine children, of whom six still survive, as follows: Dr. James McVean Mackall, of Georgetown; Sarah Somervell, Lewis Graham, of Georgetown; Margaret; Dr. Louis Mackall, Jr., and Upton Beall. Christiana Beall, the second daughter, died in 1885, and Duncan Frazer and Rebecca Bowie died in infancy.

FRANKLIN H. MACKEY,

a well known lawyer of Washington, D. C., is a native of Charleston, S. C., and was born in the year 1843. He received a liberal education in the schools of his native city, and when the war cloud spread its somber folds over the country, was one of the first to respond to the call of his state. His company, the Charleston Zouaves, was ordered out January 1, 1861 to defend Morris Island, and, together with the Citadel Cadets, built the battery that fired the first shot at the United States vessel, "Star of the West," which was sent to Charleston to relieve the garrison of Fort Sumter. Mr. Mackey entered the service and fought through the war as a private. At the close of the war Mr. Mackey went north and entered the field of journalism as a newspaper reporter. In 1873 he began to study law, at Philadelphia, Penn., in the office of Charles Hart, Esq. He was admitted to the bar at Philadelphia in 1876, but shortly afterward removed to Washington, D. C., and at once entered upon the active practice of his profession. Since locating in Washington he has published eleven volumes of the reports of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, also a volume on the procedure of the

court, and was for three years editor of the *Washington Law Reporter*.

COL. VAN H. MANNING.

This brilliant attorney, statesman and soldier, now of Washington, D. C., was born in Martin county, N. C., July 26, 1839. A year or so later his father moved to DeSoto county, Miss. He was educated at the university of Tennessee. Leaving college in 1858, he, with a brother, went to Kansas and remained there about a year studying law under Judge G. W. Perkins, of Leavenworth; he then returned to Mississippi, and a few months later, in 1859, the year in which he was admitted to the bar, he went to Ashley county, Ark. He has always taken an active part in politics being a fluent speaker and being thoroughly posted in political history. In 1860, he was elected by the state convention as a delegate from his congressional district in Arkansas to the democratic national convention at Charleston, but withdrew with many others from that body and returned to his home, when he was accredited to the Richmond convention and then to the Baltimore convention. In April, 1861, Mr. Manning enlisted for the war in the Confederate service, in a company from Hamburg, Ark. This company numbered one hundred and sixteen men and was the nucleus of the Third Arkansas regiment, of which Mr. Manning was colonel. Col. Manning gallantly served with his regiment in all its marches and engagements until May 6, 1864, when he was captured at the battle of the Wilderness, where he was badly wounded, and detained as a prisoner for fifteen months. In fact, he was four times wounded—at Antietam, Suffolk, Chickamauga and the Wilderness. After his release from imprisonment, Col.

Manning returned to his home in Arkansas, and practiced law for some time, then wound up his affairs and again went to Mississippi and formed a law partnership at Holly Springs with Judge John W. C. Watson, which partnership lasted until 1876, when Col. Manning was elected to congress from the second Mississippi district. To this high position he was three times elected. His chief desire while in congress was to reorganize the Federal judiciary. Besides being a presidential elector on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket, the colonel was a presidential elector at large in Cleveland's first campaign and was the presiding elector in the electoral college. At the end of his third term as a congressman, Col. Manning opened his law office in Washington, and from that time until the present has enjoyed a most lucrative practice. The marriage of the colonel took place in 1859, to Miss Mary, daughter of W. W. Wallace, of De Soto county, Miss.

WILLIAM MAYSE,

of the firm of William Mayse & Company, bankers, Washington, D. C., is a son of Archibald R. and Elizabeth (Stuart) Mayse, and was born June 15, 1836, on the farm of the late Lewis Seaman, in Monroe township, Logan county, Ohio. The residence of his parents at that time was at Urbana, Ohio, northeast corner of Locust and Water streets. A few days before his birth his mother was called to her maiden home on account of the serious illness of her mother, who died on the same day on which he was born—a death and a birth occurring on the same day in the same house. In the fall of 1839 his parents moved from Urbana to Westville, Mad River township, Champlain county, and during the fall of 1840

moved from Westville to a farm in the northern part of Salem township, three and one-half miles southeast of West Liberty. His school days prior to 1849 were at the Enoch school-house in Salem township. During the school terms from 1849 to 1854 he lived in Urbana with his grandparents, the late William and Nancy (Burgess) Mayse. From 1854 to 1861 he was a school teacher, and commenced his first school November 20, 1854, in the Grafton district, three miles south of St. Paris, Champaign county, Ohio. During the fall of 1856 he went to DeWitt county, Ill., and taught a term of school in a newly created district; came back to Urbana in 1857, and taught school near that place during 1857 and 1858, and in the Urbana Union school during the years 1859, 1860 and 1861.

April 17, 1861, Mr. Mayse enlisted in company K, Second Ohio regiment, for three months; this regiment was engaged in the first battle of Bull Run, and was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, July 31, 1861. May 26, 1862, enlisting again — in company H, Eighty-sixth Ohio regiment, for three months — he was elected captain of the company and commissioned by the late Governor David Tod, June 10, 1862. This regiment was mustered out at Delaware, Ohio, September 25, 1862; it did service in West Virginia. May 6, 1864, he enlisted again — in company A, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio regiment, for 100 days. This regiment was mustered out at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, August 31, 1864; it rendered service between Petersburg and Richmond, Va.

At the October election, in 1864, he was elected coroner of Champaign county. On July 1, 1865, he received an appointment in the United States pension office on the recommendation of Hon. William

Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, who was then a new member of congress. He resigned the position November 2, 1881. to engage in private business, and on May 1, 1882, he started the banking house of William Mayse & Co. The company consists of himself, his cousin, William Mayse, son of George Mayse, of Urbana, Ohio, and Cornelia L. Finley, daughter of Judge William Lawrence. Mr. Mayse is also interested in several financial institutions in Washington city, notably, Ohio Central, Columbia and Lincoln National banks, the Washington Loan and Trust company, and the Washington Mutual Real Estate company. He is president of the board of trustees of Hamline Methodist Episcopal church. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church November 29, 1859, at the second charge (Grace church) Urbana, Ohio, Rev. J. J. Thompson, pastor.

Mr. Mayse was married September 27, 1866, to Sarah A. Haller, of Champaign county, Ohio, daughter of Rev. William Haller, by Rev. David Warnock. Their only child, Elizabeth M., was graduated from the Washington high school in 1887, and from Wellesley college, Massachusetts, in 1892.

His parents sold the old homestead to Samuel L. Warye, April 1, 1888, and purchased for themselves a home at Urbana, where they now reside, at the advanced age of seventy-nine and seventy-seven years respectively, spending the evening of life among their surviving associates of more than one-half century ago. Harrison Mayse, brother of William Mayse, enlisted in company G, Sixty-sixth regiment Ohio volunteers, and his name was on its roll from its organization until it was mustered out. While a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Ga., and Florence,



E. D. Miller

S. C., he contracted lung disease, which caused his death January 24, 1875, at the age of thirty-three years. Mr. Mayse's maternal great-grandfather, John Burgess, of Virginia, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His paternal grandfather, William Mayse, was a soldier in the War of 1812.

ELEAZER HUTCHINSON MILLER.

This accomplished artist was born in Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Va., February 28, 1831, and is of Revolutionary descent. He received his preparatory education in his native county, but, being possessed of a taste for the fine arts, especially painting, he left Shepherdstown in 1848 for Washington city, which was then the repository of the masterpieces which, up to that day, the painters of the country had produced. He first took a position in the office of the *National Intelligencer*, where he remained two or three years in order to earn money with which to pay his tuition fees in painting. Being indefatigable, aspiring and talented, he soon mastered the art and opened his studio, which has ever since been the resort of the élite of the city—both permanent and ephemeral. In 1859 he married Mary Farnham, daughter of the late Robert and Jane (Blanchard) Farnham of Washington. This congenial union was ended, unfortunately, in 1872, through the death of the estimable lady, who had borne her husband six children, as follows: Caroline, Elizabeth, Robert F., Arthur Peale, Jane and Mary F. The father of the artist was Solomon Miller, who was born in Shepherdstown, Va., in 1794. He served his country gallantly in the war of 1812 and participated in the battles of North Point and Bladensburg, holding the rank of sergeant. After the clouds of war had

rolled away he was married, in 1817, to Margaret Cookus, who bore her husband ten children and died in 1884, having survived her husband eighteen months. Of these ten children eight grew to maturity, and were named as follows: Benjamin Allen, who married Caroline Eberly and died in 1891; Isaiah Edmund, who married Rose Stevens; James, Sophia, wife of John Grant, of Shepherdstown; Milton Blair, E. H., Charles M. and Amanda Frances. The father of Solomon Miller was named John, who was born in Germany, but early in life came to America and assisted the colonies in freeing themselves from the tyrannical rule of Great Britain. His children were named Solomon, John, Margaret, wife of George Byers of Shepherdstown; Mary and Elizabeth.

MARTIN V. MONTGOMERY,

associate justice of the supreme court of the the District of Columbia, was born in the township of Eaton Rapids, Eaton county, Mich., October 20, 1840. was reared on the home farm and assisted his father in its care until the fall of 1857, when he began teaching district schools, he having himself been educated at schools of like character in his neighborhood. Four consecutive winters were thus employed, while the summers he passed in attending the Eaton Rapids graded schools, and in the fall of 1862 began the study of law under Shaw & Crane at the same village. In the fall of 1865 he was admitted to the bar and at once began practice. His talents were at once recognized and his legal knowledge appreciated. In 1870 he was elected to the state legislature, and in 1874 was nominated for attorney-general, but, with the balance of the democratic ticket, met with defeat.

In 1875 he removed to Lansing, Mich., and formed a partnership with R. A. Montgomery, and with him carried on a large and lucrative law practice. In 1876 he was a delegate to the democratic national convention at St. Louis. March 18, 1885, he relinquished his now very extensive practice to accept the office of commissioner of patents, which office he resigned in April, 1887, to take his seat as associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, a position he filled with ability and dignity until his resignation in October, 1892.

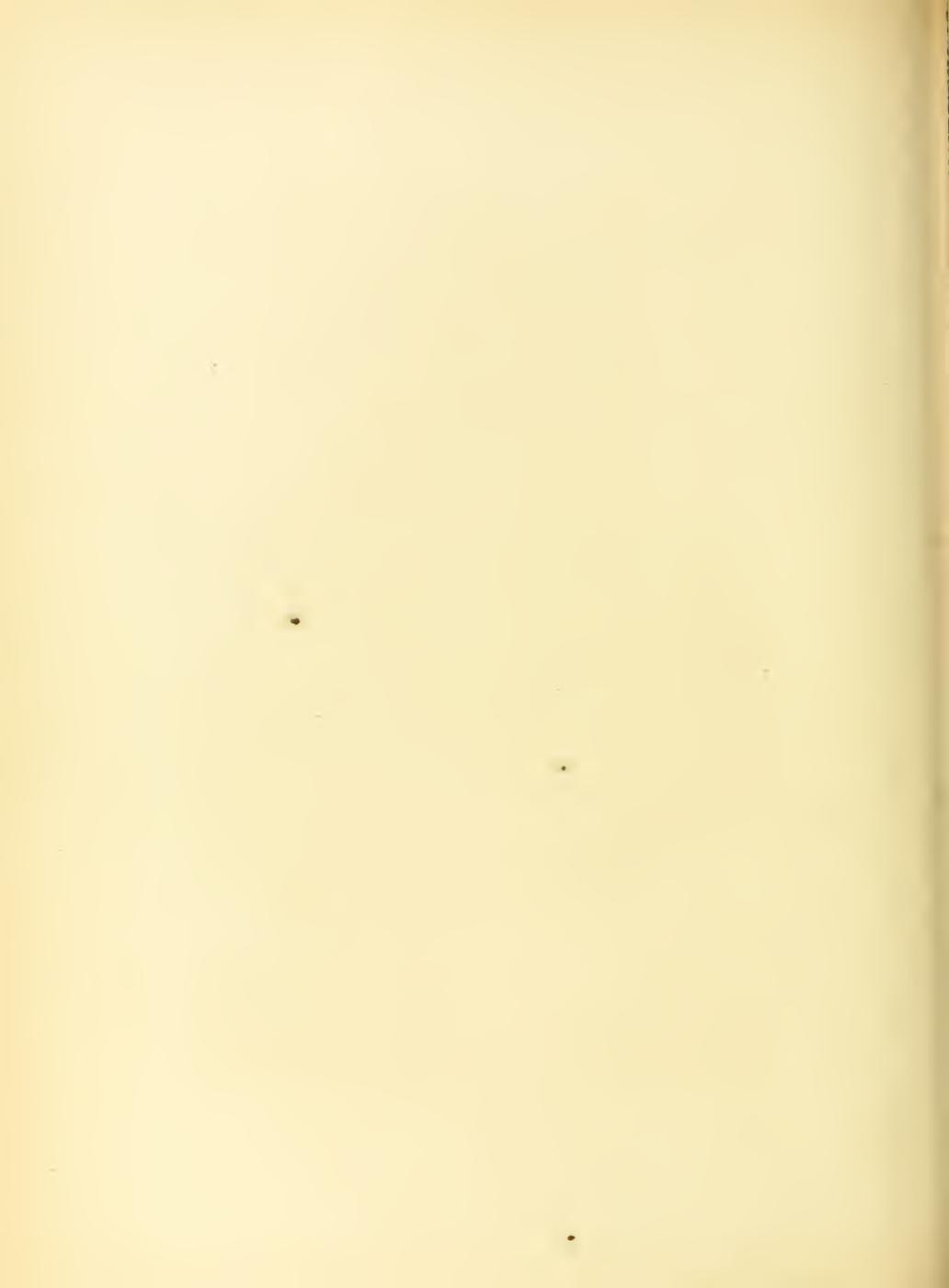
JAMES ETHELBERG MORGAN, M. D.

(deceased), was born in St. Mary's county, Md., on September 25, 1822. His ancestors belonged to the families of Morgan, of Monmouthshire, and Cecil, of Kent, England. They were adherents to the cause of Charles I, and were Roman Catholics. They were, therefore, glad to seek an asylum with Lord Baltimore's loyal and Catholic colony of Maryland, from the dangers that then threatened the Catholics and cavaliers of England. After receiving a collegiate education at St. John's college, Md., he graduated in medicine in 1845, and immediately commenced its practice in Washington, D. C. He soon acquired a large and lucrative practice in all the branches of his profession, for at that time there were no specialists, and every physician was expected to be competent to treat any case to which he might be summoned. Being of a social disposition and devoted to teaching, he soon attracted around him a large class of students, to whom he delivered clinical lectures in his office, and gave daily examinations. In 1848 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the National

Medical college in the city of Washington, and in the following year, in addition to the duties of demonstrator, he was appointed assistant to the professor of anatomy and recapitulator of his lectures. In 1852 he accepted the chair of physiology in the medical department of Georgetown university, and after filling this during several sessions he resigned to accept the chair of medical jurisprudence in the same school. In 1858 the chair of materia medica and therapeutics becoming vacant, at the earnest solicitation of his colleagues, he consented to occupy it. These frequent changes entailed on him an immense amount of hard study and mental application. He continued to fill the chair of materia medica and remained there until the end of the session of 1875-6 when, desiring rest, he, with three of his older colleagues in the faculty, retired with the honorary title of emeritus professor. During much of his professional career he was connected with public institutions. He was physician and surgeon to the Washington asylum and small-pox hospital for a number of years, and resigned these positions in 1861. He was requested, in 1862, by the United States sanitary commission to take charge of the Soldiers' Rest, an institution for the reception of sick and disabled soldiers on their way to and from the armies of the south. During the same year he was appointed surgeon-in-chief to the quartermaster's hospital located in Washington. This position he held until the abolition of that hospital in 1865. He was a member of the board of health for the city of Washington during twelve or fifteen years, and was appointed in conjunction with his colleague, the late Prof. Robert King Stone, a committee to investigate the celebrated and mysterious "National Hotel disease,"



James E. Morgan M.D.



which was then creating a great excitement throughout the United States.

In 1848 he became a member of the Medical society of the District of Columbia and became its president in 1873, and was also vice-president of the Medical association of the District of Columbia, having previously held most of the minor offices of those bodies. He was among the earlier members of the American Medical association, being accredited to its meetings either as delegate of the college in which he was professor or of the Medical society of the District of Columbia. When the judicial council was organized in 1873 he was elected a member, and on the expiration of his term of service was re-elected in 1875. He had charge for a number of years of the medical staff of the militia of the District of Columbia, and on the breaking out of the war he was appointed colonel of the Fourth regiment of the District of Columbia militia. After organizing this regiment he resigned, and accepted the office of surgeon of the militia. He did this, because, although he had opposed secession with all his influence, he was unwilling to take up arms against his own people. He was for a number of years a trustee of the public schools of Washington, and was one of the board that organized the present efficient system. He was elected in 1850, without regard to party, a member of the board of aldermen for the city of Washington, and was the youngest member that ever had a seat in that body, but having no taste for political life he soon retired, and ever afterward devoted his entire attention to his profession. In June, 1854, he married Nora, the only daughter of William Dudley Diggs, of Maryland, a descendant of Edward Diggs, one of the colonial governors of Virginia, and by her

mother of the patriotic family of Carroll, of Maryland. By this marriage he had six children, viz.: Ethelbert C., of whom further mention is made further on; Elinora D., who is the wife of Judge Emery Seer, of Georgia; Annie M., the wife of Mr. James Mosher; Dr. James Dudley Morgan, mentioned again below, married Miss Abel, a grand-daughter of Mr. A. S. Abel, the founder of the Baltimore *Sun*; Adia M., who is married to Dr. Richard S. Hill, and Cecil Morgan, married to Miss Henrietta Dodson.

Dr. Morgan died on Sunday, June 2, 1889, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Dr. Morgan was one of Washington's most distinguished citizens and physicians, and contributed a number of articles upon medical topics to the literature of the day, among which may be mentioned one on "Paronychia as an Epidemic." His "Defense of Medicine and of the Medical Profession," delivered before the Medical society of the District of Columbia, was a powerful and philosophical plea for the value of drugs in the curing of disease, concluding with the following language: "I believe all diseases are curable or susceptible of palliation. Our experiences demonstrate the truth of this proposition, our reason confirms it, and our instinct impels us to a practical application of it. I, therefore, gentlemen, in conclusion, reiterate that I have the strongest faith in the science of medicine, and that my confidence in it has increased with age, experience, and observation; and, further, I believe it should be used without hesitation to the utmost extent of its power."

Dr. Morgan made no pretensions to that kind of charity which is seen by men, but the recipients and his intimate friends know that quietly he did a great deal to relieve suffering outside of his medical

duties. He was popular as a man and citizen and beloved as a physician. His popularity led him to be selected for and to be proffered many public positions, but he limited his connections with such almost exclusively to those connected in some way with his profession.

Dr. Ethelbert Carroll Morgan, eldest son of Dr. James E. Morgan, was born in Washington, D. C., in February, 1856. He was educated at Gonzaga college, where he graduated in about 1874. He read medicine with his father for a number of years, beginning while quite young, and in 1877 he graduated in medicine at the university of Pennsylvania. He spent two years in Europe attending lectures at the leading colleges on the continent and in London, and also took special courses on the throat and lungs in Paris and Vienna. Returning home he engaged in the practice of his specialties and was among the very first specialists in Washington. From 1879 until his death in May, 1891, he pursued his profession, meeting with success and giving promise of becoming one of the most brilliant specialists of the country. And this, too, was done under great difficulties, as he had to fight fast failing health for several years—his lungs having been affected with disease which resulted in his untimely death. The second son of Dr. J. E. Morgan is Dr. James Dudley Morgan, who was born in Washington, D. C., July, 1861. He graduated as A. B. at Georgetown university in 1881, and in medicine at the same university in 1885. He then went abroad, devoting most of his time to the medical schools of Paris and Vienna, taking private courses under many of the leading professors. He returned home in 1887 and entered into general practice, and has already built up a large and lucrative

practice. The youngest son is Cecil Morgan, who was born in Washington in 1867. Educated at Georgetown university in the law department of that school in 1888, he is now a resident of Macon, Ga., where he is practicing his profession.

HON. MARTIN FERDINAND MORRIS.

Few members of the Washington city bar have acquired as enviable a reputation in the legal profession as the distinguished jurist and scholarly gentleman, Martin F. Morris, a brief biographical mention of whom is herewith presented. Mr. Morris, in common with many other distinguished men whose names have added luster to the learned professions, is a native of Ireland, the home of the genius, and was born on the third day of December, 1834, the son of John Morris, an intelligent and well-to-do gentleman whose ancestors were among the wealthier farming class of the Emerald isle. John Morris inherited from his father a handsome fortune, and for the purpose of increasing it, came to the United States, in 1836, locating in Washington, D. C., where he made judicious investments and where his death occurred in the year 1840. He left a widow and five children, one son and four daughters, all in comfortable circumstances. As will be seen by reference to given dates, Mr. Morris was but a child when brought to the United States, and he grew to manhood in Washington, where the best advantages for intellectual improvement the city afforded were placed at his command. It may be said that he grew up in an intellectual atmosphere, for at a very early age, he became a student of Georgetown college, in which institution he completed the full classical course, graduating with high honor in the class of 1855. In order to further increase his



M. F. Morris

scholastic attainments, he entered, in 1877, a college at Worcester, Mass., which he attended one year, teaching a part of the time during that period. His taste and inclination early led him to select the legal profession for a life work, and he first began the preparation for his chosen calling in 1861 by a course of study in Washington city, under the direction of efficient private tutors, and subsequently completed his reading at Baltimore in 1864, in which city he was admitted to the bar. He practiced in Baltimore from 1864 to 1867, returning to Washington in the latter year and effecting a law partnership with Richard T. Merrick, which continued for about seventeen years or until the death of that gentleman, since which time Mr. Morris has not been identified with any legal firm. In 1870 Mr. Morris aided very materially in the establishment of the Georgetown College Law school, and six years later was chosen professor in the same, which position he still holds. Mr. Morris is a man of unassuming deportment and has persistently eschewed political preference throughout his whole career, contenting himself with a strict attention to the duties of his large and lucrative legal business. President Cleveland, recognizing his high standing as a lawyer and peculiar fitness for the position, tendered him the chief justiceship of the district supreme court, which Mr. Morris very courteously but firmly declined. Personally, few men in Washington are as popular as Mr. Morris. He is not only a finished and profound scholar, but possesses in a marked degree those characteristics which have gained for him the respect and esteem of all with whom he has been associated. He is thoroughly conversant with all the leading questions

of the day, having been a comprehensive and intelligent reader both of books and men, and his refined culture, courteous manners, and eminent legal attainments easily place him in the front rank of Washington's representative professional men. In religion Mr. Morris adheres to the Roman Catholic faith, and he has ever been active in the promotion of the work of his church.

DR. OTHO MAGRUDER MUNCASTER.

One of the best read and most highly educated physicians of the city of Washington, D. C., is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He comes from a very ancient English family, the American branch descending in a direct line from Lord Muncaster, who was presented with a cup, the luck of Muncaster, and knighted by Henry VI for gallantry on the battle field, and whose family seat in England is still occupied by a descendant of the original peer. James Muncaster, the great-grandfather of Dr. O. M. Muncaster, was the first of the name to come to America, reaching here in company with Lord Calvert prior to the Revolutionary war and settling in Maryland. His son, Zadoc Muncaster, grandfather of the doctor, was born in St. Mary's county, Md., and married Harriet Magruder, a Maryland lady of Scotch extraction. From this union descended Edwin M. Muncaster, who was born in Montgomery county, Md. He was destined for the army, but an affliction of the eyes caused his withdrawal from West Point without graduation, and merchandizing and planting were adopted as his vocation. He married Rachael Robinson, daughter of William Robinson, of Maryland, and this union was fruitful in the birth of three children: Harriet M., wife of Walter M.

Talbott, of Montgomery county, Md., William E., and Dr. O. M. Muncaster.

Dr. Muncaster was born in Baltimore, Md., October 12, 1843, and was educated at Stanmore, Montgomery county, Md., and Mt. St. Mary's college, Md., acquired his medical education at the university of Maryland and by a special course of study at Long Island college, N. Y. He subsequently visited Europe and studied throat diseases under the celebrated Dr. McKenzie and Dr. Mark Hovel, and diseases of the ear under Edward Woakes in England; going over to the continent he attended clinics in Paris, Vienna, Frankfurt and at other points, and returned to America in 1885. He had been in Washington, D. C., prior to his visit to Europe, and here, on his return, he decided to locate. He became popular at once, owing to his extraordinary learning and skill, and now his list of patients is as long, probably, as that of any practitioner in the city. He is highly esteemed among his professional brethren, and is a member of the Medical association, also of the society of the District of Columbia. Dr. O. M. Muncaster was married to Miss Mary R. Nourse, daughter of Rev. Charles H. Nourse, of Washington, D. C., and has two daughters, Ida R. and Hattie.

SAMUEL NORMENT.

Late in the month of March, 1892, the citizens of Washington city were surprised at the announcement of the sudden demise of Samuel Norment. He was a man of sterling worth in every department of life. Although deeply engaged in his immediate business he always found time to devote himself to the manifold interests of the community. His great wealth and a generous heart en-

abled him to accomplish many acts of mercy. Mr. Norment was a strong believer in the education of the young, which led him to be most munificent in his gifts to institutions of learning. From early youth he was a member of the Methodist church, in whose welfare he took a strong and active interest. His contributions to the various charitable institutions in the city were unstinted, and no worthy cause was allowed to suffer when he could aid it. The free bed at the Garfield hospital which he endowed for the benefit of sick or disabled policemen is but one of his many recent acts of beneficence. He was a prominent member of Wesley chapel, but later became one of the original trustees of Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Norment's success was due entirely to his own ability, honesty and push. He settled in Washington about 1846, and since then always took the deepest interest in the growth and advancement of anything which would tend to the improvement of that city. He first found employment in the treasury department. His business capabilities and clear head pushed him rapidly to the front, and when during the war he resigned his place he held the highest position in his division. When he left his government work he engaged in the lumber business. For seventeen years his time was devoted to this industry, which he finally left to try his success in banking. Here his skill and foresight aided him, and his prominent place in the community at the time of his death proves his ability.

Mr. Norment held many responsible and important positions. He became the president of the Central National bank upon its organization, April 11, 1878, and he held that position up to the hour of



James L. Norris.

his death. For years he was a regent of Dickinson college, one of the commissioners of police, and a director in the National Bank of the Republic. Other associations and companies in which he was either an active officer or a heavy stockholder were the Washington Gaslight company, Washington & Georgetown Railroad company, United States Electric Light company, National Life Maturity company, Washington Loan & Trust company, Kingsley Creamery company, Mutual Fire Insurance company, and the Inland & Seaboard Coasting company.

Mr. Norment was twice married, his first wife being a daughter of Rev. Ulysses Ward, a Methodist minister. By his first wife he had three children, all of whom are living. His second wife was a Miss Utermehle, a daughter of the late George W. Utermehle, of Washington. A daughter and son, the children of his second wife, are still living.

JAMES LAWSON NORRIS,

patent attorney, comes of an old and honorable English family, dating back to Sir John Norris, who was knighted on the field of 'Hastings. His ancestors emigrated to this country with Cecil Calvert, and settled in St. Mary's county, Md. His grandfather, Barnett T. Norris, who was born in St. Mary's county, Md., removed in 1790 to the vicinity of Waterford, Loudoun county, Va., and, after settling on a farm, married Miss Barbara Ordner of Frederick county, Md. Here he reared a family of sixteen children. Three of his sons sacrificed their lives in the military service of the country and several died in early childhood. The remainder were in the course of years scattered in different parts of the country, where they have proved themselves suc-

cessful in their vocations and worthy members of society.

The youngest of this large family was Hon. John Edmund Norris, the father of the subject of this sketch, a lawyer of distinction and ability, and a politician of prominence. He was born in Loudoun county, Va., October 23, 1816, and educated at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Penn., where he married Eliza Tidings Phillips, daughter of John Phillips, Esq., who was one of the earliest trustees of Dickinson college, when it came into the hands of the Methodists, with which denomination both he and his estimable wife, Mary Magdalene Phillips, were identified, and to it devoutly attached. Mary Magdalene Phillips was a daughter of Jacob Harmon, who resided near Gettysburg, Penn., and who held many high offices of trust and honor in that state. Mrs. John Edmund Norris was one of their family of six children, a family connected by blood and affinity with many of the most noted families in the country, with Robert Morris, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, with Hon. George Rex of Ohio, associate justice of the supreme court of the state, and finally its chief justice, and many others.

James Lawson Norris is the third son and fourth child of his parents, and was born in Washington, D. C., October 15, 1846. He attended Everett institute, then a noted school of the city, under Prof. E. W. Farley, after which he went to Dickinson college, Carlisle, Penn., where he completed his education. While in college he read law with the well known Judge Graham, and subsequently with his own father, the Hon. John Edmund Norris, in Washington. During his college life Mr. Norris became a

member of the Belles Lettres society and of the Zeta chapter of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, and in after years he, in connection with Mr. Herman Johnson of Carlisle, Penn., and Mr. William Busey, a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, Md., founded the Alpha chapter of the same fraternity at Columbia college in the District of Columbia, a chapter which is now one of the most flourishing in the whole fraternity.

After leaving college he entered the United States patent office, and was placed upon the examining corps in the classess of mechanical engineering, and of electricity and philosophical instruments, serving under Chief Examiner Gen. Albin Schoepf and Chief Examiner William B. Taylor. At that time these two classes comprised orders of inventions that are now presided over by ten or a dozen chief examiners. The term of service of Mr. Norris in the patent office gave him a knowledge and familiarity with the entire business of the department which was invaluable to him in after life. While on the examining corps Mr. Norris served under Patent Commissioners Hon. T. C. Theaker, Hon. Elisha Foote, and Hon. S. S. Fisher.

Determining now to enter upon the profession of patent law practice, he tendered his resignation to Commissioner S. S. Fisher and left the public service in 1869 to assume the carving out of his own future, and to take the chances of success in the ever-increasing competition of the patent practice. He established his offices in the Brereton building at the corner of F and 7th streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., where he soon acquired a large practice. In 1879, his business had attained such proportions that his offices could no longer accommodate it, when he

purchased the property on the corner of F and 5th streets, N. W., opposite the government pension building, and erected thereon, in 1880, the large and commodious building which bears his name. The offices in this building are among the most complete in their plans and appointments for the purpose in the city of Washington, and contain an extensive library, collected by its owner through many years.

Besides giving close attention to his large private business, Mr. Norris has found time for outside matters of the most public spirited and varied kind. He is one of the board of managers of Oak Hill cemetery, director in the Children's hospital, director and vice-president of the National bank of Washington, having on this account resigned as a director in the National Bank of the Republic, where he had served for years. He is likewise a director in the Franklin Insurance company, Mutual Protection Insurance company, and connected with many other financial and charitable institutions. He is also a member of Pentalpha lodge of Masons, Mt. Vernon Royal Arch chapter, and a Knight Templar, being a life member of Columbia commandery.

On the death of his father in 1887, who for many years had been president of the Jackson Democratic association of the district (next to Tammany, the oldest political organization existing in the United States), he was unanimously elected to fill that high position, and has been each succeeding year re-elected, holding the position at the present time.

On the election of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hendricks in 1884, he was made a member of the general inaugural committee, consisting of fifty citizens, and by this committee was elected a member of

the executive committee and chairman of the fire works committee, on which occasion the press announced the display of pyrotechnics to have far exceeded anything of the kind ever before witnessed in this country. During the campaign of Cleveland and Thurman in 1888, he was selected by the national democratic committee as its advisory committeeman for the District of Columbia. Mr. Norris was elected by the joint democratic caucus of the senate and of the house of representatives, as the representative for the District of Columbia on the democratic congressional committee, and as its treasurer during the sessions of the 50th, 51st and 52nd congresses. In March, 1892, he was elected a delegate to the national democratic convention at Chicago, which nominated Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Stevenson, he voting for both nominees. Mr. Norris is the member of the democratic national committee for the District of Columbia. Under the direction of the democratic national committee, Mr. Norris, as national committeeman, organized the advisory committee of the democratic national committee for the District of Columbia, and upon his nomination the Hon. Martin F. Morris was elected chairman, Mr. Norris being made chairman ex-officio.

In 1891 he was selected, by the justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, as one of the three commissioners to appraise the lands condemned by the government for the formation of the National Rock Creek park, Mr. Norris being made chairman. This commission determined the value of nearly 2,000 acres of land, under the titles of more than one hundred claimants. How well and justly this work was done, can be judged from the fact that although their

findings were vigorously assailed by some of the parties in interest, not one was reversed, but the whole report approved by the court and by President Harrison, under the law providing for the establishment of the national park.

In September, 1867, Mr. Norris was married to Miss Annie Virginia Robinson, the daughter of Col. Israel Robinson, of Martinsburg, W. Va., whose ancestors were among the earlier settlers of that section, owning large estates. Col. Robinson was a prominent lawyer, and also edited most ably the *Virginia Republican* down to the beginning of the Civil war. He was one of the electors for the state of Virginia in the Pierce, Buchanan and Douglas campaigns. He represented Berkeley county in the state legislature for several terms prior to the Civil war, and after the declaration of war represented Berkeley county, Va., in the legislature and was a member of the Confederate congress, at Richmond, Va., to the time of his death in October, 1863. He was also a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow.

The mother of Mrs. Norris was Miss Catherine Elizabeth Snodgrass, daughter of Col. Robt. V. Snodgrass, a wealthy planter of Berkeley county, Va., whose father was an officer in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Norris is by heredity and education a Christian lady of refinement and hospitality, without affectation or ostentation, and possesses rare qualities of mind and manner. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Norris cemented the affection which from childhood they had evinced for each other.

The outlines of a man's occupations and achievements do not always present the finer and more essential qualities of his nature, nor do they exhibit him in the

most attractive and interesting features of his character. To be known as he truly is, Mr. Norris must be known in the private circle of his own family and in the close neighborhood of his daily life. Here he is seen as a man of most humane and benignant instincts, touched to the heart by the misfortunes of others, in manner genial and warm-hearted, in character straightforward and generous, and in all the relations of life fulfilling his duties as a man and a Christian. In his religious faith Mr. Norris is a Methodist, which denomination he joined in early life, but for the past twenty-five years he has been identified with the First Presbyterian church, Washington, D. C., of which his wife and two of their daughters are devoted members, and of which church the Rev. Bryon Sunderland, D. D., is pastor.

Mr. and Mrs. Norris have been blessed with seven children, of whom five are now living, their names being Edith, Grace James, Emma Virginia, James Lawson and Rastus Ransom. Their two eldest children, Addie and Maud, died in infancy and were buried in Oak Hill cemetery, in which beautiful city of the dead peacefully rest the remains of their grandfather, John Edmund Norris; their grandmother, Eliza Tidings Norris; their grandmother, Catharine Elizabeth Robinson; their great-grandfather, John Phillips; their great-grandmother, Mary Magdalene Phillips, and many other relatives; their grandfather, Col. Israel Robinson, being buried in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, Va.

CROSBY S. NOYES,

the editor of the *Star* (Washington city), has been connected with the paper thirty-seven years. His individuality has been

impressed all over it. He possesses in an unusual degree the combination of tact and judgment in newspaper matters commonly called, for lack of a better term, newspaper instinct. Mr. Noyes' career is quite as remarkable as that of the newspaper which he edits. He was born in Maine, in 1825, and began life on a farm. His strength not being able to stand farm work, he went as a boy to Lewiston, where he worked in a mill, taught school, and engaged in other occupations which furnished the money to support him while he was getting an academical education. His vocation even then manifested itself, for he wrote a number of sketches for Maine papers that attracted considerable attention, and are still remembered by old citizens of the state. Mr. Noyes' health was far from robust, and being obliged to seek a milder climate, he turned his back on his boyhood home and set forth to Washington with such a scanty stock of money that he deemed it prudent to walk the last forty miles, from Baltimore to the capital. He arrived in Washington, friendless, and almost penniless, in December, 1847. His first employment was given him by the late Joseph Shillington, for many years a well known bookseller, who at the time mentioned was the agent in Washington for the Baltimore *Sun*, and engaged young Noyes as a route agent. In the following year he found employment on a weekly newspaper called the *Washington News*, and at the same time was engaged in writing letters from Washington to a number of papers in Maine, Boston and Philadelphia. From that time he became one of the most active newspaper men in Washington. His journalistic experiences in the capital city cover some of the most eventful and interesting periods in



Crosby S. Noyes

the history of the nation, and his reminiscences, if he ever writes them, will make a most readable and valuable volume. In 1855 Mr. Noyes became connected with the *Star*, as a reporter first, but his talent was quickly recognized, and he became the assistant editor.

Though never robust, Mr. Noyes has done an enormous amount of newspaper work. Until within a few years he attended to nearly all the details of editorial management, and he still gives his personal supervision to the work of the staff to a greater extent than is usually done by editors-in-chief. Like Mr. Kauffmann, his business partner, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this volume, Mr. Noyes is fond of travel. Early in life he tramped in the Bayard Taylor style, and wrote most interesting letters about his trip. He has traveled over the United States and the West Indies, made several European trips, and has just returned from a trip around the world, involving some thirty-five thousand miles of travel. Mr. Noyes has a pleasant home in the country a few miles from Washington, but spends his winters at one of the hotels in town. He has three sons and two daughters. The sons are connected with the *Star*, Mr. Theodore W. Noyes being associated with him as editor; Mr. Frank B. Noyes is treasurer of the company, and Mr. Thomas C. Noyes is in the news department.

But it is necessary here to give a brief history of the journal itself. The first number of the *Evening Star* was issued December 16, 1852, by Joseph B. Tate. It soon, however, passed into the hands of Hope & Wallach, and subsequently into those of W. D. Wallach, the junior member of that firm, by whom it was conducted with great success, both financially

and as a newspaper, until October 30, 1867, when it was purchased by a company consisting of Crosby S. Noyes, Clarence C. Baker, S. H. Kauffmann, A. R. Shepherd and George W. Adams. Mr. Noyes had been editor of the paper under Mr. Wallach for some time. Mr. Baker had been connected with the business office, and Mr. Kauffmann had had newspaper experience in Ohio. Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Adams bought in as an investment, and had nothing to do with the management of the paper. The circulation of the *Star* at that time was about 6,000 copies, with the best advertising patronage of the city, to which it was entitled by reason of a larger circulation than was enjoyed by any of its rivals. Its visible property consisted of a four-cylinder Hoe press, with an indifferent boiler and engine, and the type from which the paper was printed. The price paid for the property was \$100,000, which at that time was regarded as very high, and in fact considerably more than it was worth. The new proprietors had, however, faith in the future of the city, in the possibilities of an enterprising newspaper at the national capital, and in their own energy and capacity; and that faith has been abundantly justified. After conducting the business as a partnership for awhile, the advantages of an incorporated company became apparent, and a special charter was obtained from congress, under which the *Evening Star* Newspaper company was organized in 1879, and by that corporation the paper has been published ever since. The stock in the new company was taken in equal portions by the original partners, and so held until changes were wrought, in the course of time, by business contingencies, and by death; but the majority of it still remains

in the hands of Messrs. Noyes and Kauffmann, of the original purchasers, and by whom the paper is still conducted on the precise lines laid down when they first became its active managers. It is proper to say here that Mr. Adams, who, up to that time, and from the first issue of the *New York World*, had been the Washington correspondent of that paper, resigned that position in the latter part of 1878, and became actively connected with the *Star*, acting as president of the company until his death, in October, 1886. From the day of small things in 1867 the *Star* has grown to be one of the prominent journals of the country, recognized everywhere as one of the first in its energy and enterprise in collecting news and the ability and fairness with which it is conducted editorially.

The *Star* was moved in 1881 from an old building it had occupied for many years on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue to a handsome marble-front building, purchased by the company on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue at the corner of Eleventh street. This building and an adjoining structure fronting on Eleventh street, bought at the same time, it was supposed would suffice for many years to come, but the company was recently obliged to add to them a new building, a four-story structure having a frontage of fifty-five feet and a depth of 100 feet. The adjoining property on Pennsylvania avenue has also been purchased to supply needed additional room for the editorial department. The old and new buildings are united, and together make one of the most complete newspaper establishments in the world. It includes a spacious composing room, capable of meeting all the demands of a great newspaper, a well-equipped stereo-

typing department, a commodious press-room, and illustrating department, besides, of course, a handsome counting-room and well appointed editorial rooms.

The circulation of the *Star* has steadily increased from 6,000 in 1867, until it ranges now from 36,000, the ordinary circulation, to over 43,000, the number printed on Saturdays, when the paper is issued in 16-page form. What the publishers of the *Star* have considerable pride in is the fullness of its home circulation. Less than five per cent. of its large circulation goes out of the city. Among the journalists the *Star* is well known for another fact, most honorable to the men who conduct it. Hardly a newspaper man enters the local field at Washington without making an effort to secure a place on the *Star's* staff, for such places are considered desirable on account of the fair and generous treatment rendered employees. Not only the best rates of compensation prevail in the office, but numbers of cases are known, among the newspaper men, where employees have been carried on the rolls during long periods of illness and their pay sent to them regularly every week. One result of this consideration of employees is seen in their loyal attachment to the paper.

PATRICK O'FARRELL,

pension and patent attorney, Washington, D. C., was born in county Cavan, Ireland, in 1832, and educated in her schools. He came to America in 1862, landing in New York, and inside of twenty-four hours enlisted in company G, Sixty-ninth New York infantry (Corcoran Irish Legion) as a private, and in January, 1863, was promoted to second lieutenant, and to first lieutenant,

ant at the battle of Cold Harbor, in June, 1864, for gallant and meritorious conduct, and brevetted captain in August, 1864, at the battle of Reams Station for gallantry on the field; he was wounded three times—first, at the battle of Cold Harbor, and secondly (two wounds) at Reams Station. After the war Mr. O'Farrell received an appointment in the United States pension office, and while in the pension office he studied law, was admitted to the bar in June, 1885, and was discharged from the pension office in July, 1885, as an offensive partisan republican by the Cleveland administration. He then opened a law office in Washington, D. C., and practiced in the patent, pension, and land offices, and is now a member of the bar of the District of Columbia supreme court and the supreme court of the United States—and does a very large patent and pension business, employing about thirty clerks. He is a member of John A. Rawlins post, G. A. R., and is most highly esteemed wherever known.

JOHN PAUL JONES.

John Paul Jones was born in the town of Greencastle, Ind., on the 26th of February, 1857. His maternal grandfather, Reese Hardesty, was a pioneer in that state, and was one of the founders and first trustees of Asbury university, located in that town. This institution was a few years ago endowed by Washington De Pauw, and is now known as De Pauw university. Mr. Jones' father was a valiant soldier on the Federal side during the late war, and lost his life in the battle of Richmond, Ky.

The subject of the present sketch acquired his early education in select schools in his native town, and in 1872, he entered the Georgetown university, where he re-

mained until 1874, inclusive. The following year he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, and after two years of this practical training, he was admitted to the bar in Terre Haute, Ind., commencing his practice with Senator Voorhees. In 1880 he removed to La Fayette, Ind., and was there associated in the law business with Hon. John A. Stein.

In 1881 he settled in Washington city, and has since continued the practice of his profession in company with Mr. Reese H. Voorhees. While he has never offered himself as a candidate for public office, he has been an active participant in the politics of the state of Indiana.

Mr. Jones was married to Miss Elizabeth D. Giddings, on the 30th of May, 1888. She belongs to one of the oldest and most prominent families in Maryland, the Giddings of Baltimore being well known bankers.

Mr. Jones is largely interested in real estate matters in the city of Washington, and has been identified with a number of very important transactions in that line. With a natural genius for organization, he has piloted several corporations into successful existence and prosperity. He organized the company that erected the Inter-Ocean building, the splendid nine-story structure at present occupied by the census bureau. He also formed the company that built the Union building, which has the distinction of being one of the largest private buildings in Washington, and which at this writing is occupied by the city postoffice. Of both of the above companies, Mr. Jones occupies the responsible position of secretary and treasurer. He is also a director of the United States electric light company.

Mr. Jones has been very successful in

his law practice, and it may be interestingly said of him, in this connection, that he enjoys the notable distinction of having received the largest judgment ever rendered by the United States court of claims. The amount was \$832,000, and was in favor of the western Cherokee Indians, the case growing out of their removal from their former eastern home to their present abiding place in the Indian territory. This claim had been pending before the court since 1846, and in the prosecution of the case such famous men as Amos Kendall, Caleb Cushing, and Jeremiah Black had acted as counsel.

GEORGE E. LEMON.

George E. Lemon was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., in the year 1843. His early days were spent upon a farm. The outbreak of the great Civil war found him a student in the freshman class of the Troy university, and on the 15th of August, 1862, he enlisted in a volunteer corps composed principally of students of the university. He was appointed captain and served with distinction up to the time of his capture at Harper's Ferry. After his exchange, returning to service he relinquished his command of the company, but continued to do good work as a soldier until he was severely wounded at Bristoe station. Upon his recovery he was assigned to duty on an important military commission. At the conclusion of the war Mr. Lemon came to Washington, D. C., and took up the study of law at the Columbia university, from which institution he was graduated and admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the United States. Beginning law work upon some claims of his own he was gradually led deeper into the business, and has continued to devote himself to the prosecuting

of claims and the pension business. In 1877 he became the founder, proprietor, and publisher of the *National Tribune*. Besides being a successful newspaper publisher, he has at times been identified with railroads, banking, and mining interests. He is also largely interested in Washington city real estate. At the inauguration of 1889, Mr. Lemon was appointed chairman of the finance committee, and during the Washington encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, he occupied a similar position. Through his endeavors, \$100,000 was raised for the benefit of Mrs. Logan. As a member of the citizens' committee, he helped to carry the Rock Creek park project to its final success of October, 1890. Mr. Lemon's paper, the *National Tribune*, has a circulation throughout every state in the union. It is published in the interest of old Union soldiers, and is devoted heart and soul to the historical records of the war. In February, 1892, the *Tribune* company became the owners of the *American Farmer*, a periodical established in April, 1819, and said to be the oldest agricultural paper in the United States.

FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS.

Francis G. Newlands was born in the year 1847, near the famous old town of Natchez, Miss., which is considered the most beautiful and romantic spot on the "Father of Waters." He was reared in the state of Illinois and was partially educated at Yale, retiring therefrom in his junior year. In 1870 he graduated in the law department of Columbia college, Washington, D. C. As a student he was bright and hard working and a general favorite with both professors and fellow-students. He early evinced an inclination and aptitude for politics and a brilliant

future was predicted for him. After receiving his diploma he went to San Francisco, where he practiced law for seventeen years, building up for himself a large and lucrative business and advancing rapidly to the front ranks in his profession. He was brought forward by the democratic party to run in opposition to Senator Hearst for United States senator, but withdrew from the field before the time appointed for the legislative election.

In 1887 he was made trustee of the large estates of the late Senator William Sharon, and the duties pertaining thereto required his removal to Nevada, where he has since made his home and maintained his legal residence. Always interested in political and economical questions he became warm in his views respecting the silver question in its bearing upon the financial policy of the government, investigating the subject profoundly and exhaustively in a manner similar to that which years before had characterized his legal studies. He became a convert to the double monetary standard or bimetallic system of currency, and in 1889 was appointed a delegate to the great silver convention held at St. Louis. By this convention he was made a member of the national executive silver committee and in 1890 vice-chairman.

Francis Newlands remained with the democratic party up to the issuing of President Cleveland's famous tariff reform message. Differing vehemently with the views therein set forth he turned to the republican party and voted and worked for Mr. Harrison. During the campaign of 1889 he engaged in "stumping" Nevada for the republican ticket, which was elected by the largest majority of votes ever enjoyed by any state in the

Union. But the federal election bill, brought up in the house of representatives in 1890, met with his opposition.

Mr. Newlands is a wealthy and public-spirited man. His own interests as well of those of the Sharon estate, of which he acts as sole trustee, are largely confined to Nevada. He has implicit faith in the future material prosperity of the state of his adoption, and for its advancement has intelligently and zealously striven. No man has stood higher in the business circles of Washington city. Large enterprises have been assigned him for the forwarding of the interests of the city.

A prominent citizen of the west and an intimate friend of Mr. Newlands, says of him: "Mr. Newlands is one of the most energetic, enlightened and public-spirited citizens that Nevada has. He believes the state is susceptible of a development like that which has made California permanently a great agricultural state. He believes that the same results as those obtained in California in developing the soil, and the good effect it has had in agriculture, horticulture and viniculture can through irrigation be accomplished in Nevada. He believes Nevada is destined to become a great state and he is doing a giant's part to bring it about."

In order that he might better demonstrate his faith in the results that might be obtained by developing the soil in Nevada, Mr. Newlands published a book upon the Possibilities of Irrigation in Nevada, accompanying the same with maps and diagrams. This volume attracted a great deal of attention, not only in Nevada, but throughout the United States. The wonderful zeal compounded with his rare intelligence have filled his speeches with interest, and his utterances have been

irrefutable in their logic and masterly and convincing in their marshaling of facts. As a conversationalist Mr. Newlands is entertaining and cultured; his manner is earnest and direct, utterly devoid of affectation, exhibiting the gift of the orator in a high degree; but upon no subject has he talked more clearly or convincingly than upon his favorite "Silver Question."

EDWARD A. OLDHAM

was born in Wilmington, in the state of North Carolina, on the 13th of January, 1860. His ancestry, like that of all the Oldhams in America, goes back to Hugh de Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, after whom the city of Oldham in England originally took its name. The father of the subject of this sketch was Alexander Oldham, a native of Orange county, N. C., who was educated at the Bingham school, a famous institution established in that county a century ago. He was afterward a prosperous manufacturer and leading business man in the city of Wilmington. His wife, and the mother of Edward A. Oldham, was a Miss Pipkin, the daughter of a wealthy planter, who was educated in the affluent days of the old south, at the famous Friends' school of Dubre Knight, at Wilmington, Del., where many southern families sent their daughters. She was a woman of rare social charms and intellectual gifts, who personally superintended her son's education until he was prepared to enter select private schools in his native city. In 1874 he entered the Horner school, a North Carolina institution, famous for its thoroughness in the languages and *belles lettres*. He was next a student in Wilson college, at Wilson, N. C., which bore a high reputation for its attention to popular science.

His final preparations for a university course were made at Bethel, in Virginia, where he edited the college paper and won the W. W. Corcoran essayist medal. He was to go to Europe and complete his education in Germany, but the serious illness and subsequent death of his mother, and unforseen business reverses of his father, changed his cherished plans, and he determined forthwith to enter upon his chosen career as a man of letters. His first newspaper work was for the New York *Herald*. This was in 1879, and from that date to this writing, he has led the active life of a journalist and litterateur. He came to Washington city as a newspaper correspondent in the winter of that year, and for a time worked for the *Post* and *Sunday Capital*. He was managing editor of the *Daily Commercial News* at New Berne, N. C., in 1880, and the following year began the publication of *The New South*, a Monday morning paper at Wilmington, N. C., which he discontinued, at the end of a year, to assume control of the *Sentinel*, at Winston, N. C. Here he remained four years, and gave that paper the largest weekly circulation in North Carolina, with a single exception. He was associated with Walter H. Page, now editor of *The Forum*, in the establishment at Raleigh, N. C., in 1883, of the *State Chronicle*. He became managing editor of the *Daily Hot Blast*, at Anniston, Ala., in 1887. During 1888 and '89 he was editor-in-chief of the *Daily World* and the *Sunday Budget*, at Charleston, S. C. He next founded the *Daily Globe* at Durham, N. C., but withdrew in 1890 from active newspaper work, removing in that year to Washington city, where he has since devoted himself to literary work, the while, employed in the preparation of

the North Caroline volume of "Stories of the States," the historical series published by D. Lathrop & Co., of Boston.

Mr. Oldham was the youngest member of the honorary committee under whose auspices the memorable entertainment was given at Booth's theater in New York, in February, 1881, to provide funds for the erection of a fitting national memorial to Edgar Allan Poe. Among the names on the committee were many of the most distinguished writers and actors in this country.

He is a vice-president of the North Carolina Historical society, and a member of the American Historical association, the American Economic society, the American Folk Lore society, and the Association of American Authors. As a member of the American Copyright league, of which James Russell Lowell was president, he did zealous and highly effective service in securing the enactment of the international copyright law.

Mr. Oldham is a contributor to *The Century Magazine*, the *Harper* publications, *The Arena*, the *Magazine of American History* and many other leading periodicals. As a writer on technical and industrial subjects, he has contributed to every leading American journal of that class, and some abroad. He was the first to agitate the subject of a state technological school in North Carolina, and for years he has been regarded as an authority on all matters pertaining to the material side of the south.

Mr. Oldham was married at Norfolk, Va., on December, 1884, to Miss Margaret Andrews. They have two children. Mrs. Oldham is a member of the Georgia family of Andrews, noted for their intellectual gifts. Her father was President

C. C. Andrews, of Andrews college, at Cuthbert, in that state.

NATHANIEL PAIGE,

formerly journalist but now an active practitioner of law in Washington, D. C., was born in the picturesque Mohawk valley, N. Y., near Schenectady, in 1830, and was educated at Lansingburg, in the same state. His law studies were under Hoyne, Miller & Lewis, of Chicago, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1861. In the same year he removed to Washington, D. C., engaging as correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, and his spicy war reports to that journal, over the signature "N. P.," attracted much attention at that time and are still remembered by many until the present day. When the excitement of the war was over, he went to New Orleans, where he was the impelling power that started the *New Orleans Republican*. Two years later he went to Raleigh, N. C., where he edited the *Standard*, with great vigor, during the Grant campaign, after which he returned to Washington, where he has ever since remained and been engaged in the active and lucrative practice of his profession.

The marriage of Nathaniel Paige was solemnized in 1868, his bride being Rose Goldsmith, of New York, the happy union resulting in the birth of six children, of whom five still survive, as follows: Martha Elizabeth, Nathaniel, Jason, Sidney and Lida. The Paige family is of genuine American stock and antedates the Revolutionary war, the grandfather of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, and whose name was also Nathaniel, having been born in Massachusetts in the early part of the eighteenth century and having taken an active part in the heroic struggle alluded to. This patriot's son, Nathaniel

Fish Paige, was also a native of Massachusetts, having been born in Hardwick, in that state. He was a manufacturer, and his business life was passed in Albany, and New Amsterdam, N. Y. He married Abigail Remington, who bore him a family of four children, in the following order: Martha (now deceased), Parmelia, Laura (deceased), and Nathaniel, the eminent attorney named above. Nathaniel Fish Paige bade farewell to earth in 1858, and in 1859 his widow also went to her long home.

MYRON MELVIN PARKER,

banker and real estate dealer at Washington, D. C., was born in Fairfax, Vt., November 7, 1843, and came of a martial family and a patriotic one. He is a son of Melvin V. and Emeline (Story) Parker, grandson of Robert and Sophia (Cross) Parker, and great-grandson of Robert Parker, a private in the Revolutionary army. On the maternal side he is a grandson of Elijah and Rhoda (Cressey) Story, great-grandson of Elijah Story of Fairfax, Vt. — a soldier of the Revolution, and great-grandson of Joseph and Persis (Wheeler) Cross. Joseph Cross, who died in 1850 at the age one hundred and three years, served in the patriot army at Lexington and Bunker Hill. M. M. Parker is also a great-grandson of John Cressey, a native of Connecticut, who served with the continental army at Brooklyn, White Plains, Brandywine, Germantown and Yorktown. All of his grandfathers served in the war of 1812. Mr. Parker is a cousin, also, of Colonel and brevet Brigadier-general Edward E. Cross, who was a colonel of the fighting Fifth New Hampshire regiment; commanded a brigade, and was killed at Get-

tysburg. General Cross had also been an officer in the old army. The ancestry of Mr. Parker were all of Puritan stock. Mr. Parker was himself a student at Fort Edward, N. Y., when the late war broke out, and in November, 1862, he enlisted in company M, First Vermont cavalry, and served until the final surrender, taking part at Brandy Station, Culpeper, in Kilpatrick's raid, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Sherman's raid around Richmond; then his company was detailed to the second army corps, and he was in the fight around Petersburg, Weldon railroad, N. C., Bean's station and Five Forks. When the war was over, Mr. Parker was appointed clerk in the war department, in 1865, and held several positions of trust and responsibility. He studied law during his incumbency of these offices, and in 1876 graduated from the law department of the Columbian university, taking one of the graduation prizes, and has since taken great interest in his alma mater, donating the annual \$100 "Myron M. Parker prize" to the post-graduate class. In 1879 he was appointed assistant postmaster of Washington, and so continued until a change of administration. Mr. Parker is a Freemason of high rank. He was secretary of the Washington committee of the ceremonies incident to the laying of the corner stone of the Yorktown monument, and in 1864 and 1865 was grand master of Masons of the District of Columbia, and officiated as such at the dedication of the Washington monument; he at present is grand sword bearer of the grand encampment of Knights Templar of the United States. He has also taken an active part in many public movements of importance. In 1889 he was one of the promoters of the constitutional



Wm M Barber

convention, and of the World's Columbian exposition of 1893, making a strong argument before the senate committee in favor of Washington as the proper place for holding the exposition. He was prominent as a member of the inaugural executive committees of Garfield and Cleveland, and was vice-chairman of the committee on civil organizations at the inauguration of President Harrison, also commanded the fifth division in the inaugural parade; was chairman of Triennial committee to receive and entertain the grand encampment of the Knights Templar of the United States in 1889, and was chief marshal of the great parade, in which 25,000 knights were in line. In business and professional societies he also is prominent and active; he was one of the founders of the Columbia National bank, and one of its directors; is a director of the Columbia Fire Insurance company; the Columbia Title company; the United States Electric Light company; the American Security and Trust company; vice-president of the Brightwood Railroad company, a director in the Eckington & Soldier's Home Railroad company; a director in the Emergency hospital, Washington hospital for foundlings, and in the Training school for nurses. He is a member of the Vermont and Washington societies of the Sons of the American Revolution, and was president of the Washington board of trade in 1890 and 1891.

Mr. Parker was happily married, in 1876, to Nellie Lavaun Griswold, daughter of Gaylord Hooker Griswold, an officer of the Eleventh United States infantry, to which he was appointed from West Point. She is also a descendant of Zachariah Beers, of Woodbury, Conn., a soldier of the Revolution; also a grand-

niece of Gen. F. E. Spinner, who was appointed treasurer of the United States by Abraham Lincoln, and who was a member of congress from the state of New York. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Parker have been born four children, viz: Hattie Griswold, Louise Lavaun, Myron M. and Rush.

DEWITT CLINTON PATTERSON, M. D.,

of Washington, D. C., is descended from a long line of American ancestry, his great-great-great-grandfather, Andrew Patterson, having come to this country September 5, 1685, from his native city of Leith, Scotland, in the ship Henry & Francis, landing at Perth Amboy, N. J. Thence he went on foot to Stratford, Conn., in July, 1686, where he settled and married Elizabeth Peat, and by her became the father of the following children: Sarah, Charles, William, Elizabeth, Hannah, Mary and John. Of this family, Charles, the eldest son, married, January 29, 1719, Eunice Nicholls, to whom were born two sons, Andrew and Abraham (twins), October 25, 1719. Of these twins, Andrew married Abigail Beardsley, who also bore two children, named Charles and Andrew. Of these two, Andrew died in July, 1824, aged seventy-six years, his father having died in August, 1797. Charles, the second son of Andrew and Abigail (Beardsley) Patterson, was born in Connecticut in 1745, and married Martha Hall, of Connecticut, and settled in Mount Washington, Mass. To this union eleven children were born, as follows: Levi, John, Charles, Charles (2d), Joseph (father of Dr. DeWitt C.), Luther, Mark, Martha, Hannah, Abigail and Emma. Charles Patterson, the father of this family, stood high in the esteem of his neighbors, and for a number of years

served them as a magistrate. He was a farmer by vocation and also served as a captain in the Revolutionary war. His death took place May 29, 1837, after an energetic life of usefulness. Joseph Patterson, the father of DeWitt C. Patterson, was born at Mount Washington, Mass., October 10, 1780, and was reared to farming. He, like his father, for many years served his fellow-citizens as a magistrate, and stood among the foremost men of his community. June 8, 1808, he married Elizabeth Kane, daughter of Philip Kane. Philip Kane was born at Clinton, N. Y., in 1746, and was a gentleman of recognized ability and good family. To this felicitous union of Joseph Patterson and Elizabeth Kane were born a family of ten children: Emma, born 1809, became the wife of Rev. J. S. Power, and died in 1866; William, born 1811, married Phœbe Vincent, who died 1856—for his second wife, he married Caroline Blanchard in 1857; Amanda, born 1813, married J. C. Bassett, and died in 1890; Hiram, born 1815, married Lydia K. Brooks—married the second time to Cynthia Fields; Richard John, born 1817, married Lucy Clark; Sarah, born 1819, married Rev. Horatio S. Bradley, died 1891; Joseph H., born 1822, died 1845; Francis G., born 1824, died in 1844; DeWitt C., whose name opens this sketch and Harriet Eliza, born 1830, married Edmond W. Brooks. The father of this family died May 30, 1871, aged ninety years and seven months. His widow died April 15, 1883, at the ripe age of ninety-three years, eleven months and four days.

Dr. DeWitt C. Patterson, next to the youngest of this family, was born in Mount Washington township, Berkshire county, Mass., August 3, 1826, and received his preliminary education in Lorain county, Ohio, whither he moved with his parents

when a child. He studied medicine under Dr. M. L. Brooks, in Cleveland, Ohio; graduated from the medical department of the Western Reserve college in Cleveland, in 1851, and located there, remaining four or five years. In 1856, he went to Minnesota, where he remained until 1861 when he returned to Cleveland, Ohio, entered the Federal service as surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer infantry, and served three years. He then resided in Pennsylvania until 1867, when he removed to Washington, D. C., where he has since remained, serving as coroner of the District of Columbia since July 1, 1872.

He was married, in 1852, to Amelia K. Clark, daughter of Albert Clark, of Cleveland, Ohio; to them were born two children—Albert Clark Patterson and Elizabeth Patterson. The doctor stands high as a physician, is a member of the Medical association of the District of Columbia, also of the Medical society of the District of Columbia and of the American Medical association.

JAMES GEORGE PAYNE

was born in Buffalo, N. Y., April 21, 1833. His parents were George and Elizabeth (Thompson) Payne, who were natives of England and who soon after marriage went to Quebec, Canada, and later made their home in Buffalo. Both parents are dead—the father dying in 1851, and the mother in 1888. Three sons and three daughters were reared to manhood and womanhood, five of whom are still living. James George (the eldest) received his principal education at a private institute in Buffalo, and entered college (Hobart) at the age of sixteen. Being called home in his second year by the illness of his father, he did not return to college, but



Charles Payne

W. T. BRIDGES DEL.

entered upon the study of the law in the office of John L. Talcott, Esq., Buffalo. The death of his father, whose business affairs were left somewhat complicated, and the necessity of contributing to the support of the family, compelled our subject to suspend his law studies for a time and take employment in the counting room of a mercantile house in Buffalo. In 1853 he moved to Erie, Penn., to take a similar position with a firm of that city, with whom he remained until three years later, when he engaged in business for himself.

In 1860 he resumed the study of the law in the office of J. B. Johnson, Esqr., of Erie, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. Having opened an office and engaged in building up a practice, he was called to assist in recruiting a second regiment in that part of the state to be commanded by Col. H. L. Brown, a personal friend. He spent some time in this work, addressing meetings in various places and procuring volunteers, and when the ranks were about full he, at the request of the citizens, went to Harrisburg to see the governor with reference to the organization and equipment of the command. As the Confederates were then invading the state in and near the Cumberland valley, the governor requested Mr. Payne to telegraph for the regiment to proceed directly to the front, via Harrisburg, which was done, and at the urgent request of Col. Brown our subject went with them, taking the rank of lieutenant.

The regiment was the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania volunteer infantry. When Mr. Payne left his home and business at Erie to visit the governor at Harrisburg, he was to be gone three days, but before he again returned home the three days had lengthened into as

many months, and this first visit home was for only five days.

Col. Payne remained with the army of the Potomac until the spring of 1864, when he was commissioned captain and assistant quartermaster, and later was ordered to duty at Washington, D. C., where he remained on duty until the fall of 1867. In the meantime he had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, had brought his family to Washington, and had become identified with the city.

On leaving the army Col. Payne was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, where he has continued to practice from that time to this. He is also a member of the bar of the supreme court of the United States, and of the bar of the court of claims. He was an officer of the Bar association of the District of Columbia from the time of its organization until the end of his second term as president, a few years since. For several years he filled the chair of real estate law, law of evidence and criminal law in the law department of the university of Georgetown, resigning the position finally under pressure of other engagements. He received from that university the degree of doctor of laws. In the spring of 1879 the supreme court of the District appointed Col. Payne its auditor. This appointment was made unsolicited, and during his absence from the city, and the office has been held by him continuously since. He still, however, continues his practice at the bar.

Col. Payne is a director of the American Security and Trust company, and other business enterprises in the District of Columbia. He is an Episcopalian and member of St. John's church. His family consists of wife and two sons, Harry Moore and George Clay, both married.

Col. Payne is a member of the Blue lodge, chapter and commandery of Masons, a member of the Metropolitan club, governor of the University club, member of the Army and Navy club, and of the Loyal legion.

GEORGE WOODROW PEARSON,

president of the Metropolitan Railroad company, Washington, D. C., is a native of the city and was born in 1837. He attended the public schools of Washington until he was about eighteen years of age, when he entered the office of the *Globe*, then the official journal of congress, in charge of Blair & Rives, and learned printing. In 1862 he went as an assistant to his father, who was internal revenue assessor of the District of Columbia, having been appointed by President Lincoln in that year, and for eight years was the faithful coadjutor of the elder Pearson, who at this time retired to private life, the son serving thirteen years longer, when, in 1884, he was elected president of the Metropolitan Railroad company, and is still filling that position. Mr. Pearson is also a director in the Second National bank; also of the United States Electric Light company; also of the Virginia Brick company, the Norfolk & Washington Steamship company, and the Real Estate Title and Insurance company, and is so industrious in his habits and so persevering in his devotion to the various duties that he is called upon to perform, that he scarcely has an hour that he can call his own, although he is a man of family, having married, in 1877, Miss Kate Edmondston, daughter of Charles Edmondston, of Washington city; they have one child, William E. Pearson, twelve years of age.

Peter M. Pearson, father of George W., was born in Washington, D. C., in 1800. He was a merchant in Washington until appointed by Lincoln assessor of internal revenue. He was a member of the city council of Washington for years, and one of the members of the original board of school trustees of the District of Columbia. He was also a lieutenant in the militia of the district under Gen. A. Jackson. He was married, in 1833, to Emma J. Martin, daughter of James Martin, of Alexandria, Va., and died in 1876. Charles Pearson, father of Peter M., was born in Fredericksburg, Va., and was a builder.

PAUL J. PELZ,

architect, was born November 18, 1841, in Seitendorf, near Waldenburg, Silesia. The family is an old one of Frankonian origin, since the sixteenth century settled in Silesia and the kingdom of Saxony. The father, the late Edward Pelz, was a publisher and author, who in 1848 joined the revolutionary movement in Germany. He was a member of Frankfort parliament, and during the reaction was persecuted and had to flee to the United States in 1849. As an author, Edward Pelz occupied a prominent place in German literature, his historical work, "Peter the Great" of Russia, his political writings, and lastly his writings relative to the emigration of Germans to the United States were of recognized merit.

Paul J. Pelz received a collegiate education at Breslau, Silesia, and in 1859 entered the office of Mr. Detlef Lienau, architect, 111 Broadway, New York, with whom he staid as a student and assistant for seven years. During this time he developed into a very efficient draughtsman, so that he was in 1864 entrusted with the entire charge of the office, and the superin-

tendence of two large buildings during a four months' absence of his employer in Europe.

While with Mr. Lienau, Mr. Pelz, in 1866, became a member of the American Institute of Architects, which was then a young institution, with a small membership, under the presidency of Richard Upjohn. After leaving Mr. Lienau's office he was chief draughtsman for Mr. Fernbach, another New York architect of large practice. In 1866 he went to Washington, D. C., to take charge of an establishment, but the brilliant expectations regarding the same were not realized and he was obliged, after a year's struggle, to take a place as a draughtsman in the office of the light-house board, under General O. M. Poe, then engineer secretary of that body. Gen. Poe and his successor, Col. Geo. H. Elliott, recognizing the superior ability of their employee, gave him every encouragement to remain in the service, and latter put him into the place of chief of the construction office, when he had abundant opportunities to exercise his talent and judgment. The numerous light-house structures designed by him show a happy combination of good solid construction, with the graceful outlining and appropriate detail due to his training as an architect. In 1873 he was sent by the secretary of the treasury to accompany Col. Elliott on a tour of inspection of European light-house systems, which occupied five months. The results of this tour are laid down in an official report by Col. Elliott, which is a document of such extraordinary merit that Van Nostrand published it after the official edition (forty-third congress, first session Ex. Doc. 54) was exhausted. In the report Col. Elliott gives proper credit to Mr. Pelz for his participation in

the work of gathering the information and preparing it for publication.

While in Paris Col. Elliott and Mr. Pelz received flattering criticism from many sides for the excellency of the latest designs for light-house structures; parties engaged in the construction of light-houses even asked permission to use certain novel details of construction. It was no doubt due to the superior merit of the designs exhibited at the World's fair at Vienna, in 1873, prepared by Mr. Pelz, that the light-house board received the first premium in that branch of exhibits, the diploma of honor.

As an architect, Mr. Pelz sometimes worked alone, but mostly associated himself with other practitioners; his associates being Emil S. Friedrich, Chas. H. Read, Jr., George H. Griedel, and John L. Smithmeyer; in all these combinations, Mr. Pelz was the leading spirit, professionally speaking; he was sought out by other professionals on account of his superior talent for designing. By far the most important association was that with Mr. Smithmeyer, for, owing to Mr. Smithmeyer's enterprise, great energy and perseverance, large and important work was secured. Mr. Smithmeyer took charge of the execution of the work as a superintendent, while Mr. Pelz prepared the designs and elaborated the drawings. In this way they built the new academic wing of the Georgetown college at a cost of \$300,000; the Carnegie free library and music hall at Allegheny, Penn., at a cost of \$275,000; the Chamberlin hotel, Fortress Monroe, at a cost of \$500,000; the government army and navy hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., at a cost of \$100,000; the money order office building at Washington, D. C., etc., etc. Many were the projects for extensive works not executed; among

others, that received much attention and applause, was a project for a memorial bridge across the Potomac in honor of Gen. Grant, offering an alternative in Romanesque and Renaissance styles of architecture. In this instance Messrs. Pelz and Smithmeyer were associates with Capt. T. W. Symonds, of the engineer corps, United States, as the engineer of design. The culminating work of the Pelz-Smithmeyer combination was undoubtedly the great project of the building for the library of congress. A design submitted in competition in November, 1873, by these architects (together with twenty-eight others) received the first premium. The congressional committee was guided in its selection by the counsel and advice of Edward Clark, architect of the United States capitol and the late A. B. Mullett, then supervising architect of the treasury. A second prize was awarded to E. Melander of Boston, and a third to Schulze, Schoen and Cluss, of New York and Washington. From this time (1874) till 1886, there was a continuous struggle between Smithmeyer & Pelz, on one hand, who, by virtue of the first premium received, justly considered themselves entitled to the work, and such outsiders, on the other hand, as either volunteered or were called in by those in power to submit, from time to time, plans for a library building. During these twelve years these two men struggled hard and their work was truly heroic; not less than twelve different variations of their design were prepared, to meet the contingencies of competitions as they arose, and to suit the whims and notions of the various committees of both houses of congress, as they came into office one session after another. Mr. Smithmeyer, with great tact and skill, worked before

the committees, and through his large and influential circle of friends undoubtedly helped along the cause of the library building, while at the same time he tried to secure the interests of the firm. All this time Mr. Pelz prepared all the material, such as designs, perspectives, plans, calculations, briefs for argument, etc., to supply Smithmeyer with ammunition for his campaign. Several times during the twelve years did it seem as if fortune would smile on these two men; twice the senate had passed bills for a library building, but they failed in the house each time. At last, in 1886, both houses adopted the measure to build the structure. Mr. Smithmeyer then had himself appointed architect of the building to the prejudice of his partner, because, as he stated, he had been told by the committee that the government would not recognize a firm, and Mr. Pelz had no alternative but to accept the position of assistant architect. It was, however, agreed that in all matters professional the share of honors, and the standing of the partners, should remain equal as before, but as time and work progressed, Mr. Pelz found that Mr. Smithmeyer did not rely upon him solely, but allowed outside influence to interfere with the designs which had borne up to that time the stamp of his own individuality. It is a matter of historical record how the Smithmeyer administration of the library building came to grief. A contractor for the concrete foundation, Mr. Barnes, claimed that Mr. Smithmeyer, in rejecting his cement, was prejudiced and harsh, and on the other hand Mr. Smithmeyer defended his privilege to reject unfit material. A very lively and bitter attack upon Mr. Smithmeyer followed in both houses of congress, in which

Mr. Smithmeyer, in spite of the fact that he was defending the best interests of the United States, was, together with the commission, legislated out of existence, and the whole matter was placed in charge of General Casey, chief of engineers, United States of America, with orders to have plans prepared for a building not to exceed \$4,000,000, in cost. On the day after the bill had become a law, General Casey appointed Mr. Pelz architect, with full power to prepare designs for the proposed building. Mr. Pelz, at that date, the 3rd of October, 1888, set to work, and in the incredibly short time to the 1st of December of that year prepared a design for the four million building not only, but also an alternative design for a structure to cost \$6,000,000, in which the old excavations, and foundations already laid, could be better utilized, and greater advantage obtained over a smaller building. Congress recognized the wisdom of the last proposition, and they modified the law by adopting the plan for the large building for execution. On this design Mr. Pelz has followed and better elaborated the ideas of his first studies, and has eliminated from it all foreign elements introduced during the official régime in 1887-88. No influence was exerted, or even advice was given, as to the design by General Casey, who wished to leave the architect untrammelled; however, the execution of the building was not put in the architect's hands but given to Mr. Bernard R. Green, civil engineer, as superintendent and engineer, thus separating the functions completely, which are in most cases combined under one head. The building is at present (January, 1892) well enough advanced, to show that the favorable prognostications will in most respects be fulfilled

as to its appearance. It is two stories above ground (thirty-six feet); it measures 470 feet by 337 deep. The exterior is of Concord granite, the four courts of enameled brick, with granite trimmings. It will be 70 feet high to the balustrades in the lowest portions, while the center, the four corners, and especially the dome, will rise above that height. It will be the largest library structure in the world. By the time this biographical work will have been published, a verdict as to the merits of this building will have become apparent and whether the separation of the artistic creative element from the executive as practiced in this instance is productive of the best results or not. Mr. Pelz's official connection with his creation ceased on May 1, 1892, when he was informed that the general designs having been finished, his services were no longer required and he will not have the pleasure of keeping his work under his touch to the end. It is well known that the United States government is not liberal, and Pelz & Smithmeyer have had occasion to find it out to their cost. Not only were they not paid for the designs submitted for the library building, but they were put to the trouble and cost of litigation before the court of claims, who awarded them \$48,000, less than one-third the amount of the value of their twelve years' labors. So they have appealed to the United States supreme court, and live in the hope that that tribunal will mete out justice to them.

Mr. Pelz is a large, well built man, of erect carriage, five feet ten and a half inches high; he weighs about 210 pounds; his blonde hair is turning gray and he wears a mustache. Being near-sighted, he uses eye-glasses. The chief char-

acteristic in his manner is a dignified bonhomme. He has many friends in the district and there seems to be but one voice as to his merits as a professional man; in fact, his reputation is not merely local, but extends all over the United States in professional circles, and bids fair to go beyond, if his library building should prove a success.

RICHARD ROSS PERRY

is a member of the bar of the supreme court of the United States and also of the bar of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. He was born in the city of Washington in February, 1846, and came of a family who were among the first settlers in Montgomery county, Md. Mr. Perry was graduated at Georgetown college in 1864, and pursued there further studies for the degree of master of arts in course, which was conferred upon him in 1865. The next year was passed by him abroad, principally in study at the university of Paris of the principles of the civil law; he traveled in England, France, Switzerland and Italy. Upon his return to this country he began the study of the common law under the tuition of the late Richard T. Merrick, whose untimely death cut short a brilliant and useful career. Mr. Perry was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of this district in May, 1868, and in 1876, upon the motion of the late Conway Robinson, he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the United States. During the years 1879 and 1880 Mr. Perry was charged with the prosecution of all offenses against the laws of the United States within this district, but both before and since that time he has devoted his entire attention to civil business. In 1890

he was appointed by President Harrison a member of the Rock Creek Park commission, and is still engaged in the performance of his duties as such commissioner.

DANIEL WEBSTER PRENTISS, M. D.,

was born in Washington, District of Columbia, May 21, 1843. His father, William Henry Prentiss, was born in Washington in 1796. The father of William Henry Prentiss was William Prentiss, a son of Caleb Prentiss, of Cambridge, Mass. William Prentiss was a merchant, and was associated with Joseph Greenleaf in building a row of brick houses on Greenleaf's Point about the year 1793, in one of which houses William Henry Prentiss was born. William Henry Prentiss married Miss Sarah A. Cooper, daughter of Isaac Cooper, a merchant of Washington. Dr. D. W. Prentiss' grandmother on the father's side was Eunice Payne (Greenleaf) Prentiss, a niece of Robert Treat Payne, and a cousin of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," so that William Henry Prentiss was grand-nephew to Robert Treat Payne, and second cousin to John Howard Payne. The general education of Dr. Prentiss was obtained in the schools of Washington and at Columbian university, from which institution he received, in 1861, the degree of bachelor of philosophy, and the degree of master of arts in 1864. He received the degree of doctor of medicine from the university of Pennsylvania in 1864. He was married to Emilie A. Schmidt, daughter of Frederick Schmidt, of Rhenish Bavaria, October 12, 1864. Their children are: Louise, married to Frederick W. True, of the United States national museum; Eunice,



R. Ross Perry

WENT & CO. LITHO

who died at the age of seventeen, and three sons—Spencer Baird, Daniel Webster, Jr., and Elliott. From 1861 to 1864 he was medical assistant at the quartermaster's hospital, District of Columbia; and during 1864 and 1865 was acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., in United States hospitals in and around Washington. In 1864 he became engaged in the general practice of medicine in Washington, and has since then continuously held a prominent position in the profession. Since 1879 he has been professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the medical department of Columbian university. He was a member of the board of health in 1864; lecturer on dietetics and administration of medicines in the training school for nurses, and dean of the medical faculty of the training school in 1880-84, and president of the board in 1884; physician in charge of the eye and ear service of Columbian dispensary, 1874-78; visiting physician to Providence hospital in 1882, and a commissioner of pharmacy of the District of Columbia since the organization of the board, and its president since 1888. Dr. Prentiss is a member of the Medical society, Medical association, Obstetrical and Gynecological society, Clinico-Pathological society, the Philosophical, the Biological, Geographical and Anthropological societies of the District of Columbia; is a member of the American Medical association, the American association for the Advancement of Science, the association of American Physicians, and was a delegate to the international medical congress at Copenhagen in 1884, and to Berlin in 1890, and was president of the Medical society, District of Columbia, in 1891. He has delivered numerous lectures under various auspices in his native city. "Hypnotism in Animals," given in

a popular course at the National museum, appeared in the *American Naturalist*, September, 1882. By invitation of Spencer F. Baird he delivered a course of lectures on materia medica at the National museum in 1883. Some of the leading papers which Dr. Prentiss has contributed to medical literature are the following:

"Report on Disinfectants to the Board of Health of the District of Columbia," in 1867, in the *Journal of American Medical Science*; "G. S. W. through the Pelvis," October, 1865; "Case of Morphine Poisoning," 1867; "Diphtheria and Tracheotomy," "Membranous Croup and Operations for Radical Cure of Hernia," 1868; "Case of Inflammation of Fibrous Capsule of Eyeball," 1868; "Case of Spurious Labor Pains at Fifth Month," "Convulsions after Profuse Hemorrhage from Abortion at the Sixth Week;" "Obstruction of Bowels in an Infant, with Autopsy," 1870; "Hysterical Tetanus," 1879; "Case of Mastoid Abscess Opening into Lateral Sinus, and Death from Pyæmia," 1882; "Is Croupous Pneumonia a Zymotic Disease?" "Chorea in Pregnancy, and Abscess of the Liver," 1874; "Case of Double Hydronephrosis, with Specimen, and Remarkable Case of Hysteria with Paralysis and Aphasia," 1883; "Cases of Poisoning by Atropia, by Opium, and by Quinine," 1890; "On Revision of Pharmacopœia in 1880;" "Death from Diphtheretic Paralysis;" "Remarkable Change in the Color of the Hair from Light Blonde to Almost Black in a Patient While Under Treatment by Hypodermic Injections of Pilocarpine;" "Case of Prolonged Aneuria," 1881; "Membranous Croup Treated with Pilocarpine;" "Change in the Color of the Hair," 1881; "Overdose of Podophyllin," 1882; "Mater

nal Impressions — Effect on Fœtus," 1882; "Answer to a Protest Against the Use of the Metric System in Prescribing," 1883; "Croupous Pneumonia;" report of eleven cases occurring in private practice from February to June, 1878, read before the Medical society of the District of Columbia; a "Report of the Pharmacopœia Convention of 1880," as a delegate from the National Medical college, 1880; a "Review of the Sixth Decennial Revision of the Pharmacopœia of 1880;" "Avifauna Columbiana," being a list of the birds of the District of Columbia, revised and re-written by Dr. Elliott Cones and Dr. D. W. Prentiss, 1883; "Gall Stones or Soap," 1889; a "Report of Five Hundred Consecutive Cases of Labor in Private Practice," 1888; "Case of Change of Color of Hair of Old Age to Black, Produced by Jaborandi," 1889; "Three Cases of Poisoning by Japanese Lacquer, by Pellets Labeled 'Rhus,' and by Cashew Nuts," 1889; "Report of a Remarkable Case of Slow Pulse," 1889; "Puerpura Hemorrhage Rheumatica," 1890; "Apoplexy following La Grippe," in the *Philadelphia Medical News*, August 29, 1891.

O. F. PRESBREY.

Dr. Otis Fletcher Presbrey was born in the town of York, Livingston Co., N. Y., December 3, 1820. His parents removed from the state of Massachusetts in the year 1819, and he was left a motherless boy in 1822. His youth up to his majority was spent on a farm and his educational advantages were the usual three months' winter school. In 1839 he attended for a short time, a select school, where he had, as a fellow-pupil, the late president, Chester A. Arthur. At nineteen he began teaching, which he followed each winter

until, at twenty-two years of age, he entered Lima seminary, to prepare for college, with the purpose of studying for the ministry. During that summer, financial embarrassments overtook the father, which unlooked for event, together with the responsibility imposed, entirely changed the plans and purposes heretofore made. Several years were then devoted to teaching, in which profession he took high rank. In the meantime he engaged in the study of medicine, and graduated at Berkshire Medical college, in December, 1846. February 3d, 1847, he was married in Clarkson, N. Y., to Sarah A. Johnson. He at once began the practice of medicine in the same town where he had been both pupil and teacher. After two years of successful practice, he took a post-graduate course at the medical college in Buffalo, N. Y., and in the fall of 1850 removed to that city for the purpose of devoting his life to the practice of his profession. In 1853 he purchased a block of five acres of land, which was a part of a farm lying outside of, but adjacent to, the city. This and other lands he purchased and platted. About this time the firm of "Crittenden & Presbrey" was organized, and during the next six years nearly 100 acres of what is now the residence and business portion of the city of Buffalo was bought by this firm, platted and sold to actual residents.

In the year 1852, Dr. Presbrey was prominent in establishing, and was vice president of, the Y. M. C. A., in Buffalo, which, as a matter of history, was the third organized in the world. In 1854 he was elected chairman of the International bridge committee at Buffalo, and for three years devoted his time to its interests in Albany, Toronto and Canada, dur-



D. Webster Peck

ing which period he secured the charters from the state of New York and Canada for bridging the Niagara river. He was a director in both the New York and Canada bridge companies. He was also a director and stockholder, and promotor of the scheme for building the railroad known as the Niagara and Detroit rivers road, which was merged finally into the Canadian Southern railway. In 1858 he organized the Niagara street railroad company, was a stockholder and secretary, and prominent in its construction. This was then the only street railroad in the city of Buffalo. August 28th, 1862, he was appointed, by Abraham Lincoln, as assessor of the internal revenue for the 30th district, including the city of Buffalo. After holding this office for four years, he was removed, for political reasons, by Andrew Johnson. He was so efficient in the management of his district as assessor that he was commissioned as special agent of the treasury department, and was sent to various parts of the country, becoming one of the most expert agents of the treasury department in the detection of frauds upon the revenue. For three years he was on special duty under the department, during which time he traveled and visited nearly every collection district in the country. His experience was of such value in the examination of collectors' accounts and in the trial of cases in the United States courts, for the violations of the internal revenue law, that he was admitted in the U. S. circuit court, and district courts of Illinois, the northern and southern districts of New York, and in other sections of the country.

In March, 1869, he was appointed, by President Grant, supervisor of internal revenue for Virginia, West Virginia and

the District of Columbia, a position which he filled with such entire satisfaction to the department that President Grant personally asked him to accept the same appointment for the state of New York, with headquarters at New York city. This he declined, and in August, 1872, after ten years of service under the government, he became a prominent resident of Washington city, and showed his faith in its future by investing largely in real estate. The Presbrey subdivision in "Widow's Mite," although at the time thought by many shrewd business men to be too far from the business center of the city, is now acknowledged to be the very best residence portion of the city. This subdivision has been a potent factor in the transformation of the entire outlying surroundings of the nation's capital.

In February, 1874, Dr. Presbrey was elected a member of the board of trustees of Howard's university, and has been an active member of this board up to the present time. He has been a member of the executive committee for fifteen years, and has been greatly interested in the institution from its inception.

Dr. Presbrey united with the Presbyterian church when sixteen years of age, and has been actively engaged in christian work ever since. He was for seventeen years trustee of the Lafayette street church of Buffalo, and has ever been active in Sabbath school work. He was prominent in the Chautauqua movement, attended its first meeting, and was instrumental in bringing about the action which has made a permanent meeting place of this great summer convocation at Chautauqua, N. Y. Later he was for several years the first president of the Chautauqua alumni. In 1871 he and his wife united with the first Congregational

church of this city, and he has been prominently interested as a member and officer in all its activities.

In 1877 he was elected president of the *Public Opinion* company, which had been organized the previous year by his son, Frank S. Presbrey. For the last five years he has devoted all his time and talents in aiding to establish the reputation of this journal, which is now well and favorably known in the most intelligent circles of the entire country.

JOHN ALBERT PRESCOTT,

an extensive real estate dealer in Washington, D. C., is a descendant of an old New Hampshire family, and was born in Pittsfield, that state, May 24, 1839. He was educated at Concord, N. H., and in 1855 entered a drug store in Lawrence, Mass., as a clerk, but about a year later returned to Concord and clerked in the drug store of Hon. E. H. Rollins until 1862, when he was taken to Washington by Mr. Rollins, who had been elected to congress. From March 14, 1862, until June 19, 1862, Mr. Prescott was a clerk in the dead letter office and was then transferred to the second comptroller's in the treasury department, where he remained until April 27, 1881, when he resigned and went into the real estate business, which he has continued in ever since, being now looked upon as one of the shrewdest and most far-seeing dealers engaged in that traffic. Since 1872, Mr. Prescott has been much interested in building and loan associations, as secretary, and treasurer and secretary of six companies. He was president of one company of this class, and is now president of the Beltsville Land and Improvement company and treasurer of the Berwyn Improvement company, and has altogether led a very busy life. He

was married, January 19, 1862, to Georgia W. Goodrich, daughter of George K. Goodrich, of Hopkinton, N. H., four children being the result of this union, and of these there are three that still survive, viz.: Charles Chase, Frederica Alice and Edward Rollins. The father of John Albert Prescott was born in Northfield, N. H., in 1795, and was named Jonathan Chase Prescott. He was a graduate of medicine from Dartmouth college, and practiced principally in Concord and vicinity until his death in 1844. He was married, in 1825, to Mary Hoyt Hodgdon, daughter of Charles and Betsy (Adams) Hodgdon, the latter being a descendant of John Adams, the patriot, statesman, and president of the United States. Of the six children born to them three grew to maturity, as follows: Charles; Hodgdon, who died in 1854, and William Henry of Washington, who married Elizabeth Symonds. The mother of this family was called away in 1886. William Prescott, the grandfather of John Albert, was born in Northfield, N. H., was a captain in the state militia and a farmer by vocation, and son of William, Sr.

JEREMIAH EAMES RANKIN, D.D., LL. D.,

president of Howard university, of Washington, D. C., was born in Thornton, Grafton county, N. H., January 2, 1828. His father, Rev. Andrew Rankin, widely known in that state for his early advocacy of total abstinence and other christian effort, was of Scotch descent, the family having settled in Littleton, N. H. His mother, Lois Eames, was the daughter of Jeremiah Eames, Esq., of Stewartstown. She was of English descent, and a woman of rare christian excellence. The early childhood of Dr. Rankin was spent in Salisbury, N. H., South Berwick, Maine,



Yours truly,

J. C. Rankin

and Concord, N. H. He early evinced a fondness for books, and at nine years of age began the study of Latin under Stephen Chase, LL. D., afterward professor of mathematics at Dartmouth college. His successive teachers were J. D. Berry, D. D., at South Berwick, Maine, William Cowper Foster, A. M., Concord, N. H., and Lafayette Ranney, M. D., Chester, Vermont. He entered Middlebury college at sixteen and graduated with honor from that institution. Two years later, having spent the first year teaching the languages in the Bartlett grammar school, New London, Connecticut, and the second as private teacher in Warren county, Kentucky, he was invited to the tutor's chair in his alma mater. At the end of one year's tutorship, he delivered the master's oration, and that autumn went to Andover Theological seminary. At the time he was a regular contributor to several religious periodicals, and had published articles in *Simmons' National Magazine* and one article of unusual brilliance, entitled "Byron and Shakespear," in the *Parlor Magazine*. During his seminary course, he taught one term at Sanbornton Square, N. H., where he was actively engaged in promoting a revival of religion in his school and in the Congregational church. Upon graduating at Andover, in 1854, he had the first literary honors of the societies and third honor of his class. He was invited to remain as resident licentiate, which he declined. The same year he delivered the poem before the associated alumni of his alma mater. He declined a call from the Congregational church in East Wilton, N. H., and began his ministerial labors at Potsdam, N. Y., with the Presbyterian church, being twice invited to become their pastor. This pastoral call he de-

clined, though in December, 1854, he was ordained as an evangelist, at Stockholm, N. Y., by the St. Lawrence association, at the same time with Fayette Pettibone, under appointment of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions for Turkey. After five years' labor in Potsdam, he was called to the First Congregational church at St. Albans, Vermont, where he was installed as pastor on June 24, 1857. There the longest revival ever known in the history of that church took place under his ministry. After five years' service at St. Albans he was called to Appleton street church, in Lowell, Mass., where his people were devotedly attached to him and his ministry was very successful. After a pastorate of two years in Lowell, he received two almost simultaneous calls from the First church at Lynn and the Winthrop church in Charlestown, now Boston, Mass. The latter he accepted and had for five years a large congregation and a prosperous ministry. During his pastorate in Charlestown he was one of the editors of the *Congregational Review*. In 1869 the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by his alma mater. In October of the same year he received a unanimous call to the First Congregational church of Washington, D. C., and was installed on March 20, 1870, though he began his labors the August previous, the Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., LL. D., preaching the installation sermon and the Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, D. D., LL. D., preaching the sermon of dedication. The church at that time had about 130 members, the church having been organized, the previous May, with 103 members and the pastor. In the church there had been serious differences as to the wisdom of receiving colored people to the communion upon an equality with

the whites, and one-half withdrew with their pastor and joined a Presbyterian church; those who remained as members of Dr. Rankin's church, with Gen. O. O. Howard at their head, maintained that no distinction should be made on account of race or color. During the fifteen years of Dr. Rankin's ministry of this church the membership increased to 760; the debt of \$70,000 was reduced to less than \$10,000, and an organ worth \$15,000 was purchased.

On Thanksgiving and other public days Mr. Rankin often preached on public topics, two of his sermons, one on "The Bible, the Security of American Institutions," and the other, "The Divinity of the Ballot," have been largely distributed over the country. For many years he was a special contributor to the *Independent*, the *Congregationalist* and the *Advance*. He also published literary articles in *Sabbath at Home* and Dr. Deems' *Sunday Magazine*, and was a frequent contributor to several of these periodicals. He has printed many sermons, especially on public affairs, several translations from Adolph Monod, and one original treatise, published by the American Tract society. He also edited a gospel temperance hymnal for the especial use of Francis Murphy, the great temperance advocate, many of the hymns and melodies being original. He has also published a volume of Scottish poems entitled the "Auld Scotch Mither and Other Poems, in the Dialect of Burns," which was spoken of in the highest terms of praise by George MacDonald, LL. D., of London, P. Hatley Waddell, LL. D., of Glasgow, Dr. Ray Palmer, and other distinguished men, who expressed their surprise at one born two removes from Scotland should have written with such ease in the Scotch

dialect, and caught the true spirit—the naiveté and pathos—of the Northern Muse. Dr. Rankin, indeed, has given much attention to Scotch literature. A poetical tribute to the poet Burns is embraced in the last edition of Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song." This was delivered at a Burns festival in Washington. The doctor's style of preaching is simple and direct with very little ornament, and this of the briefest and most pertinent kind. His funeral oration in the senate chamber, on the death of vice-President Wilson, was pronounced by the Boston *Herald* as one of the most complete discourses of the kind ever delivered, and Senator Sumner's private secretary said the comparison drawn between the two statesmen was remarkable for its aptness and accuracy. Dr. Rankin was open in his hostility to slavery and always acted consistently and with decision. A Washington paper, *The Capital*, a conservative and democratic sheet, thus speaks of his lecture on Burns: "Dr. Rankin maintained his high reputation as an elegant writer in his sympathetic and appreciative discourse on the plow-boy poet, Burns. All the phases of Burns' wonderful career, his genius and even his failures, were sketched with grace and with the strong hand of a master. Mr. Rankin is himself a poet; a poet-preacher with the liveliest interest in the advancement of the whole human race. His lecture on Robert Burns abundantly proved this, had demonstration been a necessity." Of the same lecture Frederick Douglass said: "Dr. Rankin's lecture on Robert Burns was eminently just, keenly discriminating, eloquent and masterly, and altogether the best lecture I have ever heard upon this, my favorite poet." Dr. Rankin was married, Novem-

ber 28, 1854, to Mary Howell Birge, daughter of Cyrus Birge, Esq., and Adaline Frink, formerly of Middleburg, Vermont. Their eldest son, E. B. Rankin, M. D., graduated in medicine at Columbia Medical college, District of Columbia, and is a physician of considerable note in the school of homeopathy. The second son, Walter N., died in 1877 at the age of nineteen. He was a member of Princeton college, a generous and gifted boy, who exhibited rare talent as a musical composer and was also gifted with the pencil. The third child, Mary Farnham, graduated with first honors at the Mt. Vernon Female seminary, Washington, D. C., and on November 11, 1878, was married to Harvey D. Gowlder, Esq., a lawyer of Cleveland, Ohio. The fourth, Andrew Wyman, died an infant in Lowell, Mass. The fifth child is Edith Hadcomb.

Dr. Rankin is a ripe scholar, a fine linguist, well versed in French and German literature and a man of great versatility of gift and freshness and vigor of thought. He is a forcible and energetic speaker, with clear, strong, sympathetic, ringing voice, which always attracts attention. In personal appearance he is of little more than medium stature, with a muscular, closely-knit frame, a large head, full brown and deep-set eyes and a genial roundness of face. He has always been an energetic, industrious, practical man and has a native repugnance to all attempts at aristocracy, whether of race, property or culture. All his literary work has been incidental to his other work, as he was seldom absent from his pulpit while pastor, and as an educator and executive of one of the leading literary institutions in Washington, he is always found at his post of duty. His return to Washington has resulted in the growth and

enlargement of Howard university, the students in two years having gone up from 340 to 560.

ROBERT REYBURN, M. D.

The career of this eminent physician and surgeon, now a resident of Washington, D. C., has been so varied and extended in its different practical influences that a simple enumeration of the responsible positions he has held and is holding is probably the shortest and most effective method of placing before our readers his character and efficiency in his calling, as well as of indicating his high social standing in the community in which he resides. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 1, 1833, and came to America with his widowed mother in 1843, settling in Philadelphia, where he received his classical and medical education, graduating from the Philadelphia college of Medicine and Surgery in 1856, and receiving the degree of A. M. from Howard university, Washington, D. C., in 1870. He located in Philadelphia and practiced medicine until 1862, when, in June of that year, he entered the Federal service as acting assistant surgeon, and was commissioned as assistant surgeon of the United States volunteers on June 4, 1863; was promoted to surgeon of the United States volunteers June 13, 1863, and served in that capacity until the war closed; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of the United States volunteers in 1865, and remained in the army until 1867, when he was appointed captain and assistant surgeon of the United States army, which rank he held until he resigned in the same year, and commenced practice in Washington, D. C., where he has been ever since. He was chief medical officer of the Freedmen's bureau during the last two years of its existence, 1871-72; was

surgeon in charge of the Freedmen's hospital, Washington, D. C., from 1867 to 1875; was professor of chemical surgery of Georgetown university in 1866-67; was professor of surgery in the medical department of Howard university in 1868, was professor of anatomy in the medical department of Georgetown university in 1878. In 1880 he was professor of physiology and clinical surgery in the medical department of Howard university, which position he still retains. He is a member of the American Medical association, of the Medical society of the District of Columbia, and the Medical association of Washington, D. C.; member of the Microscopical society of the District of Columbia, of the Biological society of the district, and member and vice-president of the National Microscopical society; member of the American society of anatomists and of the congress of American physicians and surgeons. He is consulting surgeon to Providence hospital and lecturer on clinical surgery at the Freedmen's hospital, and is visiting physician to St. John's church orphanage. He was a member of the Washington, District of Columbia, board of health in 1870-71, and president of the board during that period, and also served as school trustee of Washington, D. C., in 1877, 1878, 1879. The doctor was one of the first councilmen elected in Georgetown, D. C., in 1865, but served a short time only and resigned. Dr. Reyburn was married, in 1854, to Catharine White, daughter of William White, of Philadelphia, Penn., and to them were born eight children, of whom five survive, as follows: Robert, Kate, Ella Frances, Laura Virginia, and Eugenia. The father of Dr. Robert Reyburn was James Reyburn (originally spelled Raeburn), who was born in the north of Ireland in

1811, and was educated there; he went to Scotland just after he was married at the age of twenty-two, but remained there only a few years, and then went to England for a while and then back to Ireland, where he died in 1842. He was an artist, and was married in 1832 to Miss Jane Brown; to this union there was born but one child, Dr. Robert Reyburn. The doctor's grandfather's name was Robert Reyburn; he was born in Raphoe, in the north of Ireland, in 1772, where he spent his life. He married Matilda Homes, a native of Ireland, and to them were born twelve children, of whom the doctor's father was the third in order of birth. Robert, the doctor's grandfather, died in 1856.

WILLIAM ROBINSON SMITH RILEY,

president of the West End National bank, Washington, D. C., was born in Accomac county, Va., July 19, 1817, but when seven years of age was taken to Washington by his parents. Here he received his education, and from 1839 until 1889 was one of the most extensive dry goods merchants of the city, but in the latter year relinquished trade to assume the presidency of the bank named above. For two years he served the city as a member of the council under Mayor John W. Maury's administration and proved himself to be as efficient in city government as he was in his own business. In 1863 Mr. Riley married Miss Elizabeth King Reid, daughter of William Reid, of Norfolk, Va., and to this congenial and felicitous union have been born eight children, of whom six grew to maturity, viz: Fanny, wife of Dr. Charles Read Collins, of King George county, Va.; Robinson, of Washington, D. C.; Ellen Robinson Riley, Elizabeth

Reid Riley, Ida Blackstone Riley, and Charles Reid Riley.

Thomas Robinson Riley, father of W. R. S. Riley, was also a native of Accomac county, Va., having been born July 10, 1783. He was a man of much influence in the county and was a member of the old county court and high sheriff. In 1816 he married Elizabeth Cropper Blackstone, of his own county, and to their marriage were born ten children, viz: Wm. R. S., Ann Robinson Smith, Thomas Wise, of Sinnickon, Accomac county, Va., and Elizabeth Wise, who died in 1879, the wife of Benjamin T. Hodges, of Prince George's county, Md.; Ellen Robinson, who died May 20, 1872, the wife of Charles Frederick Stansbury, of Washington; Laura Custis; John Blackstone, who died in 1851, aged twenty-three, unmarried; Philander Chase, died in 1884; he married Virginia Smith, daughter of Benjamin Price Smith, of Washington; Melinda Hack, wife of Eldridge J. Smith; Catharine Custis, wife of John J. Smolinski, of Washington. The father of this family died in January, 1846, having been a widower since December 6, 1834. John Riley, father of T. R. Riley and grandfather of W. R. S. Riley, was born in Accomac county, Va., where he was engaged in planting until his death in 1790. He was married to Elizabeth Smith, and of his two children—a son and a daughter—Thomas R. lived to maturity, and the daughter died in infancy. William Robinson Smith Riley dropped the "Smith" from his name when he entered into business.

COLONEL HENRY MARTYN ROBERT,

corps of engineers, U. S. A., was born May 2nd, 1837, on a plantation near Robertville, Beaufort district, South

Carolina. He was descended from Rev. Pierre Robert, M. D., and Marie Robert, distinguished French Huguenots, who at the revocation of the edict of Nantes emigrated with a colony to Santee, South Carolina, in 1685; and from Thomas Smith, landgrave, born in the north of England, and Baroness Schenckling, who came to South Carolina in 1694.

His father was Rev. Jos. T. Robert, LL. D., and his mother Adeline Elizabeth Lawton, daughter of Col. A. R. Lawton, and sister of Gen. Alex. R. Lawton, our late minister to Austria. At the age of thirteen, Col. Robert's parents moved to Ohio and at sixteen he entered the U. S. Military academy at West Point, graduating in 1857 at the age of twenty, receiving a commission in the corps of engineers. While still a cadet at the academy he was detailed as acting assistant professor of mathematics and after graduation his first station was at West Point as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy. In 1858-60 he served with Gen. Harney in Oregon and Washington territory, on the Dalles and Salt Lake Wagon Rock expedition, as engineer in charge of the construction of the defenses of San Juan Island during the difficulty with the English about our boundary, and in charge of the exploration for a military road from Fort Vancouver to the Cowlitz via Toutle lake.

Lieutenant Robert was ordered to Washington in the fall of 1860, and Dec. 17, was married to Helen Marie Thresher, daughter of Ebenezer Thresher, LL. D., of Dayton, Ohio. Lieutenant Robert was deeply interested in the cause of education and had decided to resign his commission in the army, having provisionally accepted a professor-

ship, which would take him south, when the secession of his native state forced upon him the question of his duty to his country. He had been brought up in the belief in the right of nullification and secession and had never questioned the correctness of this belief, heretofore. He soon became convinced, whatever may have been the views of those who framed the constitution, or those who accepted it, that no nation could exist long on the secession theory, and that as it led to disintegration and constant warfare, it should be destroyed at once at any cost. His convictions of duty thus led him to abandon his cherished plans, and remain in the army until there was no need for his services. He reached Washington on the first train from Annapolis after the firing on Fort Sumter, and continued on duty connected with the defenses of Washington till the fall of 1861, when, suffering from nervous prostration (super-induced by an attack of Panama fever, two years previous, and the vicissitudes and privations incident to exploration duties), he was ordered to take charge of the defenses of Philadelphia, and the next year of the construction of the fortifications of New Bedford, Mass. In 1865 Captain Robert was ordered to West Point in charge of the department of practical military engineering and as treasurer of the Military academy. Up to this time, while always on duty, he had never recovered his strength sufficiently for active field duty.

Being promoted to a majority March 3, 1867, he was this same year ordered to San Francisco as chief engineer of the military division of the Pacific, where he served on the staff of Generals Halleck, George H. Thomas, and Schofield till April, 1871, when he was ordered to Port-

land, Oregon, in charge of fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and light houses in Oregon and Washington territory. In December, 1873, he took charge of the light houses on Lake Michigan, and in May, 1875, of the river and harbor improvements on Lake Superior, Green Bay and the western shore of Lake Michigan north of Milwaukee, where he was stationed. January 9, 1883, he was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy and in May took charge of the river and harbor improvements at Buffalo and on Lakes Ontario and Champlain and the St. Lawrence and Niagara rivers, etc., and the defenses of the northern frontier. In January, 1885, he was ordered to Philadelphia, where he took charge of the fourth light house district and the defenses of Philadelphia and the League Island navy yard, and the river and harbor improvements in that district, including the Delaware river and breakwater. While stationed here Colonel Robert devised a plan for the radical improvement of the harbor of Philadelphia by removing Smith and Windmill islands and more than seventy acres of Petty's island, and doubling the width of Delaware avenue, which borders the river, and increasing the length of the docks to more than double their original length in that part of the river near the center of the city. This plan was approved and the money appropriated by congress for carrying it out. The amount of material to be excavated is estimated at about seventeen million cubic yards. February 1, 1890, Colonel Robert was appointed commissioner of the District of Columbia. By a law of congress an engineer officer of the army has to be one of three commissioners to execute the laws made by congress for the government of the

District of Columbia, the other two commissioners representing the two political parties of which our congress is composed. He took a deep interest in improving the administration of the government of the district, but the strain was so severe that his being relieved in October, 1891, alone saved his health from permanent injury. At this date Colonel Robert was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., in charge of the improvement of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers and their tributaries.

Colonel Robert has served upon various boards and commissions, among them the engineer board to select a deep-water harbor for the north-west coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Of this board he was president and prepared the report; also upon the board to consider and report upon the proposed deep-water harbor at San Pedro or Santa Monica bay, as required by the river and harbor act of July, 1892—selecting the most eligible site to accommodate the largest ocean-going vessels, with an estimate of costs, etc.

Colonel Robert is the author of the article on "Parliamentary Law" in "Appleton's American Cyclopaedia," and of "Robert's Rules of Order," the standard authority in our country on parliamentary law. It is used as a text book in many of the colleges of our country and adopted alike by statesmen, legislatures, and the most important political, civil and religious deliberative bodies. Since the first issue of the book in 1876 to the present time the work has reached an edition of 130,000. He had prepared under his direction an "Index to the Reports of the Chief of Engineers U. S. A. on River and Harbor Improvements, 1866-1879, inclusive," being an analytical and topical index to the public documents relating

to the system of internal improvements carried on by the United States government. This volume, of about 640 pages octavo, proved so useful that he was requested to continue the work, and consequently, in 1889, a second volume of like size was published, bringing it down to 1888. (Government Printing Office, Washington.) When ordered to Washington as commissioner, the Honorable Secretary of War Proctor said of him to a reporter—"Colonel Robert is a very able man and has the reputation of being one of the best engineers in the army." Adjutant-General Kelton, United States army, says the reporter, was enthusiastic in his praise of Col. Robert. "You will find him a modest, unassuming man," he said, "and he will not at first impress you as a man of great ability, but I venture to say that he is probably one of the greatest men in the army. He is a student and a thoroughly scientific man, an engineer of great capacity and a very strong thinker." There are few men that possess a more judicial mind than Col. Robert; a natural-born leader and educator—thorough and conscientiously scrupulous, with great moral courage in the pursuance of what is right.

WILLIAM MUNDAY POINDEXTER

(originally spelled Poyndextre), a respected citizen and prominent architect residing in Washington city, D. C., is a native of Virginia, born in the city of Richmond in the year 1846. His father, James Lewis Poindexter, was born in Louisa county, the same state, in the year 1800, and for a period of forty years was a prominent merchant of Richmond. In 1840 he was united in marriage with Sarah Ayres, daughter of Israel Munday, of Rahway, N. J., to which union seven

children were born, six of whom reached maturity, namely: Charles of Richmond, who served with the Richmond Howitzers in the Confederate service throughout the war. George Henry, deceased in 1890, served through the war, in the same company with his brother, and attained the rank of first lieutenant; Alfred, a member of the Norfolk Confederate battery, also reached the rank of lieutenant, and now resides in New York; William M., John Edward of Texas, and Thomas of Richmond, Va. The father of this family died in 1867 and the mother in 1875. Mr. Poindexter's grandfather, whose christian name was Henry, was born in Louisa county, and followed farming all his life.

William M. Poindexter spent the years of his youth and early manhood in his native city, in the schools of which he obtained a good education, and during the late war between the north and south espoused the cause of the Confederacy, entering the service in 1863, as a member of the telegraphic corps of the army of northern Virginia. In October of the following year he joined Colonel James Breathell's battalion of artillery, with which he served until the battle of Waynesboro, March, 1865, when he was captured, and for some time thereafter was held a prisoner of war. At the close of the war he returned to Richmond, and after residing there two years, located in Washington, D. C., in which city he has since pursued his profession of architect. Mr. Poindexter was married in October, 1882, to Julia, daughter of Benjamin T. Reilly of Philadelphia, Penn.

JOHN WESLEY ROSS,

commissioner of the District of Columbia, was born June 23, 1841, at Lewistown, Ful-

ton county, Ill. He was a pupil in private schools until 1853 and in the Lewistown seminary until 1856. Entering Illinois college in September of the latter year, he left in June, 1862. In the college society, Mr. Ross served successively as recording secretary and president. In 1866 he delivered the address at the society reunion. He attended the Harvard law school in 1864-65, and was admitted to the bar upon examination in open supreme court at Springfield, Ill., in January, 1866. He practiced at Lewistown in 1866-73, and during the last four of these years he represented the Fulton county district in the state legislature. In April, 1873, Mr. Ross was admitted to the bar of the United States supreme court, and has since practiced in Washington, D. C. In October, 1883, he was appointed lecturer in the law school of Georgetown university on the subjects of common-law practice, torts, and domestic relations, and in 1885 the university honored him with the degree of LL. D. Mr. Ross was appointed postmaster at Washington in 1888, and held that office until September 30, 1890. September 11, 1890, he was appointed commissioner of the District of Columbia and qualified October 1 of that year. He was for two terms president of the board of trustees of public schools in the District of Columbia. In June, 1870, Mr. Ross married Miss Emma Tenney, daughter of Franklin Tenney, and a native of New Hampshire, and who died in January, 1879, leaving five children, four of whom still survive and are named Tenney, Mildred, Lee and Georgette. In September, 1888, Mr. Ross was married to Mrs. Isabel McCullough, of Allegheny, Penn.

Lewis W. Ross, father of John Wesley Ross, was born at Seneca Falls, N. Y. December 8, 1812, and was educated at



John W. Kopf.

Illinois college, at Jacksonville, Ill. He is a lawyer and was admitted to the bar in 1838 and is located at Lewistown, Ill. He was a member of the Illinois legislature two terms, was a member of two state constitutional conventions and represented the tenth congressional district in congress from 1863 to 1869. He was married June 13, 1839, to Frances Mildred Simms, daughter of Reuben C. Simms, of Madison county, Va., and to them were born twelve children, of whom the following grew to maturity: John W., Ossian R. (who died in 1863, unmarried), Ellen C. (who died in 1879, the wife of Robert M. Hinde), Lewis C., Frank R. (who died in 1877), Pike C., Fannie W. (who died in 1885, the wife of H. J. Latshaw), and Jennie, wife of G. K. Barrere.

The grandfather of John W. Ross was named Ossian M. and was born in the state of New York; was a soldier in the war of 1812; emigrated to Illinois in 1821 and laid out the town of Lewistown, which he named after his son Lewis. He was a merchant and Indian trader and accumulated considerable wealth. He married Mary Winans, of western New York, and had born to him the following children: Lewis W., Harriet, who married A. S. Steele, Harvey Lee, Lucinda, who married William Kellogg, Leonard F. and Pike C. Ross. Mr. Ross was postmaster at Havana, Ill., where he died in 1837.

WILLIAM TRENT ROSELL,

engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia, with headquarters at Washington city, was born in Mount Vernon arsenal, Ala., October 11, 1849, where, at the time, his father, who was an officer in the United States army, happened to be stationed, having his wife with him.

William T. was educated at various schools in different parts of the country, as his father was transferred from station to station. July 1, 1869, however, he entered the United States military academy at West Point, N. Y., having been appointed from New Jersey, the state in which his father was born. He graduated from this military school June 13, 1873, was commissioned second lieutenant, corps of engineers, United States army, and was placed on duty at the engineer school of application, Willett's Point, New York harbor, where he continued his studies until August, 1876, when he returned to West Point as an instructor in the department of military and civil engineering, which duty occupied his time until August 28, 1880,—acting as assistant professor of the department during the last year of his stay. Was promoted September 12, 1877, to first lieutenant. From the United States military academy, West Point, N. Y., he was transferred for duty at Portland, Me., in connection with river and harbor work and fortifications on the coast of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Thence he was sent to Jacksonville, Fla., as assistant in river and harbor work along the eastern coast of that state. Was promoted to captain, corps of engineers, March 17, 1884, and the same year was placed in charge of the river and harbor work and fortifications in Florida from Jacksonville to Pensacola. In 1886 he was transferred to Memphis, Tenn., where, under the Mississippi river commission, he was given charge of the levees and of river improvements from the mouth of the White river, in Arkansas, to Warrenton, Miss.,—a stretch of 220 miles. In November, 1889, he was ordered to assist the engineer commis-

sioner of the District of Columbia, and was finally appointed to the office of engineer commissioner, October 9, 1891, and this position he has ably filled to the present time. The marriage of Mr. Rossell took place December 28, 1882, to Miss Jane G. Ellis, the daughter of Gov. J. W. Ellis of North Carolina, who died in 1861 while incumbent of that high office.

William Trent Rossell is a descendant of one of the oldest families of New Jersey. His father, William H. Rossell, was born in Trenton in 1820, was a graduate of Yale college, educated to be a physician, and was acting assistant surgeon at the United States arsenal at Mount Vernon, Mobile, Ala., at the date of William Trent's birth, as stated above. March 3, 1855, William H. Rossell entered the United States Tenth infantry on its organization as second lieutenant, and with it served against the Mormons in their war of rebellion in 1857; in the early part of the late Civil war he was brevetted for gallantry on the battle field of Valverde, N. M.; in November, 1863, he was placed on the retired list, and in 1885 he died in Asheville, N. C. The father of William H. Rossell was named Zachariah and was a major of the Fifteenth United States infantry in the war of 1812, but resigned after the conflict had closed and held the position of adjutant-general of the state of New Jersey most of the remainder of his life, which ended in 1847. William Rossell, the father of Zachariah Rossell, was judge of the supreme court of New Jersey for over twenty years, and for about thirty years was United States judge for the district of New Jersey, dying in office at the age of ninety years. The father of Judge William Rossell was also named

Zachariah, and was born in Freehold, N. J., and for many years was a justice of the peace.

- GENERAL ALLAN RUTHERFORD.

Few men now in civil and professional life can record a more brilliant military career than Allan Rutherford, now a popular lawyer of Washington, D. C. He was born in the city of New York October 29, 1840, was prepared for the bar by Marcus D. Laroque, of New York city, and was admitted in 1860. From early youth he seemed to be imbued with a military spirit. At the early age of sixteen, in 1856, he joined the Seventh New York regiment state militia, and until the fall of 1860 remained with this regiment as private and non-commissioned officer, becoming quite well posted in drill and tactics. He now withdrew from the Seventh, and with others organized company F, of the Ninth regiment of New York militia, of which he was elected captain, and on the 27th day of May, 1861, this regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, it being the first to volunteer its services for the entire war. Indeed, Captain Rutherford was one of the first men in the Union to agitate the volunteer question, and as this honor has been claimed by many other men of many other states, it may be well here to introduce documentary evidence in support of Mr. Rutherford's claim to the distinction. In the forty-second congress, third session, the following memorial was read and ordered printed, the memorial being signed by Allan Rutherford and J. J. S. Hassler:

"Memorial of Allan Rutherford, J. J. S. Hassler et al., of New York, claiming recognition as the originators of the first organized movement to raise volunteers to aid in suppressing the late rebellion:

"To the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America:

"The memorial of the undersigned would most respectfully represent that, as many different persons, citizens of various states, have started the claim that they and their respective states are entitled to the credit of taking the first steps toward raising volunteers to suppress the insurrection and enforce the laws of the Union, previous to the actual commencement of the late Civil war; and, whereas, it is important in an historical point of view that this claim should be definitely settled while the actors in those events are still living, and that the credit of organizing the first movement looking to the preservation of the Union should be given where it properly belongs, your memorialists respectfully present the following statement: That during the month of December, 1860, they, in company with sundry other of their associates, believing that a conflict was impending, proceeded to form the nucleus of a military organization, whose services were to be tendered to the government of the United States, and that such organization was actually formed and organized during the months of December, 1860, and January and February, 1861, being several months prior to the taking of any steps looking to such an object by any other persons in any other state. In support of the foregoing, we would respectfully invite your attention to the following extracts from the daily press of the city of New York, covering the period above mentioned, and which extracts, we submit, conclusively demonstrate that the credit of organizing the first movement for the preservation of the Union and the enforcement of the laws rightfully belongs to the undersigned and their associates, and to the city and state of New York, of which they were at that time residents and citizens. That the organization above referred to was finally merged in great part in the following regiments of New York volunteers, viz: Ninth New York state militia, and Tenth, Fifteenth, Thirty-first, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth regiments New York volunteers, which regiments went into active service under the proclamation of President Lincoln calling for 75,000 men. Your memorialists, in presenting

this, their memorial, would further say that they do so with no desire for any personal political or pecuniary prospective reward, but are actuated solely by the wish that they and their associates, as well as the state from which they came, and as a matter of history, may have whatever credit they are justly entitled to in the premises."

To show that the above claim was just, the following extracts from the *New York Herald* of January 10, 1861, are given: "The Union to be defended.—Movement for the formation of a Union volunteer regiment.—The present precarious state of the country has called out the sympathy of the various military organizations of this city who are desirous, from a true love of the Union, as established by the constitution of the United States, to stand by the 'old ship' and pilot her safely over the shoals which impede her progress. In obedience to this feeling the following private circular was issued, convening a meeting for the purpose of establishing a 'Union volunteer corps,' to serve when occasion might require:

"(Confidential.)

"New York, January 6, 1861.

"———, Esq.:

"Dear Sir: You are requested to attend a meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, to be held at the Mercer house, corner of Mercer and Broome streets (first floor, entrance from billiard-room), on Wednesday evening, January 9, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of organizing for the protection of the United States and the enforcement of the laws.

"ALLAN RUTHERFORD,

"FRANK J. WHITE,

"J. J. S. HASSLER,

"SAMUEL H. HUGHES."

"Agreeably to the above, a meeting of some fifty gentlemen belonging to various military organizations of the city was held last evening at eight o'clock at the Mercer house, corner of Mercer and Broome streets, for the furtherance of the object already named. Several of the military organizations of the city were represented, among which were the Seventh, the Twenty-third and Twelfth regiments. At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by J. White, Esq., son of Hon. Judge

White, who nominated Captain Allan Rutherford, of the New York state militia, as chairman pro tem., which was unanimously carried."

Extracts from New York *Herald* of January 13, 1861.—"Second meeting of the Union volunteers.—Adoption of a constitution and by-laws.—Election of a captain and orderly sergeant.—The second meeting of the Union volunteers, a corps of young men who have organized themselves into a battalion with the intent of offering their services to the president of the United States for the preservation of the Union, took place last evening pursuant to adjournment, at the Mercer house, the chairman, Mr. Rutherford, presiding. Some sixty or seventy persons were in attendance, including a number who were not present at the previous meeting. (At this meeting the following resolution was passed:)

"*Resolved*, That we do hereby form ourselves into a military organization to be known as Company A, First regiment Union volunteers, for the purpose of assisting (if in our opinion it be necessary) in maintaining the permanency of this union of states, and we do hereby agree to abide by the constitution of the United States, and be governed by the by-laws of this company as they hereafter appear."

Extract from New York *Herald*, January 17, 1861:—"The anti-slavery movement.—Meeting and drill of the New York Union volunteers.—Passage of resolutions disclaiming party or sectional objects.—Tender of services to the Federal government.—The third meeting of the Union volunteers of this city was held last evening at the Mercer house, Mr. Allan Rutherford presiding, and Mr. F. J. White acting as secretary." (At this meeting the following, among other resolutions, were passed):

"*Resolved*, That we, the Union volunteers of New York, are banded together, as were the Sons of Liberty, of 1776, for the common defense, believing that nothing in human affairs can transcend the blessing of peace, and nothing equal the horrors of war, we earnestly call upon our representatives in the national councils to bring to their aid in this terrible juncture all the lights of the past, the multiplied blessings of the present, the dangers

of the future, and counsel together for the preservation of this, our great and glorious republic, from the impending dangers of a civil war.

"*Resolved*, That we are banded together for no section, but for the whole Union, and setting aside all party affiliations and ties, offer our services to battle for the Union, wherever and whenever our services may be available.

"*Resolved*, That with these views we offer our services to our country."

Captain Rutherford held his rank in this company until January 7, 1862, when he was made major of the regiment and served as such until September 17, 1862; he was then promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, his commission to date from the battle of Antietam. He held this rank throughout his war service, and was then appointed lieutenant-colonel of the veteran reserve corps, in consequence of wounds received in active service, and in this capacity he served until January 9, 1867, when he was appointed by General Grant first lieutenant of the Forty-fourth United States infantry (regular army) and promoted to a captaincy in the same regiment in March, 1867, and was further promoted until he reached the rank of colonel. In May, 1870, he resigned his commission to accept the position of third auditor of the United States treasury, also bestowed by President Grant. During his active service with the volunteers, Mr. Rutherford's promotions were from captain to major, from major to lieutenant, then to colonel, and finally he was brevetted brigadier-general. Two of these advancements were for distinguished services in the second battle of Bull Run, in which he was wounded, and for like conduct at Chantilly, two days later, where he was again wounded. The other two brevets were for gallant and faithful services through the war. The Ninth New

York was one of the three hundred "fighting regiments," and entered the service with 868 men, but came out with eighty-six men. His promotions in the regular army were from lieutenant to captain, to major, to lieutenant-colonel and to colonel, two for his distinguished acts at Second Bull Run (as above), one for similar conduct at Cedar Mountain, and one for faithful services throughout the war.

The record of the battles in which Mr. Rutherford participated so gallantly may be summed up as follows: Harper's Ferry, Falling Waters, Ball's Bluff, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, and Antietam; he also commanded the Twenty-second veteran reserves during the Early raid in July, 1864, in the action on the Seventh-street pike, at Washington, D. C. Of this regiment he had the command from December 4, 1863, until July, 1865, when it was mustered out, beginning with its camp of organization at Cliffburne barracks, near Washington, December 4, 1863, where it remained until May 1, 1864, then going on provost duty in Washington until September 1, 1864. Thence going to Indianapolis, Ind., Gen. Rutherford reported to Gov. O. P. Morton, and assisted in exterminating the Sons of Liberty and Knights of the Golden Circle, and then relieved Col. Carrington of the command of the draft rendezvous, and organized all the latest Indiana regiments of volunteers, and finally closed the rendezvous in the spring of 1866. He was then recalled to headquarters for reconstruction duty, was appointed commissioner of the Freedmen's bureau and assigned to duty as commandant of the eastern district of North Carolina, with headquarters at Wilmington. At the

close of the reconstruction period, in 1870, he returned to Washington to enter upon his duties as third auditor of the treasury department, which office he retained until January, 1876, when he commenced his present practice of the law. While in North Carolina he was a delegate from the third district to the republican national convention, and was an enthusiastic Morton man from first to last. He is now a member of the executive committee of the Maryland republican state central committee, and chairman of the Montgomery county (Md.) central committee. He is a member of Burnside post, G. A. R., the Union Veteran union, and the Union Veteran legion, the Regular Army and Navy union (Schofield garrison), and was department commander of the G. A. R. in North Carolina in 1869. At present he is the national aid-de-camp of the Regular Army and Navy union. It may also incidentally be stated that Rutherford post, No. 1, of Wilmington, N. C.—the largest in the state—is named after the general.

The general has been twice married—first, in 1865, to Miss Emma Cushman, who died in 1875, and, secondly, in June, 1880, to Della J. Neff, of Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM H. SELDEN.

The Metropolitan hotel of Washington, D. C., could not have fallen into better hands than those of the experienced and genial gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He descends from a very old and highly respectable family of Virginia, as will be shown further on, and was himself born in Lynchburg, that state, in 1841. He was educated in his native city, and at Charlottesville, Va.,

but at the early age of fifteen years relinquished his books and started west in search of adventure. After passing about three years in Missouri, he returned, 1861, to take up arms in defense of his native state and section, and joined company G of the Eleventh Virginia volunteers, with which he served as a private until 1863, when, his merits and faithfulness having been recognized, he was sent to the trans-Mississippi department under command of Gen. E. Kirby Smith, and given a commission as captain, under which title he served until hostilities ceased. He fought at all the battles in the east in which the Eleventh Virginia took part, including the first battle of Bull Run to the second battle of Manassas, when his transfer took place, and at the west was constantly on duty until the close. With the coming of peace, Capt. Selden entered into the lumber business at Memphis, Tenn., which occupied his time until 1868, after which he passed the years in Kentucky and Virginia until 1874, when he engaged in the business for which he is fitted. In that year he opened a hotel at Danville, Va., which he conducted three years and then opened the Kimball house in Atlanta, Ga., an interest which he still retains; in October, 1880, he opened the Metropolitan in Washington, which he still owns and which he has made one of the most popular hotels in the city. In October, 1877, Mr. Selden married Miss Nannie Booker, of Lynchburg, Va.—the Bookers being among the first families of the state.

Turning now to the genealogy of Mr. Selden, the following brief summary is given: Three emigrations of Seldens from Kent, England, to this country took place between 1680 and 1690. The first two

emigrations settled in New England; the elder branch, represented by John Selden first, with his wife, Rebecka Yeo, daughter of Sir James Yeo of Kent, England, located at Lancaster, Va.

John Selden, first, had issue of four sons, Samuel, Bartholomew, John, and Joseph. The first two died without issue. John Selden, second, married, first, Miss Ball, with issue of one son, Richard; he married, secondly, Grace Boswell, with issue of two daughters and three sons, Joseph, John, and Rev. William, rector of St. John's church, Hampton, Va. From Joseph, son of John Selden, second, were descended the "Tree Hill Seldens," John, the owner of Westover, on James river, and the Rev. Miles Selden, who preached at Old St. John's, Churchhill, Richmond. John Selden, third, married Elizabeth Wallace, of Black river, Elizabeth City county, Va., December 3, 1761, and had issue of one son, John Wallace Selden, and three daughters, Martha, Elizabeth, and Ann. John Wallace Selden, fourth, was born December 27, 1772, and died at his home in Fredricksburg, Va., in 1833, he married Anne Booker and had issue of seven sons and one daughter, as follows: Samuel Marshall, Robert, William, Edward, Frank, John Sommerville, and Churchill Jones, and Elizabeth Ann. A wealthy man, fast horses and security debts left him in reduced circumstances at the time of his death. Samuel Marshall Selden, born in Fredricksburg, 1815, removed to Lynchburg, Va., and at the early age of nineteen married Caroline Hare, daughter of the wealthiest tobacconist then in Virginia. He died in Lynchburg, July 14, 1850, leaving issue of three sons and four daughters: William H., D. Howard, and Samuel Marshall, Cassie, Rowena, Mary Jane, and Fanny.

HENRY SHERWOOD.

postmaster of the city of Washington, D. C., was born in Avon, Livingston county, N. Y., February 22, 1844, but in January, 1860, removed with his parents to Michigan. His education was acquired partly in New York and partly in Van Buren county, Michigan, but it was not one of exhaustive or very comprehensive character, as he was studying during the exciting days at the opening of the Civil war and was carried away by the patriotic fervor of the period. At the age of eighteen, in July, 1862, he enlisted for three years, or during the war, in company C, Fourth Michigan cavalry, and entered the service as sergeant. June 20, 1864, at the battle of Lattimer's Mills, Ga., Mr. Sherwood received a wound in the knee joint, that necessitated amputation of the right thigh at lower third, and he thus received an honorable discharge from the service for disability. Since his recovery Mr. Sherwood has been employed in various branches of the public service, as, for instance, clerk in the war department, quartermaster-general's office, assistant doorkeeper of the house of representatives last session of the fortieth congress, and during both sessions of the forty-first and forty-second congresses; postmaster of the forty-third congress; six years as clerk under Mr. Edward Clark, architect of the capitol building; postmaster of the forty-seventh congress, having been elected by acclamation; assistant postmaster of Washington city from August, 1882, to October 1, 1890, and city postmaster since the last named date until the present time. It will thus be seen that Mr. Sherwood has served the government since he was eighteen years of age, or during thirty of the best years of his life. His marriage took place May 27,

1878, to Miss Mary Ellen Harvey, of Washington city, and this union has been blessed by the birth of two children, Philena and Harry.

Daniel G. Sherwood, father of Henry Sherwood, was born in New York and for three years served in the Sixth New York cavalry, while his son, F. E. Sherwood, served in the Tenth Michigan cavalry. The latter was also postmaster at Breedsville, Mich., for thirteen years.

Daniel G. Sherwood married Philena Deming, a native of New York, whose mother was a Bouton and grandmother a Tilden. The grandfather of Henry Sherwood was Capt. Harry Sherwood, of the Light Horse of 1812, and he was a son of Ashall Sherwood, one of the minute men from Dutchess county, N. Y., in the Revolutionary war. The great-great-great-grandfather of Henry Sherwood was John Parrock Sherwood, the progenitor of the family in America, having come from England to Connecticut in 1635.

LOUIS PIERCE SHOEMAKER.

Among the heavy real estate dealers and sagacious business men of Washington, D. C., may be found Louis P. Shoemaker, who was born on the banks of the romantic and picturesque little stream known as Rock creek, which flows between Washington and Georgetown, D. C., and empties into the classical Potomac river. His birth took place July 2, 1856, and he comes from one of the oldest and most respectable families native to the district, his grandfather, David Shoemaker, having been born within the ten-mile square, and becoming an officer of the United States navy. Pierce Shoemaker, a son of David, was born in Washington city in 1816, and was a student at Georgetown college, gaining a

fine literary education at that renowned institution. He married Miss Martha Carbery, a native of the District of Columbia, and a highly accomplished and beautiful young lady, the daughter of Lewis Carbery, who was prominent as a civil engineer in charge of District of Columbia, and niece of Thomas Carbery, for many years mayor of Washington.

Louis Pierce Shoemaker received his literary education at St. John's college, Washington, but, unlike his father, he chose to study for a profession, and graduated from the law department of the Georgetown college in 1881. In the meantime, in 1876, he had entered into the real estate business in Washington, having thoroughly familiarized himself with everything pertaining to realty during the prosecution of his law studies. That he has made a success of this business is fully manifested by the fact that he still continues in it, with constantly increasing profit. The lady whom Mr. Shoemaker was so fortunate as to secure in marriage, in 1881, was Miss Katie G. Gallaher, of Augusta, Ga. Their only child, Abner C. P. Shoemaker, was born August 4, 1885.

WILLIAM EDGAR SIMONDS.

William Edgar Simonds, the present commissioner of patents, was born at Collinsville, Conn., November 24, 1842. He was educated at the common and high schools of that village and also at the Connecticut state normal school, and taught school himself for a year or two. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Connecticut infantry, his brother and his stepfather, the only other male members of the family, having already enlisted for three years. He was soon made sergeant-major of the regiment,

and at the battle of Irish Bend, in Louisiana, on the 14th day of April, 1863, he was promoted to be a lieutenant, and was discharged from the service with his regiment in August, 1863. He graduated from the Yale law school in 1865, and since that time has practiced law in Hartford, Conn. In 1883 he was chairman of the committee on railroads in the Connecticut house of representatives, and in 1885 was the speaker of the house. In 1888 he was elected a member of the fifty-first congress, and, while a member, an international copyright bill was reported by the judiciary committee, debated for two days, and failed of passage by a negative majority of about forty. Mr. Simonds then re-drafted the bill, adding its famous thirteenth section, and procured its favorable report to the house. On the third day of the short term he secured its passage through the house, after a vigorous fight by a majority of about forty. By reason of parliamentary tactics and manœuvres it had to pass the house, in one shape or another, three times subsequently, each time after a fight over it, the last passage being about 2 o'clock on the morning of March 4, 1891, the day on which congress adjourned. For this service in connection with international copyright, the government of France conferred upon him the cross of the legion of honor. He has filled the lectureship on patent law in the Yale law school since 1884. He is the author of a "Digest of Patent Causes," a "Digest of Patent Office Decisions," a work on "Design Patents," and a small work known as a "Summary of Patent Law." His commission as commissioner of patents dates July 1, 1891, and he entered on the performance of the duties of the position on August 1, 1891.

FRANCIS H. SMITH.

In the year 1640 there settled at Milford, Conn., one John Smith, who, it is reasonably presumed, came to this country from England in one of three ships which sailed in 1639 to New Haven, and which are mentioned in the early annals of the latter place. John Smith was the founder of a large family, many of whom figured quite prominently in the history of Connecticut, and numerous descendants are still found in that state and various parts of the country. John Smith, Jr., son of John, the emigrant, was an early settler of Milford, Conn., where he married, January 23, 1672-3, Phebe Camfield, and reared a large family, the oldest member of which, John Smith, was a resident of Derby and the father of several children. Ephraim Smith, son of the last named, lived in the towns of Milford and Wolcott and married, in 1739, Sarah Newton, who bore him a family of seven children, the third of whom, John Smith, was the great-grandfather of the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. John Smith appears to have been a resident of Milford and Washington, Conn., and married, February, 1764, Mary Ford. They reared a large family of thirteen children, the eldest of whom, Samuel, was born in Milford, Conn., and by his marriage with Lucy Hall, solemnized May 17, 1786, was the father of eight children, Samuel Mansfield Smith, the fourth in number, being the father of Francis H., for whom this biography is prepared.

The following are the names of the children born to Samuel M. and Eliza (Wheeler) Smith: Nancy, John W., Francis H., Harriet and Albert M.

Francis Hickox Smith is a native of Washington, Conn., and dates his birth from the year 1829. He received his

school training in his native state, where he remained until 1848, at which time he went to Virginia, where for two years he was engaged in educational work as a teacher, and in 1850 became a resident of Washington, D. C., when he accepted a position as reporter for the *Congressional Globe*. He remained on the force of this paper until the death of the proprietor in 1865, and then received the appointment of official stenographer, an office established by the house of representatives that year, the duties of which position he discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner until 1875, at which time he resigned to accept the appointment of Indian commissioner tendered him by President Grant. He served in the latter capacity three years, during which period he was honored by being appointed secretary of the board and chairman of the executive committee. He severed his connection with the governmental service in 1878, since which time he has been prominently identified with the real estate and insurance business, operating quite extensively in Washington city, and country adjacent. In addition to the positions already mentioned Mr. Smith has been honored at different times by appointments to other trusts, among which are the presidency of the Union Savings bank of Washington, to which he was elected in 1891, and which he still holds. He is also a member of the boards of trustees of the Howard university and the Columbia hospital for women, was for twenty years a director of the Second National bank, and to his efforts is largely due the organization of the Lincoln Fire Insurance company, of which he was one of the original incorporators. In the year 1876, in partnership with Messrs. Birge and Robinson, under the firm name of Smith, Birge & Co., Mr.

Smith became connected with the Potomac Iron works, which were operated under the management of said company for a period of two years. For four years Mr. Smith has been president of the Y. M. C. A. of the District of Columbia, and since his residence in Washington has been connected in various ways with nearly all the charitable institutions in the district. On the 14th of April, 1858, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss E. Birge, daughter of Cyrus and Emmeline Birge, a union blessed with the birth of the following children: Frank B., William W., Adeline E., Edward Q. and Louis P.

Mr. Smith is a man of the most unswerving integrity, and during his long and active business career in public and private capacity no breath of suspicion has ever been uttered against his record. He possesses in an eminent degree the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens as is attested by the positions he has been called to fill, and among the wide-awake, energetic men of the national capital few are more widely and favorably known.

THOMAS WILSON SMITH.

Conspicuous among the active business men of Washington city is Thomas W. Smith, whose long connection with the lumber interest has brought him into prominent notice in several of the eastern and a number of the southern states. Mr. Smith is a native of Pennsylvania, born in the town of Gordonville, Lancaster county, January 1, 1846, and traces his family on the father's side to Germany, while maternally he is descended from Irish ancestry. His father, Henry W. Smith, was born in Lancaster county in 1816, and spent his youthful years on a farm, but in early manhood abandoned

agricultural pursuits and learned the trade of wood carving, in which he acquired great proficiency. In 1836 he embarked in the agricultural implement business in Lancaster, and four years later removed to Columbia, Pennsylvania, where for some time he was engaged in the construction of agricultural machinery, such as corn mills, threshers, etc., which he continued from 1840 to 1850. He was a skillful machinist, and a number of valuable improvements in agricultural implements are the results of his ingenuity — among which may be mentioned the power wheat drill, which he invented and perfected. Since 1856 he has not been engaged in any regular business, having retired from active life that year. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Henry Smith, a native of Pennsylvania, in which state he, with a number of others, was massacred by the Indians about the year 1818. Peter Smith, the father of Henry, and the first of the family of whom there is any authentic record, came from Germany to America as early as 1700 and settled in Pennsylvania, where his death occurred many years ago. The subject's maternal grandfather was John Wilson, a native of Ireland, whose wife, Mary (Todd) Wilson, was born in England. The two families were early represented in Maryland, having migrated to the eastern part of that state a short time after the close of the Revolutionary war.

Thomas Wilson Smith was reared to manhood in his native county and state, in the common schools of which he received his elementary education, which, supplemented by a course in the higher branches in Columbia academy, has enabled him successfully to transact the duties of a very active business life. In

the year 1862 he abandoned his studies and entered a drug store in Columbia, in which place and Lancaster he was identified with that business until about 1864, when he accompanied his father to Maryland, where for two years he followed the pursuit of agriculture, and later for a limited period found employment in the gold mines of Montgomery county, that state. Subsequently he went to Washington city and took service with the Metropolitan street car company, and after a short time in that capacity accepted a situation as clerk in the large lumber firm of G. W. Linville & Co., corner of Second street and Indiana avenue, where he was employed for a period of two years. At the end of that time he was nominated for the position of lumber inspector by Mayor Bowen and elected to the same by the common council and board of aldermen, the duties of which he discharged for nearly two years, resigning at the end of that time and engaging in the lumber trade as a member of the firm of G. W. Linville & Co. Two years later the firm name was changed to that of W. P. Cottrell & Co., Mr. Linville retiring, Mr. Smith retaining his interest in the business two years longer, when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent. In May, 1874, Mr. Smith embarked in the lumber business at his present stand, and since that time has conducted a very extensive and lucrative trade, being one of the largest dealers in the city. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and in 1888 was chosen a member of the committee of one hundred appointed to look after the interests of the district in the matter of congressional legislation. He has also served as president of the Chesapeake and Columbia Investment Co., director of the Eastern dispensary, and

for a number of years was a member of the board of trade, in which he held the responsible position of chairman of the committee on membership.

In addition to his business enterprises in the national capital Mr. Smith has large interests elsewhere, notably in North Carolina, where he owns a half interest in the Beaufort lumber company; also an interest in the G. H. Toaddine lumber company of Elizabeth City, a very extensive enterprise, of which he is one of the directors. He has other important trusts to look after, including among others that of the presidency of the Rarona land company of Virginia, a corporation which owns large tracts of land on the line of the B. & O. railroad near the District of Columbia and Maryland boundary. Mr. Smith's life has been one of unceasing activity, and his integrity and fair dealing have placed him in the foremost rank of Washington's representative business men.

BENJAMIN PETTIT SNYDER,

the banker of Washington, D. C., was born in Doylestown, Penn., July 20, 1835, and attended the Doylestown academy until about eleven years of age, when ill health compelled his withdrawal from school. Shortly after he entered the printing office of his father (the *Independent Democrat*). After completing the regular four years' apprenticeship as a printer, he entered the telegraph service of the Philadelphia & Wilkesbarre Telegraph company, having in charge offices at Mauch Chunk and Hazleton, Penn., Frederick, Md., Wheeling, W. Va.; and thence to Washington, D. C., in 1853, in the service of the old Washington & New Orleans, and magnetic telegraph companies at various points, Cincinnati,

Augusta, Ga., New York and Philadelphia, returning to Washington, D. C., in April, 1861, as manager of the civil interests of the then American Telegraph company, which important position he held until 1866, as well as filling the office of acting censor of the press at intervals during the period of the Civil war. In February of 1867, Mr. Snyder was elected secretary and managing director of the National Safe Deposit company, of Washington, just then organized. In May, 1870, the National Savings bank of the District of Columbia was organized, and Mr. Snyder was made treasurer, which two positions he held until 1881, when he was elected president of both corporations. In 1891 the two corporations were reorganized and merged into what is now the National Safe Deposit Savings and Trust company of the District of Columbia, of which Mr. Snyder still retains the presidency.

The marriage of Mr. Snyder took place in 1865 to Clarinda Collings, daughter of Daniel Collings, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., the issue of which union has been six children, of whom five survive as follows: Elnathan Pettit, Jessie, Elsie Alice, Benjamin Pettit, and Grace Snyder.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. B. P. Snyder was Eleazar Blackman, who opened the first coal mine in the Wyoming valley. His wife was Clara Hyde. Eleazar Blackman's father was Elisha Blackman, who was an officer in the Revolutionary army. Manassah H. Snyder, the father of B. P. Snyder, was born in Allentown, Penn., in 1808. Educated in the common schools at home he was an editor and publisher at Allentown and Doylestown, that state, where he established *The Doylestown Democrat* (English), and the *Express*

(German), and subsequently the *Independent Democrat*. Being a staunch democrat and an able writer, his influence in that congressional district was considerable. He was married in 1831 to Elizabeth Pettit, daughter of Elnathan Pettit, of Doylestown, and reared a family of four sons, as follows: John C. Calhoun, B. P. Snyder (whose name opens this sketch), Edwin and William Field. Manassah H. Snyder's father was a Pennsylvanian by birth, a banker and large lumber dealer for many years in Allentown.

GEN. ELLIS SPEAR

has been a resident of the District of Columbia since 1865. He was graduated at Bowdoin college in Maine, his native state, and in 1862 entered the United States volunteer service as captain. He was promoted through the intermediate grades to that of colonel and brigadier-general by brevet. After the war he entered the patent office as assistant examiner. He filled various intermediate grades, and was finally appointed commissioner of patents. This office he resigned in 1878. He is a member of the bar, making patent law and soliciting of patents a specialty. He has taken active interest in district matters and is a director in some prominent financial institutions.

AINSWORTH RAND SPOFFORD

was born at Gilmerton, N. H., on the 12th of September, 1825. His ancestry, like that of all the Spoffords in America, is traced to John Spofford, a native of Yorkshire, who settled at Rowley, now Georgetown, Mass., in 1638. The father of A. R. Spofford was a clergyman, Rev. Luke A. Spofford, who was born at Jaffrey, N. H., November 5, 1785, graduated at Middlesbury college and held



Ainsworth R. Spobford

1850

pastorates in Gilmerton, Brentwood, Lancaster, Atkinson, Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, and also in New Hampshire, besides being missionary in several western states and founder of a number of churches. He was married to Grata Rand, the mother of A. R. Spofford, November 12, 1816, and she died at Williamsburg, Ohio, February 25, 1857. The father died at Rockport, Ind., September 27, 1855.

Mr. Spofford's early education was of a thorough and classical character, received from a private tutor. When yet a boy he developed that passion for books which gave bent to his later career. He was amply prepared for college, but being denied the advantages of a college course, by reason of failing health, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, when sixteen years of age, and became clerk in a bookstore, occupying his winter evenings in studying the French and German languages, and becoming in 1850 one of the founders of the Literary club of Cincinnati, a vigorous intellectual organization. He became connected with a book publishing firm which failed in 1859, and he then entered upon his career as associate editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, which position he retained until 1861, when he moved to Washington to enter upon the duties of first assistant librarian in the library of congress at the capitol. to which position he had been appointed. Three years later he became librarian-in-chief, and has occupied and elevated that important and honorable post up to this writing. Mr. Spofford's services are indissolubly associated with the remarkable growth and development of the nation's great library. During his administration the number of books has increased from 70,000 to more than 655,000

volumes, with 200,000 pamphlets, rich in every department of science, literature, law, history, politics, and the great specialties. Under Mr. Spofford's personal influence the law was enacted making the national library the office for all records of copyright and permanent depository for all copyrighted publications. As the librarian for congressmen, Mr. Spofford is one of the most remarkable men in the world. His long experience in charge of the library has equipped him with a wonderful and comprehensive knowledge of the contents of books seemingly without number. His is not alone the knowledge of the scholar, but more impressively that of the librarian. He has written largely for the periodical press on historical, economic, and literary topics. He has published catalogues of the library of congress; "The American Almanac and Treasury of Facts," an annual compiled by him from official sources, 1878-89; the "Library of Choice Literature," ten volumes, 1881-88; the "Library of Wit and Humor," five volumes, 1884; "Manual of Parliamentary Rules," 1884, and other books. He has been a contributor to Chambers' Encyclopedia, Political Encyclopedia, Johnson's Universal Encyclopedia, and the Cabinet Encyclopedia, 1891. He is a member of many historical and philosophical societies. In 1884, the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Amherst college.

Mr. Spofford was, on September 15, 1852, married to Sarah P. Patridge, who was born in Franklin, Mass., November 10, 1823, and died at Washington, May 11, 1892.

The interesting sketch of the District of Columbia, at the opening of this volume, is the handiwork of Mr. Spofford.

REV. CHARLES AVERETTE STAKELY, D. D.

This brilliant, eloquent, and talented young divine, pastor of the First Baptist church of Washington, D. C., was born in Madisonville, Monroe county, Tenn., March 3, 1859, and was reared to the practice of the law. He was educated in Montgomery, Ala., and La Grange, Ga., and studied law under Hon. A. H. Cox, at the latter place, where he was admitted to the bar when he was about nineteen years of age. He practiced in La Grange until he was about twenty-two years of age, in the meantime, at the age of twenty, having been elected county solicitor, which office he filled until 1881. At the age of thirteen he was baptized into the fellowship of the First Baptist church, Montgomery, Ala., by Rev. Dr. D. W. Gwin, and in his twenty-second year was ordained to the ministry by the church at La Grange, Ga. His first charge was at Elberton, Ga., the church at this place calling him to ordination; he then passed a year in ministerial work at Augusta, Ga., whence he went to Charleston, S. C., where he was pastor of Citadel Square Baptist church and where he remained until 1888. Dr. Stakely lent valuable aid to the Baptist churches of Charleston in their recovering from the earthquake of 1886. In 1888 he was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist church of Washington, D. C., where he has since filled the pulpit with eminent ability, and to the great satisfaction and edification of the congregation. Dr. Stakely has had conferred upon him the degree of A. M. by the Mercer university of Georgia, and that of D. D. by the very Richmond college, Virginia. He is very diligent in church work and active in advancing and expanding the doctrines of his denomination. As one of the

managers of the American Baptist Publication society, he has been useful in aiding to spread abroad the literature of his church and general christian literature. The doctor is also one of the trustees of of the Columbian university at Washington, and is ever ready to aid, with his time and talents, every project of educational, religious or charitable tendencies. He has represented his denomination in conferences both at home and abroad, in 1890 attending as delegate the conference of the Regular Baptists of England, held at Manchester, where also he preached the commencement sermon of the Manchester Baptist college. During the same year he traveled in Europe. Dr. Stakely was united in the holy bond of matrimony, in 1882, with Miss Jessie Davis, daughter of Rev. William H. Davis, of Richmond county, Ga., the result of this union being four children, viz: Davis Fonville, Sarah Anne, Susan Frances, and Flora McIver Stakely. The father of the doctor, Samuel Smith Stakely, was also a native of Monroe county, Tenn., and was a merchant at Madisonville, in the same state, and also at Montgomery, Ala. His mother, who still lives, was Susan Frances Fonville, daughter of Rev. J. A. Fonville, a Baptist minister of South Carolina and of Huguenot descent. Dr. Stakely's father fought in the Confederate service, entering that service with one of the first of the Tennessee regiments that entered the field. The grandfather of the doctor, William M. Stakely, is still living, and is a resident of Union Springs, Ala.; he was born in Tennessee, in 1804, and has been a merchant, a planter and a banker. He has been twice married; his first wife, née Smith, was the grandmother of the doctor; his second wife was a Mrs. Caldwell, née Johnston, a relative of Gen. Joe John-



J. Markle

FRANK & FOLLETT

ston. The great-grandfather of the doctor was John Stakely, who was of German descent. Dr. Stakely has also English blood in his veins, deriving it both from father's side and his mother's, and ancestors of his on both these sides fought in the Revolutionary war.

JAMES M. CARLISLE.

James Mandeville Carlisle, born in Alexandria, while that city was still a part of the District of Columbia, May 22, 1814, was the only son of Christopher Carlisle and Anne Mandeville. When about eleven years of age, he moved with his widowed mother to the city of Washington. He was educated at the Catholic seminary which occupied the old capitol building, and was for a time at the military school of Major Partridge.

He was a faithful and earnest student, having a special fondness for the languages, ancient and modern, becoming proficient in French and Spanish at school, and successfully teaching the latter while he was a law student as substitute for and assistant to his old professor. He early developed the decision of character and steadiness of purpose which brought him his success. Soon after his mother's removal to Washington, in her straightened circumstances she could not pay cash at her grocer's for her supplies, and the latter was unwilling to give credit; her son discovering the situation went from school to the grocer's, asked for credit for his mother, and declared that he would be responsible. The earnestness and manliness of the little fellow so pleased the tradesman that he offered the credit to the mother and all went well.

He studied law under William Wirt, in Baltimore, and completed his studies with Richard S. Coxe, in Washington. In the

first case he tried he was associated with Mr. Coxe, but he fell so far below his own standard that he locked himself in his room, refusing to see his mother, to whom he was very devoted, or to take any food until late in the evening, when Mr. Coxe came in to pay his own compliments to the mother, and to rehearse what he had heard said in commendation of her son's first effort by the judge and the older members of the bar.

His rise in the profession was rapid and brilliant, and he soon won a place in the front rank of the Washington bar, then one of the ablest in the country. He never held any office except that of corporation attorney, which he accepted several times.

The causes at the local bar which caused him to be most widely known outside of the district, were the two Gardiner trials, and the Sickles trial, all three of which excited interest throughout the country. In 1837 he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the United States, and early argued several cases of importance as junior to Mr. Coxe and Mr. Bradley. His knowledge of French and Spanish brought him cases, involving Spanish and French titles, and he was the legal adviser of nearly all the Spanish speaking legations. In 1852 he was regularly appointed "Asesor," or legal adviser of the Spanish legation, and about the same time legal adviser of the British legation. Both these positions he held till his death in 1877.

He was counsel for Great Britain before the commission which sat in Washington under the XII article of the treaty of May 8, 1871, and also advocate for Spain before the mixed commission under the agreement of February 12, 1871. In the meantime he had been advocate before

mixed commissions sitting in Washington, for Paraguay, Columbia, Costa Rica, Peru, Venezuela, Nicaragua, New Granada, and had large and important cases before the Mexican and other commissions.

About 1863 he formed a partnership with Hon. George E. Badger, of North Carolina, for practice in the supreme court of the United States, and afterwards in the court of claims. This practice, as well as that at the local bar, increased until 1863, when the old circuit court was replaced by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and the iron-clad oath was required for admission to the new court. He would not take this oath, and in consequence abandoned his local practice, though he still had a very large office business as counsel. Mr. Carlisle, who had been a Clay whig from his youth up, had in common with many of his friends and associates become a democrat about 1856.

He was an intimate friend of James Buchanan's, and was offered a place in his cabinet towards the end of his administration, but as it was not that of attorney-general, and he was steadfastly purposed not to turn aside from his profession, he declined. From 1863 to 1873 he had the largest docket in the supreme court of the United States, and a large and lucrative practice in the court of claims, and this in spite of a paralysis of the optic nerve which deprived him of his sight in the summer of 1866, so that he was never able thereafter to read a printed book, though the appearance of the eye remained unchanged, and he was able to read very large writing with the aid of a powerful magnifying glass, suggested by the celebrated oculist, Von Graefe of Berlin. In the supreme court of the

United States, besides a great number of cases of vast importance to the parties and the profession, may be mentioned the prize cases reported in 2 Black, and the de Haro case, involving a large portion of the city of San Francisco.

Two of his best arguments were in the court of claims and the supreme court on the effect of pardon and general amnesty in the Klein and Carlisle cases.

Mr. Carlisle was rather below the average height, but the beauty of his head and face, his dignified bearing, and his magnetic manners made his at once an attractive and commanding personality, whether before the masses, whom he delighted in his youth by his political speeches, with the courts and juries, or in the ordinary intercourse of life. His natural gifts he sedulously cultivated, and his memory, always remarkable, he developed to an almost incredible extent after losing his sight. He was a ripe scholar, a learned and accomplished lawyer, and, like most persons of high spirit and quick sympathies, he had a keen sense of humor. He indulged this when he first came to the bar by making humorous reports of local cases, real and imaginary, in the style of the Year Books, and in the supreme court of the United States he wrote many a squib which delighted not only the bar, but every member of the bench, including Chief Justice Taney, among whose papers have been found some of these bon mots.

CALDERON CARLISLE,

the third and only surviving son of James Mandeville Carlisle, was born in the city of Washington on the 27th of February, 1852. His education was obtained at St. John's college, at Annapolis, Md., from which institution he was graduated in 1871

He subsequently studied law with his father, and at the law school of the Columbian university; was admitted to the bar, and has been actively engaged in general practice to the present time. He was associated with his father especially in international matters and succeeded him in 1877, as the legal adviser of the British legation, which position he still holds.

In 1878 he was appointed one of the counsel for Spain, before the mixed commission formed under the agreement of February 12th, 1871, between Spain and the United States, and so continued until the commission closed in 1883, when he was decorated by the king of Spain, in recognition of his services.

In October, 1890, he devised and recommended the application for writ of prohibition in the case of the British sealer "W. P. Sayward," which obtained national prominence as the Bering sea case. As counsel for the Dominion of Canada, in company with Mr. Joseph H. Choate, of the New York bar, who was retained by his advice, he argued before the supreme court of the United States the motion for leave of file, which was granted at the October term, 1890 (138 U. S. 404), and also argued the case at the final hearing during the October term, 1891 (143 U. S. 472).

Mr. Carlisle is conversant with the French, Spanish, and Italian languages, and has given especial attention to the study of international law, and in addition to the legations of England and Spain, has, from time to time, advised the Danish, Belgian, Switzerland, German, Venezuelan and Italian legations.

WILLIAM GOODYEAR JOHNSON.

of the Washington bar, is a native of the national capital, and was born June 8, 1860.

Mr. Johnson's paternal grandfather was of English descent, his father having come to America in the latter part of the past century, and settled in Maryland. His maternal grandmother was an Italian lady, born in Turin, province of Piedmont, but in early life became a resident of France, where her father served as an officer of the Twenty-first regiment of dragoons under Napoleon Bonaparte. The father of W. Goodyear Johnson, Henry Lezziardi Johnson, was also a native of Washington, was educated at Georgetown college, and from 1851 until his death in 1888, occupied the position of chief of the mail equipment division in the United States post office department. Mr. Johnson's maternal grandfather William P. N. FitzGerald, was also of English descent, his father, a kinsman of Lord Edward FitzGerald, having come to America as an officer of the British army during the Revolution, under a pledge never to return until the "rebel colonists" were subjected. W. P. N. was at one time a professor at Amherst college, and afterwards a lawyer, having practiced in Washington and also in New York. W. G.'s maternal grandmother was Sarah A. Goodyear, a first cousin of Charles Goodyear, the inventor. W. G. Johnson's early education was by private instruction at home, afterwards attending various select schools and completing his education at Columbian university in Washington in 1880. The next year, 1881, he entered the law school of the Columbian university, graduating in 1883 with the degree of LL. B., and receiving the additional degree of LL. M., in 1884. He was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in June, 1884, and has been actively engaged since then in general practice. He

was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the United States in 1889.

In 1891, Mr. Johnson was elected a member of the faculty of the law school of the Columbian university, having charge of the moot court of the post graduate course. In 1892 he was again honored by his alma mater when the chair of "legal catechetics was created as an adjunct to the senior and junior classes, he being elected professor of that course of instructions.

WILLIAM JAMES STONE, SR.,

was born in London on the 25th of April, 1798; during infancy he was left an orphan, and was brought over from England to this country by his uncle, in the year 1804. He received a common school education, at Lower Dublin academy, kept by Mr. John W. Chapman near Holmesburg, Penn. He learned the art of line engraving with Peter Maverick, a noted steel engraver in New York city; having as a fellow-pupil Asher B. Durand, the artist, who afterward executed the masterly engravings of Trumbull's "Declaration of Independence" and Vanderline's "Ariadne." From that time until recently engravers like James Smillie, Sr., A. H. Ritchie, John Marshall and J. C. Buttre have carried this art to a high degree of excellence. Mr. Stone settled in Washington city in 1815, and he resided in the District of Columbia for upward of fifty years, until he died January 17 1865. "Whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well," was his favorite motto and one which he practiced through life. He was a self-made man, and the success he achieved was due entirely to his own exertions. Commencing life's struggles without the aid of wealth or influential friends, but with hope inspired by energy

and a brave heart, after twenty years of labor he had triumphed in the acquirement of wealth, accompanied with the unblemished reputation for honor and integrity. He was engaged in the business of engraving and printing from 1820 until 1840; and in this capacity was for a long time employed in engraving for the government. The fac-simile of the Declaration of American Independence was engraved on copper by Mr. Stone, with his own hand, for the department of state, by order of the then Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, July 4, 1823. This fine work of the engraver's art will preserve to future generations of the United States that proud monument of our country's freedom and liberty. On the 22nd of October, 1821, Mr. Stone was married to Elizabeth Jane Lenthall, the daughter of Jane King and John Lenthall, who was one of the first architects of the national capitol building. Mrs. Stone, through her father, was descended from Sir William Lenthall, one of the speakers of the English house of commons. There were four children born to this marriage, three sons and one daughter, Jane Lenthall Stone. The youngest son, George Blagden Stone, after graduating at Princeton college, was attending medical lectures at the university of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, where he died December 23, 1849, in his twentieth year, the daughter having died on the 17th of August preceding, in her twenty-third year. The eldest son, Robert King Stone, was a distinguished physician and surgeon, and was the family physician of President Lincoln. William J. Stone, Jr., the second son, was a lawyer of eminent learning, and was one of the leaders of the Washington bar.

In 1842 Mr. Stone, having retired from



William J. Stone

business, removed to his country place, "Mt. Pleasant," which he had chosen as his future home. More than fifty years have passed since he planned the old homestead on the oak-crowned terrace, with its massive walls and commanding view of the beautiful Potomac, yet it still remains in a remarkable state of preservation.

Mr. Stone was the captain of a volunteer military company, called the Washington Yagers, organized in the city about the year 1885, as some of the oldest inhabitants of Washington will remember. During his residence in the city he served for several years in the city council from the second ward, and he was also for many years a member of the vestry of St. John's Episcopal church.

After removing to the country he devoted himself to the study of literature, science and fine arts, especially to sculpture. He had supplied himself with a choice library of well selected works, where he was an ardent student; and in the spacious "studio," filled with copies of the finest models of the sculptor's art, he devoted much of his leisure time to modeling in clay, and executing busts, medallions and statuettes in plaster. He loved the fine arts and possessed an exquisite purity of taste in detecting that which was beautiful as well as that which was defective. From very love of science he devoted himself to the study of medicine and anatomy, as he knew that a knowledge of the latter science was especially necessary in executing designs in sculpture, and attended with profit the courses of lectures on anatomy delivered by his distinguished son, Dr. Robert King Stone, the professor of anatomy, physiology and microscopic anatomy in the National Medical college.

In 1847, Mr. Stone made an extended tour in Europe and devoted several months to the study of art, particularly sculpture. He enjoyed the privilege of a friendly acquaintance with Hiram Powers, and received from the eminent sculptor valuable information and instruction. A fine bust of Mr. Stone was beautifully cut in marble by Mr. Powers, and it has been presented by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Stone, to the Corcoran art gallery. Among the finest works of Mr. Stone are his bust of President John Quincy Adams, the bust of a grandson, the medallion of Mr. George Evelyn Harrison, of Brandon, Va., and the statuette of a spirited blooded horse of Arabia. Also the beautiful dimpled form of a child half kneeling, her sculptured figure life sized and representing the youthful Psyche with hand extended upward striving to grasp the butterfly.

By reason of failing health, his last work, unhappily for art, he left unfinished; yet it remains a remarkable evidence of his taste in design and his success in execution, his boldness of conception and fidelity to nature. It was to represent the fate of the American Indian — a noble-looking chief, the last of his race, driven to desperation by the ever advancing whites, mounted on a magnificent horse, impatiently standing upon the brink of a rocky precipice overlooking the Pacific — was pausing for a moment, preparatory to taking his last leap headlong into the great beyond. The life sized sculptured form of the horse was complete; his head was finished, with staring eyes, swelling veins, nostrils extended and ears turned forward; only a few more weeks of study and the use of the carving tools were required. But the sculptor's hand grew weary with the weight of years, and his

tools were laid aside forever. He was a remarkable man — a man of striking and commanding qualities. Physically and mentally he was cast in a very peculiar mold. His physical frame was one of extraordinary power and energy, capable of great endurance and continuous labor. His mind was as active as his body — elastic, self-reliant and eminently fertile in resources. He was alive in every faculty, and it may be truly said he lived two lives in the nearly three score years and ten allotted to him.

ROBERT KING STONE

was born in the city of Washington, D. C., December 11, 1822. He was the son of William J. Stone, Sr., and Elizabeth Jane Lenthall, the daughter of Jane King and John Lenthall, the latter one of the architects of the national capitol building, who was killed by the falling of one of the arches of the old senate chamber. After the death of Mr. Lenthall, his widow and children, Mary, Elizabeth and John Lenthall (afterwards chief of the bureau of construction United States navy), were kindly taken care of with the affection of a father by their uncle, Robert King. Upon the marriage of Elizabeth to Mr. Stone, Sr., her uncle presented her with a home, which is now known as No. 1209 Pennsylvania avenue, and which was the birth-place of all of her children. It was in affectionate remembrance of her uncle's kindness and fatherly care of her, that Mrs. Stone gave to her eldest child the name of Robert King Stone.

The ancestors of young Stone were highly appreciated and honored by their fellow-citizens of the District of Columbia. They were among the earliest settlers of the city, and not only contributed greatly to its progress, but were promi-

nently identified with the establishment, prosperity and welfare of the national capital. Robert Stone possessed a natural talent for music and drawing; and his native gifts were well cultivated under the direction of his gifted aunt, Miss Mary King Lenthall, who was one of the most accomplished women of her day. He received his elementary education in Georgetown, D. C., at the "Classical and Scientific Academy" of Rev. James McVean, a Presbyterian clergyman, who was possessed of the rare gift of being able to impart his knowledge to the students committed to his care.

At an early age Robert Stone entered Princeton college, where he was distinguished for his high moral character, and a proficiency in his studies which ranked him among the brightest scholars of his day. Receiving his degree of A. B. from that time-honored institution in the year 1842, he returned to his native city flushed with his high collegiate honors, and entered the office of Dr. Thomas Miller as a student of medicine. Dr. Miller, the preceptor, entertained a high appreciation of the excellent qualities and rare talents of his pupil, whom he regarded as the most prominent of his class, and peculiarly suited to his chosen profession. After he had studied medicine with Dr. Miller for a few months, on account of his rare excellence the preceptor selected him as assistant in the dissecting room. Dr. Stone was a close and minute dissector and was devoted to anatomical studies, and especially to minute anatomy. After attending a course of lectures in the National Medical college in the city of Washington, he went to the university of Pennsylvania, where he distinguished himself as a student of rare gifts and superior scholarly attainments, and in 1845



Robert King Store, M.D.

received his medical diploma. Soon after obtaining his degree of M. D., he visited Europe, and walked the hospitals of London, Edinburgh, Vienna and Paris, devoting himself to the general science of his profession. By the advice of Dr. Miller he paid particular attention to ophthalmic surgery, and availed himself of the advantages offered in studying the diseases of the eye and ear. After completing his general studies, he became the private pupil and friend of the celebrated Des Marres, and assisted him in his operations. While in Europe, he did not allow his attention to ophthalmic surgery and anatomy to interfere with his favorite studies of comparative anatomy and operative surgery, in both of which he acquired more than ordinary distinction.

Upon his return to this country, in 1847, he settled in Washington and commenced *general practice*, against the earnest advice of his friends in the profession, who deemed him particularly qualified for the special practice of ophthalmic and aural surgery. He soon became prominent, and few young men ever attained a higher position in so short a time. His fine mental culture, his extensive experience in foreign countries, his close observation, his accuracy and acumen in diagnosis, his skill in operating, his urbanity of manners, and his devotion to his profession, all tended to place him in the foremost ranks and gave him the well deserved reputation of a popular and most successful practitioner. He was referred to by his seniors, and was the adviser of junior members of the profession.

Soon after his return from Europe he was made assistant to the chair of anatomy in the National Medical college, and in 1848 was appointed adjunct professor to the chair of anatomy and physiology.

In this chair he greatly distinguished himself. His knowledge of human and comparative anatomy gained for him the esteem and confidence of the trustees and faculty, and the applause of his pupils. Upon the resignation of the professor of anatomy in the National Medical college, he was appointed by the trustees full professor of anatomy, physiology and microscopic anatomy; and here in this wider field, if it were possible, he won greater distinction than ever in his former positions.

He was a ready and fluent lecturer, and always illustrated his lectures by the most beautiful diagrams and drawings, made by himself, as he was a most accomplished draughtsman. His lectures were well attended and elicited encomiums from not only the students, but from all who listened to him. Though by education, talents and cultivation, he was admirably well suited to this position, he gave a decided preference to ophthalmic and aural surgery. As soon as this was known to the trustees and faculty, he was appointed to the chair, and here he earned laurels which still endure in the memories of those who heard his lectures and witnessed his operations.

Devoted in early life to hard study and close observation, he was not only an ornament to the profession of his choice, but an authority in science and general literature, in the investigations of which he took delight. An anatomist, a physiologist, a pathologist, a hygienist—he was, moreover, an artist, a general historian, and a finished scholar. He was learned in the literature of his profession; and, being possessed of a most remarkable memory, he could call to mind events of months and years and refer to cases and incidents long past. He read with pleasure the poets in the Greek and Latin lan-

guages, and with the same zest and fluency that he did the French, with which he was as familiar in speaking or writing, as he was with his native tongue. His patients were devoted to him, and by his genial and urbane manners he won their esteem and confidence. He was a most successful oculist, and many owe it to his skill that they can now distinguish daylight from darkness.

On the 17th of April, 1849, he was married to Margaret Fouschee Ritchie, the daughter of Thomas Ritchie of Virginia, the distinguished founder and editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*. Dr. Stone was the father of three children, two daughters and one son.

From 1861 until 1865 he was the family physician of President Lincoln, enjoying his confidence and friendship, and was present at the death-bed of the martyred president.

Dr. Stone died on the 23d of April, 1872, in his fiftieth year.

WILLIAM JAMES STONE, JR.,

the son of William J. Stone, Sr., was born in Washington, D. C., October 20, 1824. In company with his brother, Robert, he attended the school of Rev. James McVean in Georgetown, D. C., where he was prepared for college. He entered the college of New Jersey at Princeton, where he remained for two years and graduated with honor in the class of 1843. Upon his return from Princeton, he studied law in the office of the distinguished advocate, Walter Jones, and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia, March 1, 1847, and to the bar of the supreme court of the United States in 1849. After being admitted to the bar, he made an extensive tour in Europe, attending the law lectures in Paris during two winters; and, upon his

return to Washington, entered at once upon the practice of his profession.

On the 4th of December, 1849, he was married to Mary Frances Green, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Green, a prominent lawyer formerly of Richmond, Va., who had removed to Washington city and resided in the beautiful Van Ness place.

From the commencement of his career he exhibited a remarkable zeal in the pursuit of his profession, stimulated by pride and an honorable ambition to achieve success by means of untiring devotion to the learning of the law, the most painstaking and careful preparation of his causes, and an earnest fidelity to the interest of his clients. These characteristics gave him the high position which he justly deserved among his brethren of the bar. Love of truth was an actuating motive which accompanied him in all his labors. With him it was intense and constant. It was this which led him with so much labor to ascertain the facts of his case, to study and make himself sure of the law, and to learn the principle on which it rested. To a natural intellect of great force and vigor Mr. Stone united an indomitable perseverance and industry, which carried him to the high position which he occupied in the noble profession he adorned.

By faithful study he acquired a profound, thorough knowledge of the law, and he always had that knowledge so entirely at his command as to make him singularly useful to those who had the fortune to obtain his assistance in their affairs. He was esteemed by all who knew him, and was admired by his brothers of the profession with an admiration untainted with envy. His accurate knowledge of the district laws and practice was of assistance time and again to nearly every member of the bar. There was scarcely one of his



William J. Stone jun^r

professional brethren who was not in the habit of going to him for consultation and advice upon difficult questions. At such times no trouble nor no labor was too great for him to take. His wonderful stores of learning and research, his remarkable memory for cases, and nice appreciation of fundamental principles of the law, were at such times always cheerfully placed at the command of his brother lawyers. He was devoted to his profession, and practiced it not for sake of its emoluments or its honors, but from a true appreciation of its spirit and a deep love of its study. He was learned in the law of church corporations; and as a counselor of the church he was regarded by his rector, the late Bishop William Pinkney, as being without a superior in that peculiar department of the law. He was admired and respected by the judges before whom he practiced; and enjoyed the intimate acquaintance and friendship of Chief Justice Taney, who held him in highest esteem for the solidity of his mind and attainments.

Mr. Stone died at Mount Pleasant, the home of his father, August 30, 1866, in the forty-second year of his age, leaving a widow and seven children. He was an eminent and successful lawyer, a good citizen and a true and earnest christian gentleman.

DR. BYRON SUNDERLAND.

Dr. Byron Sunderland was born November 22, 1819, in Shoreham, Addison county, Vt. He graduated at Middlebury college in 1838, and received the degree of doctor of divinity from his alma mater in 1855, and, after teaching for some time, began to study theology at Union Theological seminary, in the city of New York, remaining there from 1841 to May, 1843,

in the fall of which year he was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at Batavia, N. Y., where he remained till 1851, when he was called to the pastorate of Park Presbyterian church at Syracuse, N. Y., where, declining installation for a time, he labored as pastor-elect until early in 1853, when he accepted a call from the First Presbyterian church of Washington, D. C., over which he was installed in April, 1853, and of which he still has charge.

In July, 1861, Dr. Sunderland was elected chaplain of the United States senate, which office he resigned in 1864 on account of impaired health, and with the view of taking charge of the American chapel at Paris, France, to which he had been appointed for a term of four years by the board of directors of the American and Foreign Christian union of New York city. He arrived in Paris September 13, 1864, and at once assumed charge of the chapel there, which position he held till December, 1865, when, on the restoration of his health, he resigned it and returned to his pastoral labors in the First Presbyterian church of Washington, D. C.

On December 8, 1873, he was again chosen chaplain of the United States senate, and held that office till March, 1879. During his long pastorate in Washington he has been connected with the various charitable, beneficent and other institutions. He was moderator of the synod of Pennsylvania in 1867; for a number of years president of the board of directors of Howard university; a director of the Washington Lying-in asylum; the oldest surviving director of the National Deaf Mute college in the District of Columbia; a director of the Foundling hospital; a charter trustee of the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' home. He is chairman of

the executive committee of the American Colonization society and one of the board of visitors to the government asylum for the insane, and beside holds membership in several other important organizations, showing the varied occupations of a long and busy life. He still continues actively in a pastorate in which he has now been engaged for almost forty years, and stands among the foremost preachers of the Presbyterian church. He is an eloquent speaker, a ready analyzer; rigid in his adherence to sound doctrine; self-sacrificing in his labors, and possesses and exhibits a sweetness of character and purity of life that win him the love and esteem of all who know him.

Among the many publications from his pen are his plea for Liberia, his famous discussion with Father White, of St. Matthew's church, on the Romish question, and his learned argument on the validity of the christian Sabbath.

THEODORE W. TALLMADGE

is the son of Darius Tallmadge, and was born at Maysville, Ky., January 25, 1827. All the Tallmades in the United States are descendants of one of two brothers, Thomas and William, who immigrated from England in 1631 on a vessel named "The Plow." William died in 1670 without issue. Thomas, in 1639, located at South Hampton, Long Island, N. Y., with his two sons, Thomas and Robert. The family, comparatively, are not very extensive in numbers, and have resided principally in the states of Connecticut, New York and New Jersey. In every generation some have occupied official positions and taken a prominent part in the government and progress of their localities. It is a source of pride that while many of the family have been called to

fill places of honor and responsibility under both state and national governments, not one has ever betrayed his trust, or brought reproach upon the name. The longevity of the family is somewhat remarkable. Not a single head of a family, in the lineal succession which has been traced, has died at a less age than seventy years; and the aggregate age of the five generations is three hundred and ninety-six years, or an average of over seventy-nine years for each person. Some of the later generations have moved to the western states. Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, who made himself a distinguished senator from New York state, subsequently moved to Wisconsin, where he was made governor, and left a large family in that state — some of whom removed and are found in business in Chicago. Several distinguished officers of the name appear on the military roster of the wars of the Revolution and of 1812, and also during the last war. Major Tallmadge of New York has a conspicuous place in the history of the Revolution by arresting Major Andre at West Point. General James Tallmadge has a prominent place in the history of New York city, as well as others who have been identified in the government of that city, one as the mayor. The famous preacher of Brooklyn, De Witt Talmage, is a descendant from Thomas aforesaid, who was one of the original settlers of East Hampton, Long Island, in 1649, and who dropped one L and the D in the old family name, which has been adopted by his descendants, who have resided principally in the state of New Jersey. The descendants of Robert have retained the original spelling of the name and are greatly in the majority.

Robert moved to New Haven, Connecticut, in 1644, where he was married to



J. H. Tallmadge

Sarah, daughter of Major Thomas Nash, and had five children. One of his sons, by the name of John, was the progenitor of the branch of the family who have resided in Dutchess and Rensselaer counties, New York. His son James was a member of the Connecticut legislature twenty years, was also captain of a military company, and one of the original projectors of the grammar school. His son, by the name of James, in 1747 moved from Shaun, Connecticut, of which he was one of the first settlers, to Stanford, Dutchess county, New York. One of his sons, by the name of Josiah, born February 10, 1749, married Margaret Hoffman at Poughkeepsie, moved to Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, New York, and died August 21, 1802. His wife died November 7, 1810. They had fourteen children; the youngest, being Darius, was born June 30, 1800, and died at Lancaster, Ohio, March 27, 1874, very generally known throughout Ohio because, for many years, he had been the most prominent contractor, carrying the United States mail in stage coaches, which required his personal attention in all parts of the state.

In tracing the history of Darius Tallmadge we find an illustration of the pioneer element which has made Ohio what it is. At the age of twelve he commenced earning his living, first as an employee of the contractor who built the great cotton factory at Schaghticoke Point, and drove wagon from Troy to Whitehall, N. Y., a distance of one hundred miles, transporting the material necessary for that enterprise. At the age of eighteen, receiving his small share from the distribution of his father's estate, he went to Tompkins county, N. Y. Although his own education consisted of tuition at school for only six months, he undertook the

teaching of the young beginners in a school at Varna. He was married at the age of twenty-one to Sarah Ann, daughter of Jonas Wood, one of his neighbors, purchased forty acres of land and erected a small house thereon. He was never cut out for a farmer, but his aspiring and indomitable energy prompted him to go into the growing states of the west. He said "he became quite tired of farming, and restless, anxious to see if something would not present itself in the west that would enable him to make money a little faster." With another neighbor, by the name of Jewell, they walked to the Alleghany river, journeyed by skiff and flat boat down the Ohio river, and landed at Maysville, Ky., April 1, 1825. For several years he was employed, and in his own behalf, in buying and taking horses overland to New Orleans. While in the pursuit of this business he was met in Ohio by William Neil, of the firm of Neil & Moore's stage company, that carried the United States mail throughout Ohio, and was engaged by him as one of the company's superintendents, in which capacity he served for six years, when he became a partner, and finally the sole owner of the Ohio stage company stock. Many of the stage lines in southern Ohio were conducted in his name, and he was very successful in discharging his duty to the United States and the public, as well as in amassing a private fortune. In 1833 he became a resident of Lancaster, Ohio, and in 1847 projected the Hocking valley branch of the State bank of Ohio, which was subsequently merged into a national bank at that place, serving as president thereof, and as a member of the board of control of the State bank until a few years before his death. He was a very enterprising citizen, and regarded as the pi-

oneer in the improvement of the business blocks of his home town, as well as developing other public interests in the town, and also as a progressive farmer. His private charities were bountiful, and through his energy and liberality the Methodist Episcopal and Baptist churches of that place were built. He was a very courteous and jovial man, who made friends of all with whom he came in contact, and want of education alone interfered with a demonstration of a most remarkable natural power of mind. With strong prejudices, firm convictions, intensity of purpose, large heart, strong will, and unimpeachable integrity, he was always first in promoting the cause of morality and temperance, and ever ready to give assistance to young men who were struggling for active life. His death caused a general grief among his neighbors, by whom he was held in high esteem, and the funeral services, being conducted in the Masonic ritual, many commanderies of the Knights Templar, of which society he had taken the highest degree, attended from several neighboring cities. His first wife died in 1849, and in 1850 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Creed, a prominent banker of Lancaster, Ohio. He had no children by his second marriage, but two during the first marriage — Theodore Wood and James Augustus — the latter having died, at the age of twenty-seven, at Valparaiso, Chili.

His son, Theodore W., whose name heads this sketch, had a liberal education through the generous heart and financial ability of his father, who constantly was reminded in his own experience of the want of early education. He at first attended Howe's academy, at Lancaster, Ohio, where Senator John Sherman, Gen. W. T. Sherman, and sons and daughters

of Hon. Thomas Ewing, together with others who have made national reputations were his companions and classmates. For two years, 1841-42, he was at the college of Augusta, Kentucky, which was then under the patronage of the Ohio and Kentucky annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church. He passed his freshman year (1843) in the Ohio university, at Athens, among his classmates being the late Hon. S. S. Cox, representative in congress — first from Ohio and subsequently from New York city. The remaining three years of his college life were passed at Princeton university, then known as the college of New Jersey, and graduated in 1846, at the age of nineteen. He studied law at Columbus, Ohio, in the office of Henry Stanbery, who was then the first attorney-general of the state, and subsequently attorney-general of the United States, and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Ohio and the circuit court of the United States in the year 1848. For one year he assisted his father in the management of stage coach lines, and in the fall of 1849 entered the practice of the law at Lancaster, with Hon. John T. Brasee in the courts of Fairfield and adjoining counties of Ohio. In January, 1852, he opened a private banking house in Lancaster, Ohio, pursuing the banking business for several years, during which he was the president of the Upper Wabash bank, located at Wabash, Indiana, which had a note circulation of \$200,000, and subsequently was a director in the Hocking Valley bank at Lancaster. Having been engaged largely in procuring military bounty land warrants for ex-soldiers of the war of 1812, under an act of congress which passed September 28th, 1850, and March 3d, 1855, he purchased many of said land warrants and located

them on public lands in the western states. The disposal of these lands led him into the real estate business and a removal to Columbus, Ohio, in April, 1859. During his residence there he subdivided several pieces of land as additions to that city which are now densely populated through its growth.

On April 18, 1861, when the governor of Ohio, William Dennison, called for volunteers under the proclamation of President Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Tallmadge was placed as quartermaster on the staff of Henry Wilson, ranking major-general of the Ohio militia, and at once commenced active duty in receiving and placing into quarters the troops arriving at the general rendezvous, Columbus, Ohio, designated by the governor. The following May, when the militia of the state was reorganized under an act of the legislature, Mr. Tallmadge was commissioned assistant quartermaster and commissary of subsistence by the governor of Ohio, with the rank of captain in the Ohio volunteer militia, being first sent to the camp of the Seventeenth regiment at Lancaster. When that regiment was ordered into active service, Captain Tallmadge was placed in charge of a steamboat, loaded with supplies and arms, sent by the governor of Ohio for the use of the Ohio troops under Gen. McClellan, who was preparing to make an advance into West Virginia. Arriving at Parkersburg and delivering said supplies to Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, then in command of thirteen regiments of three months' volunteers, Captain Tallmadge was detailed, by the request of the general, to serve on his staff as quartermaster, marching with the brigade via Clarksburg until the battle at Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861, the first battle of the war.

He continued serving as assistant quartermaster and commissary for one year, having been ordered to various points where Ohio troops were in rendezvous and in the service, and needing arms and supplies. He accompanied the hospital boats sent by the governor of Ohio with physicians and nurses for taking care of the wounded at the battle of Shiloh; arriving two days after the battle, he was placed in charge of the detail which conveyed the wounded to the boats. In July, 1863, Governor Todd ordered the state militia to camp Chase, four miles from the capital, and Captain Tallmadge was placed on duty as the quartermaster. This call was occasioned by the raid then being made through Indiana and Ohio by the confederate Gen. Morgan.

In March, 1862, Mr. Tallmadge established the business of prosecuting soldiers' claims at Columbus, Ohio, that proved so successful as to render necessary several branch offices and the employment of a large force of clerks, and he became, at the close of the war, the most prominent claim agent in the state of Ohio. In October, 1878, he moved his office to Washington, D. C., still retaining one in Columbus, Ohio, and in other places throughout the United States. He is a member of the Federal Bar association of Washington, D. C., practicing in the court of claims and all the government departments. He is a member of Burnside post, No. 8, of the department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, having been elected for three terms as chaplain. He has served as aid-de-camp on the staff of Col. Chas. P. Lincoln, department commander; also in the same capacity on the staff of Commanders-in-chief William Warner and Wheelock G. Veazey, and is now aid-de-

camp on the staff of Commander Dinsmore, of the department of the Potomac. During most of his life he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, serving for ten years as trustee of the Wesley chapel in Columbus, Ohio, and the past nine years as leader of the strangers' class in the Metropolitan M. E. church, Washington, D. C.

In October, 1849, he married Ellen E., daughter of Hon. John T. Brasee, in Lancaster, Ohio. This lady died in Columbus, Ohio, February 2, 1865. In June, 1867, he was married to Harriot Washington, daughter of Major Andrew Parks, of Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia. The grandmother of his second wife, Harriot Parks, was a daughter of Col. Samuel Washington (brother of General George), whose residence was in Jefferson county, Virginia. By the first marriage he had six children, two of whom died in infancy. His two sons, Frank and Darius, with families, reside at Columbus, Ohio. Theodore, also married, is in Washington city, an attorney-at-law, and the eldest child, Sallie, married to Harry S. Stephens, lives in Cleveland, Ohio. By his second marriage he has two children — a daughter, Flora, and a son, Andrew, members of his household in Washington city, D. C.

JAMES TANNER,

Just prior to the election of Gen. Benjamin Harrison to the presidency of the United States, the Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Advocate*, a magazine of much value, had this to say concerning Corporal James Tanner:

"Mr. James Tanner, widely known as 'Corporal' Tanner, was born at Richmondville, Schoharie county, N. Y., April 4, 1844. His early life was spent on a farm, and his educational privileges

were those of the district school. While a mere boy he taught in an adjoining district, manifesting the thoroughness and force of will that have since characterized him and proving to anxious friends that he was fully competent for the work. After a few months' experience as a teacher, at the outbreak of the war, although not yet eighteen, he enlisted as a private in company C, Eighty-seventh New York volunteers. He was soon made corporal, with assurance of further promotion, had not a terrible disaster befallen him. His regiment was hurried to the front, and, with Kearney's division, participated in the Peninsular campaign, and the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, the siege of Yorktown, the seven days' fight before Richmond, and at Malvern Hill. After leaving the Peninsula the Eighty-seventh fought at Warrenton, Bristow Station and Manassas Junction. Corporal Tanner served with his regiment through all the engagements, until wounded at the second battle of Bull Run. There the Eighty-seventh held the extreme right of our line, with Stonewall Jackson's corps in front. During a terrific shelling from the enemy, the men were lying down, when a fragment from a bursting shell completely severed the corporal's right leg at the ankle, and shattered the left so badly as to make amputation necessary.

"Carried from the field he lost consciousness, and on recovering, found that the surgeons had amputated both legs four inches below the knee. Meanwhile the Union lines had been broken and the army was in full retreat. The corporal's comrades were forced to leave him at a farm house, where the rebel army in close pursuit made him prisoner with the other wounded. Paroled after ten days, he was taken to Fairfax Seminary hospital; then commenced his long struggle for life, with all the odds against him — but a good constitution, and a determination to live, brought him through the long doubtful days. Through all his suffering his courage never left him, and when he began to improve, his first thought was, 'What can I do, thus crippled, to hold my place among men?' His manhood and ambition could not brook the thought that he must take an inferior place because of

his misfortune. After treatment in the hospital, and recuperation at his old home in Schoharie county, he was able to walk about on artificial limbs. He was appointed deputy-doorkeeper in the assembly, and subsequently held various positions under the legislature, which he filled with great credit. He then accepted a clerkship in the war department, under Secretary Stanton. On the night of President Lincoln's assassination he was employed to take notes of the first official evidence, and then stood by the bed of the dying president. In 1866 he returned to Schoharie county, and studied law with Judge William C. Lamont. The same year he married a daughter of Alfred C. White, of Jefferson, N. Y., and they have now four beautiful children, two daughters and two sons. He was admitted to the bar in 1869. Soon after, he was appointed to a place in the New York custom house, and removed to Brooklyn. On competitive examination he rose to the position of deputy collector, and served four years under General Chester A. Arthur. He was the republican nominee for assembly in 1871, in the fourth Kings county district, but was counted out in the election frauds of that year. Nominated for register by the republicans in 1876, when the democratic county majority was nineteen thousand, he was defeated by less than two thousand.

"Connected with the Grand Army of the Republic since its early days, no man is better known to enjoy the esteem and confidence of his comrades in greater degree than Corporal Tanner. They know him to be a trustworthy leader, a man of sound judgment, ripe experience, and true heart. It was but natural, therefore, that in 1876 they elected him commander of the Grand Army in the department of New York. He assumed command at a time when discouragement and disappointment prevailed the organization, growing out of the neglect of the state of New York to provide for her helpless and homeless disabled veterans. Public sentiment was not yet aroused. Appeals had been made to private charity and also to the legislature, but in vain. Repeated failures had engendered prejudice and opposition to the project. The outlook was discouraging, the task herculean, to

combat apathy, and rouse dormant public opinion. The veterans themselves, stung by the ingratitude of those for whom they had suffered, began to despair. At this juncture, Commander Tanner threw himself heart and soul into the work — a born leader, thoroughly qualified. Having been a sufferer, he felt the sufferings of others; intellectually a giant, he set forth in glowing words the veterans' needs, the debt of gratitude due from the state to her maimed defenders, and the shame of degrading them to the condition of almshouse paupers. Calling to his assistance that true patriot, Rev.* Henry Ward Beecher, the good work was inaugurated by a mass meeting in Brooklyn, when \$13,000 were subscribed. Mr. Tanner traversed the state from end to end, making appeals, public and private, to the people. Undaunted by obstacles, he fired the hearts of patriotic and benevolent men, so that at last a flood of petitions poured in upon the legislature, and tardy justice was meted out. The magnificent 'Soldiers' Home' was erected at Bath, Steuben county, where six hundred disabled, homeless veterans can find the repose and comforts of a home; truly a 'monument, more durable than bronze,' to Commander Tanner for his zealous efforts and self-sacrificing labors in behalf of justice and charity.

"Perhaps to no one are the soldiers more indebted for assistance in pension matters than to Mr. Tanner. No man has done more to assist in securing just pension legislation than he. Not only in personal interviews with members of congress, but as a member of the committee appointed by the national encampment of the G. A. R., he has been untiring in his efforts. Repeatedly has he appeared before committees of the senate and the house of representatives, urging in eloquent terms the claims of the thousand of disabled men. And many who to-day receive the benefit of increased pensions are largely indebted to the unselfish and untiring efforts of the subject of this sketch in their behalf. For his trips to Washington, and for the strength and time employed, he has received no remuneration, meeting the expenses out of his own private purse. His interest in ex-soldiers is not a sordid sentiment, as is proved by the records of

his office. For the last seven years that he held the position of tax collector of the city of Brooklyn, there had been paid to ex-soldiers in his office, in their salaries, the modest sum of nearly one hundred thousand dollars. These men received their appointment from Mr. Tanner, and but illustrated the abiding interest he feels for all old veterans; and the constant application made to him by needy soldiers for assistance in securing employment is the living proof of the faith of his comrades in his unswerving interest in their welfare.

"A man of positive convictions, with also the courage of his convictions, he is nevertheless broad and charitable towards his foes. A life-long sufferer, because of wounds received in the war, he has nevertheless proved to be the inspiration of help to thousands who fought on the other side. While on a visit to Richmond, Va., some months ago, in conversation with several ex-Confederate soldiers, mention was made of the suffering condition of the maimed and disabled ones of the south. Their homeless and needy condition was contrasted with the condition of the Federal soldiers of the north. The government could not in justice provide for them. Mr. Tanner suggested that the citizens take the matter in hand, build and equip a home, and then ask the state to care for it. Upon his suggestion the work was undertaken by philanthropic men in Richmond.

"To assist them in their work, appeals were made to the old soldiers of the north. In Brooklyn, under the direction of Mr. Tanner, a meeting was held in the Academy of Music, on the sixth of May last, addressed by Revs. Henry Ward Beecher and I. M. Foster, at which \$1,600 was realized to assist in the erection of the home. The suggestion thus made in the interest of the old foes of the past has resulted in securing \$25,000, with a prospect of as much more, with which to provide home comforts for needy Confederates. And this fact is recognized and appreciated by the men of the south, that the inspiration of this humane enterprise found its birth in the heart of James Tanner.

"Upon the inauguration of the work in Richmond, he was made one of the trust-

ees, but declined the honor—at the same time assuring the friends of the enterprise that in the knowledge that some crippled, homeless soldier was provided with the comforts of home, he would find the greatest satisfaction.

"In November, 1877, Mr. Tanner was appointed collector of taxes for the city of Brooklyn, which office he has since held, through democratic and republican administrations alike, with universal acceptance. He instituted many reforms in the office, reducing expenses one-half, and extending greater facilities to the tax-payers. As a public speaker he has few superiors, being eloquent, logical and witty. In debate he is always self-possessed and meets opponents boldly, having the 'courage of his convictions.' Genial, social manners make him a favorite among his acquaintances, while his talents and sterling manhood are esteemed universally."

On the completion of his fourth term, in 1885, Mr. Tanner finally retired from the collectorship of the city of Brooklyn, after having handled while in that office the sum of sixty-seven millions of dollars, and accounted for every penny. He spent the next three seasons on the lecture platform with great success. In the fall of 1886 he rendered his party valuable service in the campaign in California, and in the spring campaign of 1888, did the same thing in Oregon. In the presidential campaign of 1888, at the request of General Harrison, he made a tour of Indiana, and the late General A. P. Hovey, who was then elected governor of Indiana, repeatedly declared that it was very largely owing to Tanner's efforts among the soldiers of Indiana that the republican party carried the state. When General Harrison took office as president there was great unanimity among the old soldiers in asking for Corporal Tanner's appointment as commissioner of pensions, and on the 26th of March, 1889, he was appointed, succeeding General John C.

Black. In his arguments before the soldiers and citizens of Indiana in behalf of General Harrison's election to the presidency, Mr. Tanner took as his keynote a sentence from a memorable speech made by General Harrison, in which that gentleman declared, in speaking of our veteran soldiers, that "it was no time to use the apothecary's scales when you came to weigh the services of the men who saved the nation." Mr. Tanner's activity in the Grand Army of the Republic, and familiarity with old soldiers in many states, had brought him into close contact with much of the suffering which existed among them, and when he went into the office as commissioner of pensions it was with the determination to do what the law permitted to relieve that suffering, and to live up to the promises made on the platform in the presidential campaign. He found a vast number of soldiers on the pension rolls who received the mere pittance of from two to four dollars per month. He took the ground the day he went into office that a man was entitled to more than two dollars per month, or he was not entitled to any pension at all, and he refused to issue a certificate for a less sum than four dollars a month. He proceeded to cut red-tape wherever it could be done under the law, and with justice to the soldier, but it was soon evident that some of his superiors in office had no idea of carrying out the promises made during the campaign, and were determined to save the surplus to the treasury, even at the expense of justice to the nation's defenders. This, in connection with a man of Mr. Tanner's positive convictions and determined action, soon produced a friction which rendered office holding on his part very disagreeable, and on the 12th of September, 1889,

after a little more than six months' incumbency of the office, he placed his resignation in the hands of the president and retired. Soon after he commenced business in Washington as a prosecutor of claims, which business has developed into large proportions, and is eminently successful.

"By nature Mr. Tanner is a positive, outspoken man, obedient to his convictions of right without regard to expediency or popularity; such a man is sure to have in the end the confidence, respect and support of his fellows. With an abiding faith in the final triumph of the right in all questions, he has learned to labor and to wait. Being yet a young man, there is doubtless a brilliant future before him, if his life and health are spared."

RUFUS HILDRETH THAYER.

Forensic talent in the city of Washington has no better exemplification than that furnished by the rising and energetic young attorney whose name is given above. He was born in Michigan in 1849, but descends from an old New England family that dates its existence on this continent ever since the year 1630. In that year three Thayer brothers came over from England, and settled in Massachusetts, and from one of these, Thomas Thayer, Rufus H. is a lineal descendant through Rufus Thayer, his father, who was born in Massachusetts in 1799, but who went to Michigan in 1822, and there underwent all the hardships of pioneer life, but also enjoyed its pleasures and unlimited freedom, and wrought out a home for himself from the almost boundless wilderness. He married Hersilora Utley, a native of Vermont, who shared with him a life of liberty and toil. Rufus Thayer was a captain of militia in the Indian war and in the "Toledo" war, and died in 1888. His father was also named

Rufus and was born in Massachusetts, East Braintree being the old family seat.

Rufus H. Thayer passed his earlier years on the farm, and had his sinews developed and strengthened by hard work and his brain quickened by an abundance of fresh air. At the proper age and after the necessary preparatory study he entered the university of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and graduated in 1870, with the degrees of A. B. and M. A. At Washington, D. C., he took a law course, in the Columbian university, which course was completed in 1873; nevertheless, he had been admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1872, and begun practice in Washington. In 1874 he was made attorney of the supervising architect of the United States treasury department, which responsible position (as third in rank and carrying a large part of the executive work) he held until 1884, when he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1885 he was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court and has now a large clientage. He was a member of the board of trustees of public schools from 1889 to 1891, and is the present judge advocate-general of militia of the District of Columbia.

CAPTAIN AMMI AMERY THOMAS,

one of the prominent financiers and capitalists of Washington city, was born in Alexander, Genesee county, N. Y., August 29, 1847. He was educated at Middlebury academy, N. Y., and St. John's academy, Nashotah, Wis. He studied law in Milwaukee, Wis., and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He had been previously appointed assistant United States marshal of Wisconsin, and served as such in 1870 and 1871. He married Elizabeth Parks of Oconomowoc, Wis., August 8, 1869, and

removed to Kansas in 1872, where he continued the practice of law, receiving in the same year the appointment of register of the United States land office at Cawker City, and afterward at Kirwin, continuing here until 1877, removing the same year to Washington, where he practiced as an attorney before the departments, though confining himself principally to business connected with the general land office and the interior department. He prosecuted with signal ability and success some of the most important land contest cases that the department was ever called upon to consider, some involving vast tracts of the public domain and others involving titles to town sites worth millions of dollars. Gradually relinquishing his practice before the general land office because of the general falling off of business in that bureau, he turned his attention to such active pursuits as invited investment, and with the capital he had accumulated soon became a stockholder in the United States Electric Lighting company, the Second National bank, the Metropolitan Railroad company the Brightwood Railway company (of which he was the originator) and other enterprises. His keen perception and shrewd insight into the proper management of corporate enterprises like these were not long in causing a demand for his active participation in their control, for he at once became a director in the United States Electric Lighting company, of which he is now the president, a director in the Second National bank, and, prior to its sale to another company, president of the Brightwood Railway company. He is also the president of the Creosote Lumber and Construction company at Fernandina, Fla., beside being the general manager of the Carolina Oil and Creosote company,



A. A. Howard

engaged in the same character of business at Wilmington, N. C. He is a director in the Metropolitan Railroad company of Washington city, a director and large stockholder in the Atlantic Building company, president of the Inter-Ocean Building company, and one of the three projectors and owners of the mammoth structure now occupied by the Washington city post office. These, with other enterprises of a minor character, demand the most active energies and an exhaustless mental capacity for their successful management, and in Capt. Thomas these qualities find full development.

His military career began in June, 1861, two months after the rebellion commenced, when he enlisted in company A, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin infantry, being then less than fifteen years of age. After a period of service in this command he enlisted in company A, Thirty-ninth Wisconsin, in May, 1864; August following was taken prisoner and detained in confinement in Alabama until February 22, 1865, or over five months, when he was paroled. He was finally mustered out of the service in March, 1865. That Captain Thomas came from fighting stock is evinced by the genealogical history of his ancestors on both sides. His paternal grandfather was an officer in the last war with England (1812-15), and fought in eleven engagements on our Northern frontier. He was severely wounded at Queenstown Heights, was taken prisoner of war at Lundy's Lane, and kept eleven months as such, suffering the untold miseries to which all American prisoners were then subject who were unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of the British. The father of this ancestor of the captain was a lieutenant in the expedition to Cape Breton in 1745, a captain at Crown Point

in 1755, commissary-general in 1758, and a deputy from Stonington in the Connecticut general assembly from 1760 to 1771. The monument at Groton, Conn., bears the names of his two brothers who were slain at the Fort Griswold massacre in 1781, with the names also of those belonging to collateral branches of the family.

Amery Thomas, father of Capt. A. A. Thomas, was born at Skaneateles, N. Y., in 1800, and died in 1886. He was a lawyer, and practiced principally in Batavia, N. Y., and McHenry, Ill. He married Flora Butler, daughter of Dr. A. R. R. Butler, a noted physician of Genesee county, N. Y., and to them were born four children, of whom three survive, as follows: Julia, wife of Edwin Jesup; Mary, unmarried, and A. A. Thomas.

Abial Thomas, grandfather of Capt. Thomas, was born in Boston, Mass. He married a Miss Nancy Stanton. The great-grandfather of A. A. Thomas was Job Thomas, who was born in New London, Conn., and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The captain's maternal grandmother was Matilda Stone, who was married to Dr. A. R. R. Butler, who was in the war of 1812. Matilda was a cousin of the late President Arthur. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Elizabeth (Parks) Thomas was Nathaniel Gorham, a signer of the constitution, who presided over the constitutional convention in 1787. He also saw service in the Revolution. Her great-grandfather Parks was a colonel on Gen. Washington's staff.

JOSEPH FORD THOMPSON, M. D.

In the list of names of the many eminent physicians who reside in Washington, D. C., the name of Dr. J. Ford Thompson holds a conspicuous place. He comes from an old Maryland family, and was

born in that state, in St. Mary's county, March 20, 1837, and is a son of Charles Thompson, also a native of St. Mary's county, born in 1802. Charles Thompson was a planter, but filled many of the county offices, being quite a popular gentleman in his community. His marriage took place, in 1834, to Ann Eliza Yates, of St. Mary's, and his death occurred in 1884. Of his four children, Noma is the wife of Dr. M. V. Bogan, of Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. Ford Thompson is the subject proper of this sketch; Dr. Benedict Thompson married Miss Alice Lawn, of Baltimore, Md., but is now deceased, and the youngest child is Charles Thompson, a lawyer in active practice in Washington. The father of Charles Thompson, Sr., was named Thomas, and he, also, was born in St. Mary's county, Md., married there, and became the father of four children, viz: Charles, Thomas, Macy and Emma.

Dr. J. Ford Thompson received his preparatory education at the Rittenhouse academy, Washington, and studied medicine at the university of Maryland, from which he graduated in 1857, and immediately settled in Washington, and for two years practiced his profession in partnership with his brother-in-law, Dr. M. V. Bogan. He then opened an office of his own, and was in private practice until April, 1861, when he entered the Federal service as acting assistant surgeon, holding the position four years, principally on hospital duty at Washington. In 1864 he was appointed surgeon to the Providence hospital at Washington, and until 1876 held that position and also continued to carry on his private practice. In 1864, also, he was appointed professor of anatomy in the National Medical college at Washington and filled the chair until

about 1872, when he was transferred to the chair of surgery, which he still holds. On the opening of the Garfield Memorial hospital he was appointed its surgeon, and about the same year was appointed surgeon to the Children's hospital, still retaining both positions. In 1887 he was appointed surgeon to the Emergency hospital, but three years later resigned. He is also one of the surgeons to Columbia Hospital for Women. Dr. Thompson has made two trips to Europe for the purpose of improving his knowledge of surgery. The year 1872 he passed in Paris at the hospitals, and in 1882-3 he passed eighteen months in Europe, principally in Vienna, adding materially to his already extensive store of scientific knowledge, and he now confines his practice to surgery. He is a member of the American Medical association, American Surgical association and of the Medical association of the District of Columbia and of Washington. The doctor was united in wedlock, in 1860, with Miss Marion V. Greeves, daughter of the late John Greeves, of Washington, and their union has been blessed by the birth of three children: Anna Noma, Marion V., and J. Ford Thompson, Jr.

WILLIAM BAKER THOMPSON,

attorney-at-law and real estate dealer of Washington, D. C., was born in Fort Edward, N. Y., in 1838, and is a descendant of one of the oldest families of New England, being able to trace his line back five American generations to John Thompson, who was born in England and came to America with his father, Anthony, who was born in Coventry, England, and came over with Gov. Eton's colony, which settled in New Haven, Conn., in 1638, Anthony being one of the

signers of the colony constitution of that now populous city. From John descended Samuel, who was born in New Haven, and from Samuel descended a second Samuel, who was also born in New Haven, and from this Samuel descended Caleb, who was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., and from Caleb descended Judah, also born in Dutchess county, N. Y.; he was a lieutenant in the war of 1812, married Mary Harris, and died in 1826. From Judah descended Israel, the father of William Baker Thompson. Israel Thompson was born in Fort Ann, N. Y., in 1803, was a civil engineer and farmer, married Martha A. Baker, and died in 1890.

William Baker Thompson was educated preliminarily in the common schools of Washington county, N. Y., and this education was supplemented by a course of study at the college in Fort Edward. Leaving the latter institution in 1857 he taught school one winter, and in the spring went to Chemung county, where he resided until 1862, and then went to Michigan and entered the Eleventh Michigan cavalry as second lieutenant; after several actions he was promoted to be first lieutenant, and then to a captaincy, but declined to accept commission in the latter capacity and served through the war until September, 1865, as first lieutenant, with which rank he was mustered out. After the war he engaged in the real estate business at Hudson, Mich., until 1867, when he embarked in banking at the same place, and still holds his interest therein. In 1868 Mr. Thompson was appointed to a position in the railroad mail service, in which he served in various capacities until 1878, when he was appointed general superintendent of the railroad mail service, and settled in Wash-

ington. This office he held until the latter part of President Arthur's administration, when he was appointed second assistant postmaster-general, and served in this capacity until the inauguration of Cleveland, when he resigned and engaged in his present business of dealing in real estate, in which traffic he now stands among the leaders. In 1883 Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Emma Key, daughter of Postmaster-general Key.

JOSEPH M. TONER, M. D.

Joseph Meredith Toner, M. D., of Washington, D. C., was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., April 30, 1825. He is the elder of two sons, the only surviving children of Meredith and Ann (Layton) Toner. Both his parents were natives of the state of Pennsylvania. His father grew up in Lancaster county, and was raised to agriculture. His mother, Ann, daughter of James Layton, was born in Fayette county, near the present site of Layton station, on the Conellsville railroad.

Dr. Toner received his early education at the common schools of the city of Pittsburgh, and of Westmoreland county, his childhood being passed partly in each of these localities. Subsequently he attended the Western Pennsylvania university for a year, and was then sent to Mount St. Mary's college, where he continued his studies for two years longer, but left without having completed a classical course. After this he engaged in mercantile pursuits for a short time, but as his mind developed he was gradually led to a recognition of a preference for the medical profession.

In the autumn of 1847 he began the study of medicine with Dr. John Lowman, the leading physician of Johnstown, Penn. The office of his preceptor offered excep-

tionally good opportunities for a certain class of clinical instruction. It was usual in those days for the senior student to compound his preceptor's prescriptions, to assist in surgical operations, and occasionally to visit with him the sick-room.

Dr. Toner attended his first course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical college in Philadelphia in the winter of 1849-50. At the close of this term, he entered (March 1, 1850) the Vermont Medical college at Woodstock, and received the degree of doctor of medicine from this institution in June, 1850. In July of this year he began to practice at Summitville, a village of about 350 or 400 inhabitants, situated at the summit of the Alleghany mountains, on the Portage railroad, in Cambria county, Penn.

As might be expected on heavy railroad work, such as that on this mountain, many accidents occurred, requiring prompt surgical interference, much of which fell to his care. This led him for the time to give a preference to surgery, and induced him to spend another winter in Philadelphia, to further perfect himself in that branch. After attending this, a third course of lectures, he received the degree of M. D. from Jefferson Medical college, in the spring of 1853. In the fall of the same year he removed to the city of Pittsburgh, and was in practice there during the cholera epidemic of 1854.

At the earnest invitation of a college friend, the Hon. William Walsh, now of Cumberland, Md., he removed in 1855 to Harper's Ferry, Va., but a residence of six months convinced him that the place was too small for any considerable professional advancement. He accordingly took up his present residence in Washington on the 7th of November, 1855.

He has succeeded in bringing together

much of the literature on cholera, yellow fever, and the other epidemics which have visited our country. The local histories of cities, towns, counties, and of the states as they contain much medical biography, accounts of local epidemics and topographical information, are for this reason included in his library. His collection of American medical journals is the most complete in the country, except that of the library of the surgeon-general and that of Dr. Purple, of New York.

He conceived the idea of forming a subject index of the contents of all the American medical journals, and has completed the task up to 1870, covering sixty-five complete files, thus greatly increasing their value for reference. This index includes everything of importance contained in them, whether original or selected matter, and thus differs from a somewhat similar work which is being carried on by Dr. Billings of the surgeon-general's office. Dr. Toner's work is an index, properly so-called, which will be of special value to all possessors of files of the leading American medical periodicals, while the work of Dr. Billings is rather a catalogue of all original papers alone in medical journals of all languages.

Dr. Toner has been an active collector of the contributions of American medical authors, particularly those of early date. He has also paid attention to the collection of reports and transactions of state and local medical societies, the publications of various boards of health, and other matters pertaining in any wise to medical and sanitary science. His library has always been at the service of the profession of Washington. In 1865, on the appearance of cholera in the United States, the doctor published a list of the works in his collection treating upon this disease,

and tendered their use to the profession. He had numerous applications from a distance; the books were sent by mail or by express as required. They were all returned without loss or injury.

Shortly after locating in Washington, Dr. Toner became connected with the Medical society, and also with the Medical association of the District of Columbia, and has been an active co-laborer in them, and has been honored by them with their highest offices. On retiring from the presidency of the Medical society, in 1870, in accordance with the usage of that body, he read an address in which he discussed the vital statistics of the United States from the foundation of the government to 1870. A synopsis of the part of this paper which related to population was published with plates and diagrams by the bureau of education, in 1872.

As evidencing the consideration Dr. Toner has given to the efficient working of the American Medical association, we will allude to his action, in 1865, in proposing an amendment to the plan of organization, which secured an increased annual assessment on each member. This furnishes a fund that enables the society to pay all its current expenses, including rent of a meeting hall and the publication of its transactions. Harassing appeals for additional contributions and the dependence upon eleemosynary aid from members and from the profession at the localities visited, were thus dispensed with, thereby elevating the society at once to the plane of an independent and self-sustaining body, and making it a welcome visitor to every city. His counsel for good in the affairs of the association is not confined to this measure alone, but may be seen in nearly every volume of the society's transactions, and his judg-

ment is appreciated by all the leading members and friends of progressive medicine throughout the United States.

Prompted by a desire to encourage students to aspire to a higher and more scientific education in the profession, and being impressed with the idea that much remains to be effected for the encouragement of special and original studies, perhaps through other means than those in vogue, Dr. Toner founded in 1872, by endowment, the "Toner lectures," to consist of a series of discoveries, memoirs or lectures, which "should contain some new truth or discovery, based on original investigation," which were, if approved, to be published. Six lectures have already been delivered. They have all been accepted for publication "as additions to knowledge," and printed by the Smithsonian institution. This is the first attempt to endow a course of lectures based on the conditions of adding new facts for the advancement of medicine.

With the same philanthropic desire to induce students to work on original lines of investigation and by experiment, and to make discoveries, to promote laudable emulation among them, he has furnished a gold medal for the students of Jefferson Medical college, this medal to be awarded for the best thesis embodying the results of original investigation, experiment or research, in some branch of medical science.

He has also, for some years past, placed at the disposal of the faculty of the university of Georgetown, D. C., a medal to be awarded at the annual commencement to the student showing the greatest proficiency in the natural and physical sciences.

Dr. Toner's attention has been drawn to the study of preventive medicine. Be-

ginning in 1865 with the consideration of compulsory vaccination, he followed with papers on cholera, yellow fever, and other contagious diseases. Later he published his "Dictionary of Elevations and Climatic Register," a convenient repository of facts of value to writers in studying the geographical distribution of disease.

The American Public Health association grew out of the necessity for a union of experienced sanitarians to enforce hygiene in large cities, and to indicate the proper and most effectual mode of bringing sanitary appliances and laws into operation. The election of Dr. Toner, in 1874, as president of that body, was the tribute paid to him as one of the oldest and earliest workers in that field.

His paper, the "Statistics of Boards of Health of the United States," published in 1874, and his address as retiring president of the association, in 1875, upon the "Leading Public Health Questions, etc.," are valuable contributions to the literature of preventive medicine.

The doctor has perhaps been the most successful biographer, thus far, of the medical profession of the United States. Brochures on medical history and biography have from time to time been published by him, and all have been well received by the profession and the public. Prominent among them are "Necrology of the Physicians of the late War," "Annals of Medical Progress in the United States," "Medical Men of the Revolution," and his "Address on Biography," before the Centennial International Medical congress in 1876, besides many other necrological monographs.

He is an authority in nearly all matters relating to the history of medicine, medical biography, and the local history of the District of Columbia.

His address in 1866, before the Medical society of the District of Columbia, contains a very full and accurate history of medical matters in that locality from the time it was chosen as the seat of general government. Some time ago he furnished, from his collection of maps and rare records, data which enabled the compilation of the map which accompanies the work entitled, "Washington in Embryo," which shows the plots and boundary lines of the farms as they existed when the city of Washington was laid out. The doctor has always identified himself actively with the public charities of the city. After the burning of the Washington infirmary in 1861, it was at his instance that the Sisters of Charity founded what is now known as Providence hospital. The "Nicholson house" was temporarily fitted up by them and opened as a hospital, which he attended for some years. He was also one of the originators of St. Ann's Infant asylum, which was first opened in a building on Pennsylvania avenue, formerly "Maher's hotel." In 1860 he succeeded Dr. John Dyer as medical attendant to St. Vincent's Female Orphan asylum, where he served for many years. From the foundation of St. Joseph's Male Orphan asylum, in 1856, he has been and still is the attending physician. He is also physician to other educational and benevolent institutions in Washington. He has on several occasions been solicited to accept professorships in different medical colleges, but has always declined, preferring to enjoy the quiet current of professional life and duty.

Dr. Toner is a member of the Medical society of the District of Columbia, of the Medical association of the District of Columbia, of the American Medical association since 1864; of the American



Thos L. Tullock.

Public Health association; of the Philosophical society of Washington, and of the Alumni association of Jefferson Medical college; an honorary member of the California State Medical society, of the New York State Medical society, of the Wisconsin State Historical society, and of the Detroit academy of Medicine; a corresponding member of the Gynæcological society of Boston, of the Virginia Historical society, of the Albany institute, of the college of Physicians and Surgeons of Little Rock, a visitor to the Government hospital for the Insane, and patron of the Toner Scientific Circle of Georgetown college.

HON. THOMAS LOGAN TULLOCK.

The following facts in relation to this remarkable man (now deceased) are taken in the main from the *Granite Monthly* of April, 1882, published at Concord, N. H.:

*Thomas Logan Tullock, son of Capt. William and Mary (Neal) Tulloch, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., February 11, 1820. His father was a native of Stromness, Scotland, and "sailed from the Arcadian shores in 1792 for Philadelphia, thence to Portsmouth, from which port he afterward hailed. He was a thorough seaman, a skillful navigator and a successful shipmaster." His mother, Mary Neal, was a native of Portsmouth, of the families of Neal and Lear, who were among the early settlers of the Piscataqua river in the vicinity of Sagamore creek.

Dr. Thomas Logan Tullock was educated at the public schools of Portsmouth, and left the high school to enter the count-

ing house of Major Samuel Larkin, a noted auctioneer and commission merchant of that town, April 21, 1834. He remained with Mr. Larkin upward of seven years, developing during this term of service rare talents as an accountant and remarkable capacity for mercantile pursuits. His integrity and reliability, combined with quickness of perception, exactness and promptness in all business matters, attracted attention and gave him a valuable reputation in the days of his early manhood.

He left Major Larkin's employ at the solicitation of Col. Samuel Gookin, who appointed him his confidential clerk when he became postmaster of Portsmouth, on the accession of Gen. Harrison to the presidency. It was then an important office, and one of the five distributing post-offices in New England.

When a change occurred in the transportation of the mails from coaches to cars, the Portsmouth post-office became merely a local one, and the force of employes was consequently reduced. Mr. Tullock was selected to remain, and continued to serve a few months longer, until July 19, 1842, when he resigned and went to New York city, where he was principal bookkeeper in a wholesale importing hardware house, but relinquished that position to enter again the service of Col. Gookin, who, having purchased a large property which had been used by the Portsmouth foundry and machine shops, established the Portsmouth machine shops and car factory, and constructed cards, looms and some of the other machinery used in the large steam factory, which was built at that time. Col. Gookin did a successful business and continued to employ a large number of men, first as sole proprietor, and after

* The ancestral name of this old Scotch family, traceable back in this branch to the twelfth century, was spelled Tulloch; it was then Anglicised and spelled Tullock; but the present generation return to the ancient spelling and make the final letter "h."

ward under the name of Gookin & Stearns, until a revulsion caused a suspension of the establishment. Mr. Tullock had charge of the accounts and general management of the business, except its mechanical supervision, from November, 1845, until October, 1848, when he was appointed one of the assignees of Gookin & Stearns, and, by the creditors, trustee of the property. From May 1, 1847, to April 1, 1848, in addition to other duties, Mr. Tullock, upon the urgent request of the postmaster, who was of opposite politics, had the oversight of the post-office, the principal clerk having retired, leaving no person fully qualified to assort and dispatch the mails and render the accounts. From May, 1849, to May, 1853, he was postmaster of Portsmouth, having the entire confidence of the community, and being warmly commended for his intelligent and efficient discharge of the duties of the office. From May, 1853, to June, 1858, Mr. Tullock was treasurer of the Portsmouth & Concord railroad and one of the trustees of the bondholders, and from 1858 to 1860, treasurer of the Concord & Portsmouth railroad after it was reorganized and leased to the Concord railroad.

In 1858, Mr. Tullock was elected, by the New Hampshire legislature, secretary of state, and held that office three years, from June, 1858, to June, 1861, under the administrations of Governors Hale and Goodwin. During his term of office he commenced the portrait gallery of the governors and other citizens, distinguished for their civic and military services, which has since steadily and largely increased until it has become one of the most valuable and highly prized institutions of the state.

Mr. Tullock was energetic in aiding

Gov. Goodwin, the first war governor of New Hampshire, in raising and equipping the First and Second regiments of New Hampshire volunteers. From May, 1861, to August, 1865, Mr. Tullock was navy agent at Portsmouth, N. H., an office of great responsibility, involving large disbursements. As a consequence of the war, the construction, equipment and ordnance departments were during this period worked to their utmost capacity, causing the employment of from two to three thousand men, and the use of immense quantities of materials, a great portion of which had to be purchased in open market. The admirable management of the office gave satisfaction to the government and to the public. Many vessels of war were built, and as many more repaired and equipped during Mr. Tullock's term of office. The Kearsarge, Franklin, Ossipee, Sacramento, Sebago, Mahaska, Sonoma, Cone-maugh, Pawtucket, Nipsic, Shawmut, Sassacus, Agamenticus, and others having an honorable record, were among the number launched.

In 1865, on his way south to escape the rigor of a northern winter, Mr. Tullock was elected secretary of the Union republican congressional committee at Washington, a committee which was formed to secure a more efficient organization of the republican party, especially at the south, and to disseminate among the people a thorough knowledge of the great principles which formed the basis of its action. It was composed of one member appointed from each state, having a Union representative in either house of congress. He was also secretary of the executive committee. Mr. Tullock reluctantly accepted the position, and conducted the political campaigns of that

critical period, involving the great work of reconstruction, and the convention and ratification campaigns in the seceding states, and also the presidential canvass which resulted in the election of Grant and Colfax in November, 1868. He continued in charge until March, 1869, when he resigned, and the office was temporarily closed.

After the inauguration of President Grant, Mr. Tullock was urgently recommended by all the Union members of congress and senators from the reconstructed states and the entire congressional committee, as a suitable person for the office of first assistant postmaster-general, but failed to receive the appointment, as Mr. Cresswell had made a designation simultaneously with being commissioned as postmaster-general, and without the knowledge of the application which was about to be filed. Mr. Tullock was not anxious to hold a government position, and proposed returning to New Hampshire and engaging in business, but was invited to accept the office of chief of the appointment division of the United States treasury department, by Secretary Boutwell.

March 20, 1869, Mr. Tullock accepted what proved to be a most perplexing and difficult trust. It not only covered the thousands of employees in Washington, but the appointments controlled by the treasury department throughout the country. A large reduction of the local force in Washington had to be made to conform to the appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year, and the pressure for appointment, retention, promotion, and restoration was very great and urgent. Good judgment, patient investigation and just discrimination were requisite to effectually promote the efficiency of the

service and mete out justice. Mr. Tullock, however, discharged the delicate duties of his office to the satisfaction of the secretary, who was aware of his desire to be relieved at the earliest practical moment.

On the 17th of August, 1869, Mr. Tullock was appointed, by Secretary Boutwell, collector of internal revenue for the District of Columbia, then an important office, which he held until September 30, 1876, when, on account of the great reduction of the taxes, the district was consolidated with the third district of Maryland, and the main office located at Baltimore. In April, 1873, he was designated by Secretary Richardson, of the treasury department, to convey to London a large amount of government securities, which service he performed, and returned to Washington in August with a large quantity of canceled United States bonds, after visiting the continent with his family.

He was for a short time superintendent of the labor exchange of Washington, from its organization until October 8, 1877, declining to receive any compensation. Afterward he served the exchange as director and treasurer. On the 8th of October, 1877, he was offered by the postmaster of Washington, the late Judge J. M. Edmunds, the office of assistant postmaster. After the death of Judge Edmonds, Mr. Tullock was acting postmaster from December 15, 1879, to January 13, 1880, and was appointed postmaster, by President Arthur, November 25, 1882, which position he retained until his death at Atlantic City, New Jersey, June 20, 1883.

Many important positions were tendered him by railroads, banks, insurance companies and other corporations, which

he declined, nor could his consent be obtained to have his name presented for many important nominations, such as mayor of his native city, governor of New Hampshire, member of congress, commissioner for the District of Columbia, and others of a more or less important character.

Mr. Tullock was unemployed less than one year from April 21, 1834, to the time of his death. Generally the duties of one office lapped over those of another. His services were sought, and most of the offices he held had been voluntarily bestowed, without application on his part. Close attention to business, and a personal supervision of every trust, characterized his administrations. He was regarded as a thorough accountant—accurate, systematic, and vigilant; and, possessing remarkable endurance, untiring industry, great energy and force of character, he never failed of success. His business training, sterling integrity, and courteous demeanor, united with a capacity for comprehending official duties, and an aptitude for their proper discharge, enable him to fill most creditably every position he occupied. In the rendering of his accounts he was uniformly prompt, and although receiving and disbursing very large sums of money, there was never a difference in the settlement, or a voucher disallowed.

Soon after his removal to Washington he began to acquire an interest in the city and its institutions. He made extensive purchases of real estate in various sections of the city; was one of the incorporators of the Second National bank, of which he remained a director until his death; a director of the Metropolitan Railway company; an incorporator of the Graceland Cemetery association, and in-

timately connected with many other corporations and enterprises.

Speaking of his death, the Portsmouth (N. H.) *Chronicle* says: "In all the various public positions Mr. Tullock has been called to fill—and his eminent ability always caused many places to be constantly open to his acceptance—he proved efficient, faithful, painstaking, energetic, and judicious.

"He devoted many of his spare hours to historical researches and has written many valuable papers upon church and personal history, which have been read with much interest. He was a man of large heart, kindly disposition, devoted to his friends, affectionate to the greatest degree to his family relations, proud of his native state, and strong in his moral, religious and political convictions."

Politically, both as a whig and republican, Mr. Tullock was prominently identified with electoral, congressional, state, councillor, senatorial, and county conventions, and an influential member of state, county, and other political organizations in New Hampshire and Washington. He was an efficient working member of the whig and republican New Hampshire state committees from 1850 to 1865, when he removed to Washington. He conducted the political campaign in that state in 1855 with signal ability and success, the result being the election of Hon. Ralph Metcalf as governor, and a complete political revolution in the state. He was associated for several years on the executive committee, as treasurer, with Hon. E. H. Rollins, chairman; Hon. William E. Chandler and Gov. B. F. Prescott, secretaries.

Mr. Tullock was a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives, June sessions, 1855, 1856, was secretary of the legislative caucus, and chairman of the committee on finance, and was the author of the economical plan of appro-

priating the state tax at the regular session, instead of having an extra one for that purpose. He was appointed chairman of a committee which completed the work in an unexceptionable manner without prolonging the session, being the first time in the existence of the state that the apportionment of taxes was perfected at a regular session. This innovation, with its consequent saving of many thousands of dollars, is entirely due to Mr. Tullock, who offered the resolution, against the advice of older members, who in caucus did not favor the movement, fearing a failure and a long session.

By appointment of the governor and council of New Hampshire, he was commissioner of the Sullivan railroad, 1855-6; Atlantic & St. Lawrence railroad, 1860; also commissioner of New Hampshire state prison, 1859-60; justice of the peace and quorum throughout the state, besides holding other appointments.

For many years of his active life, Mr. Tullock took the warmest interest in the cause of education, especially as a member of the Portsmouth Young Men's Society for Mutual Improvement, 1838, of which he was a secretary several years; as director of Portsmouth lyceum; president of the board of trustees New Hampshire Conference seminary and Female college at Tilton; vice-president and trustee Methodist General Biblical institute at Concord, N. H.; trustee and a member of the executive committee Howard university, Washington; and trustee and member of the joint committee from several annual conferences, Methodist-Episcopal church, on locating a theological school, which met in Boston in March, 1863 (Bishop O. C. Baker in the chair and Mr. Tullock secretary), a movement

which resulted in the establishment of the Boston university; a member of the corporation of the Boston Theological institute; honorary member of the New Hampshire Historical society, and corresponding member of the New England Methodist Historical society.

As a Mason, Mr. Tullock received his masonic degrees at Portsmouth. He was initiated in St. John's lodge, No. 1, May 17, 1841; exalted in Washington chapter, No. 3, August 16, 1841; knighted in DeWitt Clinton commandery, September 18, 1848, and has received the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scotch rite, including the 32°; has served as a representative to the Grand lodge of New Hampshire, and as grand lecturer, and held many other offices both in the grand and local bodies, and was a charter member of the DeMolay Mounted commandery, No. 4, Mithras lodge of Perfection, Evangelist chapter, Robert DeBruce council, and Albert Pike consistory of Washington, and treasurer of the Masonic Veteran association of the District of Columbia, organized August 20, 1879, and a member of King Solomon's lodge, No. 2, Washington, of Free and Accepted Architects.

A member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1841, Mr. Tullock was trustee, steward and treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal church of Portsmouth, and of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church of Washington. He was a lay delegate to the New Hampshire and Baltimore conferences; delegate at large to the New England Methodist convention, June 5, 1866; vice-president M. E. Historical and M. E. Educational societies of the M. E. church; member of the centenary committee of the same church for the United States in 1866; also

a member of the general committee on the Centennial of American Methodism; and director of Conference missionary, tract, and preachers' aid societies. He had a very extensive acquaintance with the leading members and ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church, having visited several annual and general conferences, including the conference of 1844, in New York city, when the church divided on the question of slavery.

Mr. Tullock was married in Philadelphia August 29, 1844, to Emily Estell Rogers. She was born in that city October 14, 1824, and was the only child of Job and Elizabeth Rogers. Her father, believed to be a lineal descendant of the martyr Rogers, was of Quaker parentage, originally from New Jersey. Her mother's maiden name was Bener. Her grandmother, Hannah (Duffield) Bener, descended from Thomas Duffield, one of the three brothers—Abraham, Jesse and Thomas—who came from England with William Penn and settled in Philadelphia. Edward Duffield, the executor of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, was of the family. Hannah's father was in the Revolutionary war and at the battle of Trenton, N. J. Mrs. Tullock was a christian lady of rare excellence and accomplishments. She possessed a genial, happy temperament, a beautifully symmetrical character, and enjoyed the love and esteem of the society in which she moved. She was radiant with goodness and purity and conspicuous for the salutary influence she exerted. Endowed with excellent judgment and discrimination, she was endeared to family and friends, and universally admired for her remarkable energy, vivacity and loveliness. Her warm and generous heart promptly responded to every good work. She died at Portsmouth, N. H., January 1, 1865,

leaving two children, Thomas L. Tullock, Jr., paymaster United States navy, who was lost on the United States steamer Oneida in Yokohama bay, Japan, January 24, 1870; and Seymour Wilcox Tulloch, born in Portsmouth, April 5, 1855, a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute at Troy, N. Y., June 13, 1877, receiving the degree of civil engineer. He was one of five of a class of ninety-eight who finished their course without condition. Previous to entering the institute, he was a student at the Conference seminary at Tilton, N. H., and graduated at the Emerson institute, Washington, D. C., where he received medals at different times for punctuality, proficiency in his studies and scholarship. He was employed by the United States coast survey in the vicinity of Mount Desert, Maine, during his vacation of 1877; and immediately on graduating at Troy was connected with the United States Hot Springs commission in Arkansas as draughtsman until September, 1877, when he entered the university of the state of Wisconsin, located at Madison, having been recommended by the faculty at Troy as assistant in engineering, which position he resigned at the close of the scholastic year to enter the Racine (Wisconsin) college, which he left at the request of his father in December, 1878, to become the financial clerk of the Washington city postoffice, where he is now employed as cashier.

Thomas Logan Tullock was married to his second wife, Miranda Barney Swain, January 10, 1866, and they have one child, Henry Vanderbilt Tulloch, born October 25, 1874.

Seymour W. Tulloch, in addition to performing the delicate and onerous duties of his official station, finds time to

fill several responsible positions of a less public character. He has been treasurer of the United States Electric Light company since 1882, and is a director of the Second National bank, second vice-president of the National Life Maturity Insurance company, president of Kingsley Bro's. Creamery company, vice-president of the Graceland Cemetery association, is junior warden of St. James parish, Washington, D. C., and treasurer of the Convocation of Washington, D. C. Mr. Tulloch was married November 22, 1882, to Jessie S. Hildrup, daughter of William T. Hildrup, of Harrisburg, Pa., and to them were born four children, as follows: Thomas Hildrup, Ethel Esselstyn, Marjorie and Helen Margaret.

DR. TULLIO DE SUZZARA-VERDI

was born February 10, 1829, in Mantua, Italy, where he received his collegiate education. As the Lombardo-Venitian kingdom was under the sway of the emperor of Austria, young Tullio Verdi, in 1848, joined the Sardinian army in its attempt to drive Austria from Italy. In 1849, at the battle of Novarra, the Sardinian army was defeated and Austria remained in possession. Now Austria exiled all Lombards who took arms against her, and Tullio de S. Verdi, being one of these, came to this country. He landed in New York at the age of twenty-one, and in a few weeks was invited to go to Providence, R. I., to teach modern languages. There he took up his residence, and succeeded so far that in 1852 he was offered the chair of modern languages in Brown university of that city, which he unhesitatingly accepted. While thus engaged he studied medicine with the most distinguished physician of that state, Dr. Howard Okie. After several years of

residence in Providence he went to Philadelphia to attend medical lectures at the Hahnemann Medical college, and at the Philadelphia hospital. He graduated in medicine in 1856 and went to Newport, R. I., to practice. In October, 1857, he took his permanent residence in Washington, D. C., where he became distinguished in his profession and has remained ever since. He was Secretary Seward's physician, and it was by a ruse that "Payne," pretending to be a messenger from Dr. Verdi, secured entrance to Seward's chamber and attempted to assassinate him. In 1871 President Grant appointed Dr. Verdi a member of the board of health of the District of Columbia, in which Dr. Verdi served seven years—five as its health officer, two as its president. In 1873 he was sent as "special sanitary commissioner" to the principal cities of Europe to study their sanitary methods for the purpose of applying the best to the city of Washington. In 1879 Dr. Verdi was appointed by President Rutherford B. Hayes a member of the national board of health. For several years he has been chief-of-staff of the National hospital of Washington, D. C.

Dr. T. de S. Verdi has been married twice; first, in 1860, to Rebecca Denny, daughter of Dr. William H. Denny, of Pittsburgh, Penn., by whom he had four children, two of whom survive, viz: Sophie Wilkins, wife of Alfred J. Weston, of New York, and Denny, now a medical student. Mrs. Verdi died September 8, 1869, and the doctor remarried in 1873—Miss Natalie-Louise Sunderland, daughter of Judge Thomas Sunderland, of San Francisco, Cal., becoming his wife.

Dr. Tullio de Suzzara-Verdi is of noble descent and traces his pedigree backward through many centuries. From the "An-

nuario della Nobilita Italiana, 1885" (the annual registry of the Italian court of heraldry), we find that this family originated in Viadana, Lombardy, in 1413, Pasino Verdi being the head of the family—a man held in great consideration, being one of the lieutenants of Prince Gonzaga, of Mantua. From him came Biagio and Antonio, and among the most distinguished of the family was Giacomo, a jurist of great renown, who became governor of the province. Another one, Alessandro, was bishop of Castellamare di Stabia in the sixteenth century. Another, Alessandro, was lieutenant of the Broken Lances of Ferdinand Carlo, last duke of Mantua. The doctor traces his line from Antonio—a line of nobility which has continued unbroken and uncorrupted to this day. The doctor's descent is authenticated by the official register of the nobility of Italy, issued annually. His father was Carlo de Suzzara-Verdi, who was born in Mantua, Italy, in 1808, and died in the same city in 1864. Carlo married Matilde Dall'Acqua, from whom six children were born, viz.: Angelica (deceased), Paride, lawyer, poet and editor (deceased), Annibale (civil engineer), Teodoro (surgeon in Cremona, Italy), Tullio (the subject of this sketch), Ciro, (physician, who married Miss Carrie Minturn, of New York, and who died in Florence, Italy, in 1888). Teodoro and Ciro, both exiled by Austria, came to join their brother Tullio in America, the former in 1852, the latter in 1854. Teodoro returned to Italy in 1858 to join Gen. Garibaldi in the war for the freedom of Italy. Ciro remained here, served as lieutenant in the One Hundred and First New York volunteers in 1862, then as assistant surgeon in the army to the end of the war. Dr. Tullio de Suz-

zara-Verdi is the author of "Maternity," a medical treatise for young wives and mothers; of "Mothers and Daughters," a treatise on hygiene for the preservation of the health of girls; of the "Infant Philosopher," a philosophical satire on the way of raising babies, and of the recent issue, "Popular Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases." He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, of the American Public Health association, an honorary member of the Philadelphos Societa Medicina of Cincinnati, Ohio, and of the Trinity Historical society of Dallas, Tex. He is an ex-president of the Homeopathic Medical society of the District of Columbia, honorary corresponding member of the Italian Chamber of Commerce of New York, etc., etc. He is also president of the alumni of the Pennsylvania Homeopathic college. In 1890 he was knighted by King Humbert, of Italy, with the title of "Cavaliere della Corona d'Italia."

THE WAGGAMAN FAMILY.

In the land office at Annapolis, Md., is found the record that, on the 20th of December, 1743, Capt. Henry Waggaman patented 436 acres of land, called Waggaman's purchase, in Somerset county, Md. Said Henry Waggaman, who at this time settled in the province of Maryland, was the son of Jonathan Waggaman of England, and Margaret, daughter of Col. William Elliott of the British army. His uncle, Lieut. George Granville Waggaman, was appointed a general in the Dutch service and married a Scotch lady of large fortune, named Miss Duchette. Capt. Henry Waggaman was born in 1709, came to America in early manhood, and married Mary, daughter of Levin Woolford of Somer-



Hy Waggaman

FROM THE COLLECTION OF F. M. W.

set. A merchant captain for some years, he abandoned this calling to enter political life. He was elected delegate from Somerset county to the lower house of assembly, in which he served honorably for three terms.

Among his contemporaries in public life were his younger brother, Ephraim, who was commissioned on the 7th of October, 1745, as associate justice in the county court of Worcester; and his cousin, Charles Elliott, attorney-general of the province of North Carolina, whose tomb in Newbern bears the inscription, "An honest lawyer indeed." Family papers of this date include letters from Henry's elder brother, William Elliott, who was engaged in the East Indian service, and after much adversity accumulated a large fortune—and sends a Saloan stone to the American head of the family "on which to have his coat of arms cut."

Capt. Henry Waggaman died at his home Monie, at the head of Monie Creek, Md., in 1761, leaving a large estate to be divided among his four sons—named John Elliott, William Elliott, Henry and George, of whom all, with the exception of Henry, died without issue.

Henry Waggaman, third son of Henry and Mary Waggaman, was born in 1758. He married Sarah, daughter of Col. Thomas Ennalls of Dorchester county, province of Maryland. A lawyer by profession, he was one of the delegates from Somerset to the provincial meeting of deputies in November, 1774, was elected delegate from Dorchester county in 1781, and re-elected in 1785; was one of the commissioners appointed by the state to accept the constitution of the United States in 1787, and was a candidate for congress in 1804, but was defeated by Mr. Goldsborough of Cambridge. He

died in 1809, leaving a widow, three sons—Thomas Ennalls, George Augustus, and Henry Pierpont—and a daughter, Eliza, who was born in 1784, and died in 1866, unmarried.

Thomas Ennalls Waggaman, the eldest son of Henry Waggaman, was born in 1770, and married, in 1805, Martha Jefferson Tyler, the sister of President Tyler; he died in 1832 and was buried at Greenway, the homestead of Governor Tyler of Virginia. He left a widow and seven children, viz: John H., George Granville, Mary Agnes, Ann Countess, Mary Stephenson, Floyd and Sarah.

George Augustus, second son of Henry Waggaman and Sarah Ennalls, was born in Maryland in 1782. He left his native state in 1810 and settled in Louisiana, where he married Marie Camille Arnould. He was successively district judge, secretary of state, member of the house of representatives, and state senator, and finally, during a time of high party excitement, was elected to the United States senate, where he and Mr. Webster sat side by side. He was appointed by Mr. Tyler minister to the court of St. James, but his appointment was defeated by the senate. He died from the effects of a wound received in a duel with Mr. Denis Prieur, at that time mayor of New Orleans. The papers of the day speak of him as one of the veterans who served under the old hero of Chalmette, when the British were driven from the Crescent city, and as a brave soldier, learned judge, a wise statesman and legislator. Senator Waggaman left a widow and six children: Henry St. John, Marie Christine, Eugene, Isabelle Mathilde, Mary Camille, Eliza Georgianna.

Dr. Henry Pierpont Waggaman, the third son of Henry Waggaman and

Sarah Ennalls, was born in 1785. He married Eliza Cropper of Dorchester county, Md., and their children were Catherina, Virginia and John Cropper.

John H. Waggaman, son of Thomas E. Waggaman and Martha Jefferson Tyler, was born in 1808. He married Lydia, daughter of Samuel Smoot of the District of Columbia. He studied law under his uncle, President John Tyler, and in the office of Hon. Wm. Wirt, and for thirty years held a position in the general land office. He died in 1881, leaving a widow and four sons: Thomas Ennalls, Dr. Samuel, Henry Pierpont and John Floyd, and one daughter, Martha Tyler, all of whom reside in the city of Washington.

Major George Granville Waggaman, the second son of Thomas E. Waggaman and Martha Jefferson Tyler, was born in 1816. He married a Mrs. Kennedy of St. Louis; their union was without issue. Major Waggaman, who was a graduate of West Point, and served honorably in the Florida and Mexican wars, died in 1884. Of him a friendly biographer writes: "With his keen insight into character, his large experience of men, Major Waggaman was one of the most interesting companions I have ever met."

Floyd Waggaman, third son of Thomas E. Waggaman and Martha J. Tyler, was born in 1820; he served as purser in the U. S. frigate Macedonia, and died in 1857, unmarried. His sisters, Mary Agnes, Mary Stephenson and Ann Countess, also died in early life.

Sarah Waggaman, the youngest daughter of Thomas E. Waggaman, married John Baptist Cantatore, of Italy—a gentleman of rare attainments. During the administration of her uncle, Mr. Tyler, she assisted in the hospitalities of the White house. After her husband's death

she entered the convent of the Visitation, Georgetown, where she still lives.

Henry St. John Waggaman, eldest son of Senator George A. Waggaman and Camille Arnoult, was born in 1819, and married Adele Bujac, of Philadelphia, Penn.

Marie Christine Waggaman, daughter of Senator George A. Waggaman and Marie Camille Arnoult, married John Sandfield MacDonald, chief justice and premier of Ontario, Canada.

Isabelle Mathilde, daughter of Senator Waggaman and Marie Camille Arnoult, was born in 1829, and married Judge Henry Duplessis Ogden of New Orleans.

Mary Camille, third daughter of Senator Waggaman and Marie Camille Arnoult, was born in 1831 and died in 1849.

Eliza Georgianna, fifth child of the same, was born in 1835, married Mr. John R. Conway, and died in 1867.

Col. Eugene Waggaman, second son of Senator George Waggaman and Marie Camille Arnoult, was born in 1826, and married, in 1852, Felicie Sauve, of Louisiana.

Col. Waggaman commanded the Tenth Louisiana volunteers during the late war. His gallantry in the field of battle, his courage under defeat, have fully sustained the motto beneath the family coat of arms:

"Je m'élève au dessus de l'adversité."

Jonathan Waggaman, of London, England, married Margaret Elliott, daughter of Col. William Elliott, of the British army; by this union two daughters and three sons were born. One of the daughters married a Mr. Burroughs, the other a Mr. Bishop; the latter was a lawyer in good standing and practice. The three sons were Henry, William Elliott, and Ephraim.

John Elliott Waggaman, Henry's eldest son, seems to have been sent to Philadelphia to school and died while there; his remains were brought to Monie. William Elliott Waggaman, the second son, died in early manhood; Henry, the third son, lived to perpetuate the name; George, the fourth son, died without issue.

Captain William Elliott Waggaman seems to have been, from his own letters, engaged in the East India service; after much adversity, he writes his brother, Captain Henry Waggaman, that he has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations in accumulating a fortune, and hoped to have the pleasure of seeing him. This is from a letter dated Canton, Dec. 28th, 1744, in which he speaks of a Saloan stone he has sent him, on which he may have his "coat of arms cut. After which you will please send to me the impression." In all the letters between the two brothers there is an earnest appeal to those ties of kinship which are rarely evinced in the 19th century.

Captain Elliott Waggaman died in Calcutta the 14th of July, 1748, leaving most of his estate to his brother Henry, with certain bequests to his brother Ephraim. Lieut.-Col. George Granville Waggaman, younger brother of Jonathan Waggaman and uncle of Captain Henry Waggaman of Somerset county, province of Maryland, was appointed a general in the Dutch service, at which time he married a Scotch lady of fortune, name unknown.

About this time Charles Elliott, attorney-general of the province of North Carolina, writes to his first cousin, Captain Henry Waggaman of Somerset county, province of Maryland, that his office has just been conferred upon him by the governor of the province. In this letter he

gives almost a complete history of the family. His inquiries after each member of the family are concise and a very satisfactory evidence of all the parties herein named. It was dated June 24th, 1746, Pasquotank, North Carolina.

MR. BRAINARD H. WARNER,

president of The Washington Loan and Trust company, was born in Great Bend, a small town in the northern part of Pennsylvania, in the year 1847. When about sixteen years of age he came to Washington, where he obtained a clerkship in the Judiciary Square hospital. After four months' service in that position, he was promoted and transferred to the war department, then located in the old building on the corner of Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue. Here he remained until December, 1866, when he entered the treasury department. Six months later he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue for the ninth district of Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Lancaster. At this time he began the study of law in the office of the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, then the representative in congress for that district.

Desiring to avail himself of the greater advantages offered by the national capital to complete his education, in about a year and a half Mr. Warner returned to Washington, resumed his former position in the treasury department, at the same time entering Columbian university law school. Soon after his graduation from that school, in 1869, Mr. Warner decided to abandon the profession of law and to enter upon a business career. He accordingly became a member of the real estate firm of Joshua Whitney & Co., and subsequently, at the death of Mr. Whitney, began the same business for himself. In 1876 was erected

the well known building, No. 916 F street, northwest, then the finest structure on that street, which is still occupied by the firm of B. H. Warner & Co., the active management of whose business Mr. Warner entrusts to his associates, although his interest in its prosperity remains unabated and he gives it his continued advice and supervision. Mr. Warner organized the Columbia National bank, and was elected its president, which office he continued to fill for more than four years, until his resignation in 1891, that he might devote his undivided time and energy to the upbuilding of the financial institution of which he is now the head, and of which he was also the founder — the Washington Loan and Trust company.

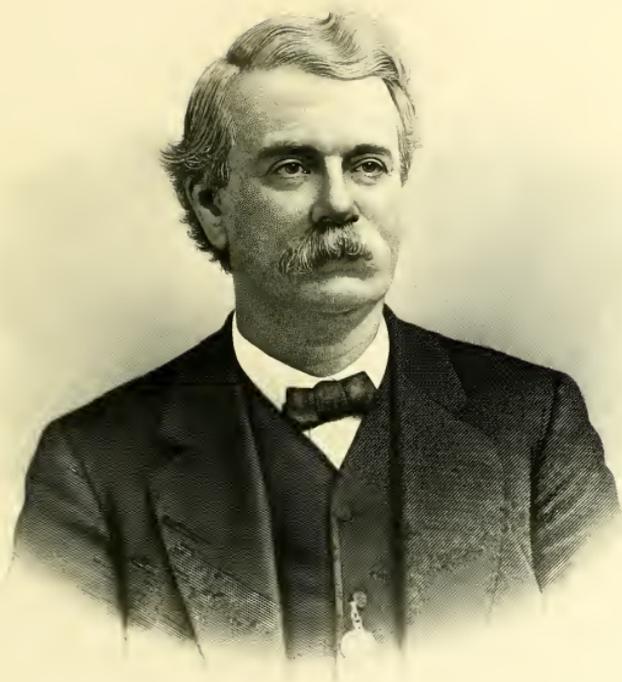
Although a busy hard-working man, Mr. Warner has found time to take practical interest in many institutions of the District of Columbia as well as all projects for its welfare and advancement. This is particularly true of religious and charitable work. The mere mention of a few of the positions he has filled, in addition to those already named, such as member and president of the school board, president of the Young Men's Christian association, president of the Red Cross Auxiliary association for the District of Columbia, president of Central dispensary and Emergency hospital, and various other positions in connection with such institutions, serves to show in what directions Mr. Warner's efforts have been and are being directed. Mr. Warner is also a stockholder and director in many leading corporations.

Outside of his adopted city, Mr. Warner has taken, and still takes, especial pride in the development and welfare of Kensington, Montgomery county, Md.,

about eleven miles from Washington, on the Metropolitan branch of the B. & O., of which place he is the founder. Here he and his family spend most of their time at their delightful country-seat, when they are not enjoying their equally pleasant city residence at No. 2100 Massachusetts avenue. Mr. Warner has been twice married and has a happy household of eight children. He may well be said to aspire to something above mere money making as an evidence of success.

WILLIAM BENNING WEBB

was born in the city of Washington, September 17, 1825, and received his early education at the private schools of Washington and at a boarding school conducted by the Rev. Dr. Austin, an Episcopal clergyman, in Baltimore county, near the city of Baltimore, in Maryland. In 1840 he entered Columbia college, now Columbian university, at Washington city, and graduated in 1844, taking the degree of bachelor of arts. In 1847 the same institution bestowed upon him the degree of master of arts. He studied law under the guidance of the Hon. Henry May, and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1847. Commencing the practice of his chosen profession immediately upon his admission to the bar, he pursued it with varying success and without interruption for several years. In 1856, he married a daughter of Henry K. Randall of Washington, a granddaughter of Thomas Munroe, one of the earliest commissioners of the District of Columbia. On the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1861, he was elected captain of a company of volunteers and offered the services of himself and his company to the government. There being no organization of troops at the time, to which



W. B. Wood

his company could be assigned, his offer was refused. Mr. Webb had previously held for many years commissions in the local militia of the District of Columbia and was, at the time of the opening of the rebellion, a major, and at one time in command of one of the regiments of that militia. With several other gentlemen holding commissions in the militia, he was drilled by a drill-master deputed for the purpose of instructing such officers in those portions of the duty of a soldier which were thought necessary to fit them for the emergencies likely to ensue upon the difficulties then existing. In the fall of 1861 congress passed a law creating for the District of Columbia the system of police known as the metropolitan police, and authorizing the appointment by the president of the United States of a board of police commissioners. The board thus constituted was authorized to select a superintendent of metropolitan police for the district, and Mr. Webb was selected the first superintendent of the metropolitan police in September, 1861, and at once entered upon the duties pertaining to that office. He devoted himself to the work of the office to which he had been called and successfully organized the system of police, which, during the rebellion, and the vicissitudes attending that war and while the District of Columbia was the camping ground for hundreds of thousands of troops, suddenly called into the service of the country, preserved the peace and order of the community in a manner so remarkable as to be worthy of the most distinguished comment by those having charge of the affairs of the government. The system of police so organized is still in full force and is recognized as the best system of police possible for the comfort and welfare of the district. In

1863 Mr. Webb resigned the office of superintendent of police and resumed the practice of his profession, which he quietly pursued until 1885, when President Cleveland appointed him the republican commissioner of the District of Columbia, under the law creating a permanent form of government for that district. Prior to this appointment and during the administration of President Hayes, upon the occasion of a vacancy on the bench of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, a petition was circulated and largely signed by the prominent business men of Washington city and other portions of the district, asking the president to appoint Mr. Webb to the vacancy mentioned. This mark of respect and kindness was unsolicited on his part, and was therefore the more gratifying to Mr. Webb. Upon his appointment as commissioner of the district, Mr. Webb entered at once and with great zeal upon the performance of his new duties. There had been assigned to his charge the care and supervision of the public schools, and he devoted himself to the study of their needs, introducing a system of manual training, which, commencing with very small and rather experimental beginnings, has become a most valuable and important part of the educational system of the community. By degrees this feature has so extended as to embrace all of the schools, and from it have grown naturally the schools for instruction in cooking, the sewing schools, and it may be said the business school, all of which are now referred to with much pride by all who take an interest in public education. Not to dwell too much upon details, it may be said that several branches of the local government were greatly benefited by the wise attention paid to them by Mr. Webb

and his colleagues during their administration of public affairs. The laws governing the sale of liquor in the district, the methods of keeping the accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the revenues, the proper discipline and control of the fire and police departments, and the management of the whole system of charities and corrections, were all benefited by changes and improvements suggested and carried into effect by the gentlemen referred to. At the expiration of his term of service Mr. Webb was without delay re-appointed by President Cleveland to the office of commissioner. His nomination was referred by the senate to the committee of that body having charge of the affairs of the District of Columbia and was, after due consideration, favorably reported, with a recommendation that it should be confirmed. The senate, however, for various reasons deemed sufficient in the then existing condition of affairs, refused to consider this and several other nominations, and with the expiration of the congress Mr. Webb's commission was determined and President Harrison appointed a successor to the office held by Mr. Webb. Upon this he again retired to private life. Uniting with himself his two sons, Henry Randall Webb and John Sidney Webb, who had become practicing lawyers, he entered once more upon the active practice of the law and has continued to pursue its duties up to the present time. During his whole career Mr. Webb has been laborious in the pursuit of the duties of his profession, never at any time, notwithstanding the intervention of other duties, desisting from that pursuit. In 1867 he was employed by the local government of the city of Washington, and compiled and published, in 1868, a digest of the ordi-

nances relating to that city, known always as Webb's Digest, and at this day recognized as the only authoritative body of the local law of the capital city. As professor in the school of law of the National university, he has, in addition to the performance of the duties pertaining to his professorship, prepared and delivered to the classes of that institution a series of lectures on the courts of the United States, in which the peculiar jurisdiction and practice of the Federal courts are commented upon and defined to the student. In addition to this he has with great care prepared several chapters of a recent history of the city of Washington, and has edited part of a treatise on economic legislation prepared by Mr. Arthur Foote, now passing through the press and soon to be offered to the public. Mr. Webb has also, during his professional career, been the counsel for the Washington Gas Light company, the Adams Express company, and at one time of the First National bank of Washington. He is now a director in the Washington Gas Light company, and in the Central National bank of his native city, and is assiduous in his attention to the duties pertaining to these offices. Mr. Webb, in his advancing years, continues the pursuit of his professional duties, in conjunction with his sons, with unabated devotion, and finds time for the proper care and supervision of the several trusts in which he is concerned, and also for the performance of such literary labors as present themselves to his attention.

MICHAEL IGNATIUS WELLER.

There is not in the city of Washington a more energetic man of business than the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch, or who, as a real

estate dealer, deserves a more extended mention among the prominent residents of his adopted city.

Mr. Weller was born June 10, 1846, one of a family of thirteen children residing in the west end of London. His parents were in good circumstances, and gave their son an excellent education, supplemented by travel on the continent until he was nearing his twentieth year, having received his training from the City of London school; he spent previously three years at the military college of Boulogne, France, and for several years received a tutor's instruction at Vienna; then the spirit of independence which has characterized all his latter life asserted itself, and the plan of coming to America, where he might win his own way in life, was soon formed.

Soon after arriving in New York he engaged in the wholesale tobacco trade with an old-established firm, but the newly fledged business man very soon received an education which has since proved a valuable acquisition. The co-partnership did not last very long, and Mr. Weller found a more congenial as well as a more lucrative occupation in commercial traveling, for his original associates in trade were evidently more anxious to carry on business than to look carefully into the methods employed. At this last line of work the now prominent real estate man passed the next five years of his life, mostly in the eastern states, when, in 1872, having become a regular American citizen, he turned his steps toward the nation's capital, and started at 501 Pennsylvania avenue, in the wholesale tobacco trade, with a large cigar manufacturing annex furnishing the pretensions of the firm, which was composed of Mr. Weller and

Mr. G. R. Repetti, who is still Mr. Weller's partner in real estate transactions of the east section of the city. This house was in active business until 1885, when, both partners having formed large interests in other lines, the establishment was closed out, and a new joint business put under way, the handling of Washington real estate comprising the principal item, although banking matters and topics of general improvement, both in the city and elsewhere, were given due attention. While still engaged in the tobacco trade, Mr. Weller made his first trip to Europe since leaving native European soil, in the interest of the Florida International railroad company, and so highly was his journey successful that he determined to follow that class of financial affairs entirely, with the result that to-day he is considered one of the solid citizens in east Washington, where, with Mrs. Weller, formerly Miss Rita Repetti, and a family of three sons and one daughter, he resides at 408 C street, S. E.

Since 1885, Mr. Weller has devoted the greater part of his business time to the realty trade and matters connected with it in the way of public improvements, which are likely to attract the attention of outsiders to Washington's claims as one of the most enterprising cities of the country. He is a prominent member of the District Mutual and Washington real estate companies, and takes pride in the fact that no wild-cat schemes have ever emanated from those corporations, but only the most substantial and safe investment kind of holdings are handled by them. Mr. Weller is one of the rare class of men, who, starting in at the very lowest round of the ladder, and gaining ample means, believes that money should be put into circulation through the me-

dium of improvements, of whatever sort appear the most advisable and necessary under given circumstances. That he not only preaches but also practices this idea, Mr. Weller illustrates by his membership in the East Washington Citizens' association, of which he is treasurer, and which has done more than anything else, perhaps, to build up and make desirable that portion of Washington east of the capitol. The association never loses an opportunity to take advantage of a favorable situation, and in its recent memorial to the district commissioners asking for over \$500,000 worth of public improvements in east Washington is an evidence of the aggressive nature of the organization, and that its members are fully alive to the importance of having their properties placed in a better position among the valuable tracts of the capital.

Although a strict man of business, Mr. Weller has figured in affairs political at times, and at present serves as chairman of the democratic central committee from the twenty-first district, beside being chairman of the executive committee of the Columbia democratic club. He was also state president of the Catholic Knights of America, and has figured prominently in different state conventions. As secretary of the well-remembered committee of one hundred he was among the hustling crowd of that organization until its practical disbandment several years ago, when the members came to the conclusion that municipal affairs were not altogether agreeable subjects to handle as an every-day diet, when they could be left with the discretion of the district commissioners. Personally Mr. Weller is a man always ready to lend a willing hand in anything which is never obtrusive, and the object or person made

to feel that the assistance was a matter of course. While he thinks the capital the garden spot of the country, east Washington is his particular admiration, and in its success he has unbounded faith.

MAX WEYL,

the famous artist of Washington, D. C., was born in Muhlen-on-the-Neckar, kingdom of Wurtemberg, South Germany, in December, 1840. In 1853 he came to America with his parents, who settled in Clinton county, Penn., and there the young artist remained until December, 1861, when he removed his studio to Washington, as offering a better mart for his creations. In 1862 he turned aside temporarily from his high vocation and engaged in the jewelry business, but in 1877 he returned to his artistic pursuit with a love of which nature had endowed him and his genius had fitted him. Since then he has executed many classical works and many masterpieces in landscape painting, among them being the following: "Close of Day," sold to the Corcoran art gallery at Washington in 1891; "Salt Marshes," sold to S. W. Woodward, of Boston; "A November Day," sold to the American gallery of New York; "The Environments of Washington," sold to the American gallery of New York; "Springtime," sold to Mr. Douglas for his private gallery in New York; "A Twilight," sold to Thomas E. Waggaman, of Washington city; "A Coast Scene," sold to S. H. Kauffmann, of Washington city, who also bought "A Gray Day" and several other fine pieces, Mr. Kauffmann being one of the first to recognize Mr. Weyl's transcendent genius. The Brazilian minister to the United States also became one of the artist's liberal patrons, and purchased a

number of his most delightful landscapes, including "A Springtime," "A Scene on the Potomac," than which river no other stream in America, excepting, perhaps, the mid-Hudson of New York and the upper Ohio, could afford a scene more attractive to the artist's eye. The same gentleman also purchased several scenes in the Adirondacks, whose picturesque grandeur had called into activity the brush of Mr. Weyl, and South America, with its noble Amazon and lofty Andes, has now in its possession the artistic paintings that display the beauties of the more modest, but not less grand, scenery of stream and mountain in the United States. The marriage of Mr. Weyl was happily celebrated in 1862 to Miss Marian Raff, daughter of B. Raff, Esq., of Washington.

GENERAL ORLANDO B. WILLCOX,

colonel of the Twelfth United States infantry, brevet major-general, United States army, and governor of the Soldiers' home at Washington, D. C., was born at Detroit, Mich., April 16, 1823. Following is a compact summary of his life, which has been almost entirely that of a soldier. Graduated from West Point, 1847; applied for immediate orders for Mexico and was appointed second lieutenant Fourth artillery; served in Mexico as lieutenant in Lloyd Tilghman's Maryland volunteer battery, also in Lovell's Fourth artillery battery expedition to Cuerna Yaca, Mexico, and with the same battery on the plains under General Sumner, 1850, against the Arrapahoe Indians; distinguished at Anthony Burn's riot in Boston, 1854; on sea-coast and lake artillery service to 1856; served in Billy Bowlegs' Florida war, 1856-7; resigned January 1, 1858; practiced law at Detroit, Mich., from

1858 to 1860; appointed colonel First Michigan three months' volunteers, May 1, 1861; engaged in the capture of Alexandria and Fairfax court house; First Bull Run, commanding brigade of First and Fourth Michigan, Eleventh New York, fire-zouaves, and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania, July 24, 1861, when he was badly shot on horseback and captured in the extreme advance, Bull Run. Held as prisoner of war, in hospital at Richmond, Charleston, S. C., Castle Pinckney, Columbia jail, Libby prison and Salisbury prison as hostage for privateers, etc., from July 21, 1861, to August 19, 1862. While a prisoner in Charleston he was put into the condemned cell with the pleasant information that he was to be hanged as soon as the confederate authorities had received a report, which was hourly expected, of the hanging of certain confederate privateers, condemned as pirates. He was given a pack of cards and a bible and left to amuse himself as he could. After a time he fell asleep and dreamed that he was wandering in a grave-yard, where he saw a headstone bearing this legend: "Orlando B. Willcox, died 1876," but he awoke with the full assurance that he was not to be hanged, and he was not, for the news came that the sentence of the confederates had been remitted. Appointed brigadier-general August 20, 1862, to rank from July 24, 1861; he served with distinction at battles of South Mountain and Antietam in command of first division, 9th corps, and in command of 9th corps at first battles of Fredericksburg; marched in command of 9th corps to Kentucky, spring of 1863; commanded successively 9th corps and district of central Kentucky, district of Indiana and Michigan (during draft riots and Morgan's raid)

and district of the Clinch in Cumberland mountains in east Tennessee, from April 10, 1863, to April 16, 1864, holding communications open between Kentucky and east Tennessee, during siege of Knoxville; engaged in action at Blue Springs and successfully repulsed separate attacks at Walker's Ford and Strawberry Plains; in command of division, Ninth corps to the end of the war. Fought in the battles of the Wilderness, Ny River (separate engagements), Spottsylvania (repulsing repeated attacks of enemy on extreme left of army with heavy losses on each side), skirmishes on the Talopotomy, battle of Bethesda Church, attacks on and operations around Petersburg, June 17, 18, and July 30, 1864, to April 26, 1865, viz: three actions on Norfolk and Weldon roads and recapture of Fort Stedman; actions at Gurley House, Pegram Farm and Hatcher's Run, to October 27, 1864; siege of Petersburg and capture of same—Willcox's division being first to break through the lines and receive the surrender of the city. In command of defenses of Washington, from April to August, 1865, and district of Lynchburg, Va., from October, 1865 to March, 1869, commanding at various times troops from Maryland, Michigan, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and detachments from other states, during the war. Brevetted brigadier-general United States army, for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvania court-house; major-general United States army for similar services in the capture of Petersburg, and major-general (volunteers) for same, in the several actions since crossing the Rapidan." He was mustered out of the volunteer service, January 15, 1866, and returned to civil

life at Detroit; was reappointed in the regular service July 28, 1866, as colonel of the Twenty-ninth infantry—transferred afterward to Twelfth infantry; appointed brigadier-general in the regular army, October 13, 1866, and assigned to the command of the department of the Missouri. The *New York Times*, in its issue of October 14, 1866, speaking of the promotion of the general, who was then Colonel O. B. Willcox, says: "There can be no criticism upon the selection of Colonel Willcox. He was the senior colonel and is an officer of long and distinguished service, as well as a most agreeable and cultivated gentleman. Indeed he in a certain sense represents the artillery, as his first appointment, in 1847, was to the Fourth regular artillery, serving in the Mexican war. He commanded the district of Lynchburg, Va., from November, 1866, to March, 1869; commanded a regiment on Pacific coast from April, 1869, to April, 1878—except fifteen months recruiting service as superintendent—then served in and commanded the department Arizona to September, 1882, four years and a half, suppressing Indian hostilities of Chimehuevas, Apaches, etc., in Arizona and southern California, operating in New Mexico, on the Mexican frontier, Colorado and Gila rivers, etc., received the thanks of the legislature of Arizona by joint resolution, January 9, 1881. Retired from active service, for age, April 23, 1887; appointed governor of the United States Soldiers' home, Washington, February 27, 1889. Civil record: Author of "Shoepac Recollections." "Faca, an Army Memoir," and various magazine articles on events of the war.

The grandfather of General Willcox, was John Willcox, who was a native of Connecticut, and entered the Revolution-



Albert, A. Wilson.

PAUL & CO. 112 N. 3rd St.

ary army as a boy of nineteen, and served also in the war of 1812 as a captain of militia. There were sixty-four Willcoxes in the war of the Revolution. The emigrant ancestor of the general was William Willcoxson, who came from London, England, to America, in 1630, settling first at Hartford, Conn., and then at Stratford, Conn., and representing his district in the colonial council.

ALBERT A. WILSON,

one of the most extensive real estate brokers in the District of Columbia, was born in what was then known as the First ward of the city of Washington, April 1, 1840. His first instruction was received at Emerson's institute, he being one of the first pupils to enter that popular institution; he next attended a boarding school at Alexandria, Va., taught by the well remembered instructor, Benjamin Hallowell, and later graduated from Gallagher's business college in Baltimore, Md., at the age of twenty years. Being thus well equipped, as far as general education is concerned, he embarked in retail trade, in which he continued ten years, and then entered into his present more lucrative business of real estate dealing, in which traffic he is now in the foremost rank. He has ever been conscientious in his dealings with his patrons, and has guarded their interests with jealous care, and has never misled those who sought for investment of their capital by misrepresenting the prospective enhancement of the value of the property under negotiation, or by exaggeration of the profits to be derived from a future "boom." His methods of doing business have been straightforward, honest, and discreet, and it is by these methods that he has won and still retains his host of patrons. Not

alone in his business has confidence been placed in his judgment, activity and shrewdness.

On December 2, 1885, Mr. Wilson was called to the office of United States marshal for the District of Columbia by President Cleveland, and faithfully did he perform its duties throughout that president's administration. He has been president of the Firemen's Insurance company for the past fifteen years, vice-president of the Metropolitan Railroad company, vice-president of the National Bank of the Republic, director in the Washington Loan and Trust company, was treasurer of the democratic congressional committee of the District of Columbia during the campaign of 1884, was president of the District of Columbia democratic club for several years, has been appointed a World's fair commissioner by President Harrison, and has been the recipient of many other evidences of the confidence reposed in him by public officials and private individuals.

The parents of Mr. Wilson were native-born Washingtonians, and his father was a member of the board of aldermen and common council under the old city corporation. Mr. Wilson has lived to see his birthplace grow from a mere village to be the most beautiful city in the world, much of its growth being due to the patriotism, progressiveness and integrity of such men as he.

Mr. Wilson was married, in 1862, to Miss Virginia Entwisle, daughter of Thomas B. Entwisle, of Washington, D. C., and has only one daughter, married to Lieut. George B. Davis, United States army.

HON. BERIAH WILKINS,

one of the proprietors of the *Washington Post*, was born in Union county, Ohio,

July 10, 1846. He was educated in the Marysville, Ohio, common schools, and after graduating in the high school of that city he engaged in mercantile pursuits, serving a term of enlistment in the army. In 1868 he organized the Farmers and Merchants bank of Urichsville, Ohio, of which he became the cashier and manager, holding this position for twelve consecutive years. Mr. Wilkins was, in 1879, elected to the Ohio senate, and in 1882 was elected to represent the sixteenth Ohio district in the forty-eighth congress, and was re-elected to the forty-ninth and fiftieth congresses as a democrat, and became conspicuous as chairman of the banking and currency committee of that body.

Before the expiration of his third congressional term Mr. Wilkins, in conjunction with Mr. Frank Hatton, purchased the Washington *Post*, the leading morning newspaper in the national capital, which journal, under judicious management, rapidly took rank with the leading newspapers of the world, and has become a most powerful leader in molding public opinion. Mr. Wilkins is an untiring worker (indeed a newspaper man must be), possessing a perfect knowledge of business principles and the tact to apply them at every opportunity; the successful progress of this great newspaper is due, therefore, in no inconsiderable degree, to his executive and business-like management of its affairs.

Mr. Wilkins' family is of English extraction and originally spelled the name Welken. His grandfather, Beriah P. Wilkins, for whom the subject of our sketch was named, was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., near Ballston Springs. Emigrating to Ohio early in the present century, of which state he was a pioneer, and in

which he held many public offices, he became a man of importance and much consideration in his locality. Alfred Franklin Wilkins was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., removing with his parents to Ohio. He was educated a civil engineer, finding in this new country ample opportunity for the practice of his chosen profession. He assisted in his early professional career in laying out the Great National road which reaches from Washington and Baltimore, Md., to the Indiana state line, and later had much to do in central Ohio with surveying the allotments of land made by the general government to the state of Virginia. He was several times elected surveyor for his county and also as county treasurer.

Mr. Wilkins was always regarded as a gentleman of the highest character and undoubted integrity. In 1843, he married Miss Harriet J. Stuart, a daughter of Nathaniel Stuart, also an Ohio pioneer—the result of the marriage being six children, viz: James C., Beriah (the subject of this sketch), Keziah Stuart (wife of Col. A. B. Robinson, of Marysville, Ohio), Charles F., John M. and Joseph S.

Beriah Wilkins was married in October, 1871, to Miss Emily J. Robinson, daughter of James Robinson (deceased) of Ohio. They have two children, John and Robert. Mrs. Wilkins is one of the vice-presidents of the board of lady managers of the World's Columbian exposition, and she and Mrs. Gen. John A. Logan are the managers for the District of Columbia on this board. Mr. Wilkins' father died in 1876, honored and respected by all who knew him. His mother, who is living in Marysville, Ohio, at this writing, descends from a family of stern and sturdy Scotch covenanters.



L. B. Wilson,

JESSE B. WILSON,

president of the Lincoln National bank, Washington, D. C., was born in Prince George's county, Md., in 1824. His father was Nathaniel Wilson, who belonged to one of the old and hospitable Maryland families, but both father and mother died before young Jesse was seven years old. He was then apprenticed by his uncle to a coach-maker in Anne Arundel county, near Ellicott's Mills, and by the terms of the apprenticeship, which lasted about seven years, was to have one year's schooling during that time; however, when the time was within six months of coming to an end, the stipulation with regard to education not having been complied with, his uncle took him to his home in Howard county, and gave him two years' education in the public schools. Early in 1842, learning that a brother of Mr. Washington Adams intended to retire from the grocery business, young Wilson set out on foot for Washington and made application for the vacancy. He was taken into the employ of Mr. Adams, and, developing an unusual aptitude for business, he was afterward induced to enter the establishment of Messrs. George & Thomas Parker, which occupied two buildings on Market space, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets. Soon after this promotion he became the junior partner in the grocery firm of Morsell & Wilson, and in the fall of 1851, he bought the interest of Mr. Morsell in the business. This business he conducted himself on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, for nearly twenty years, increasing it year by year until 1872, when, on account of failing health, he retired from business for a time; but, upon regaining health, he became engaged to a greater

or less extent in the real estate business, making this, too, a success; he then became president of the Mutual Fire insurance company. In December, 1890, he was elected president of the Lincoln National bank. For several years he has been president of the Northern Market company and he has been a member of the board of trade since its organization. Mr. Wilson married Miss Scrivener, daughter of Rev. John Scrivener of Washington, in 1849. They raised a family of twelve children, nine of whom are still living. Since 1870 he has been a member of the Mount Vernon place Methodist Episcopal church. His election to the presidency of the Lincoln National bank is a sufficient indication of the estimation in which he is held by his fellow-men.

HON. SIMON WOLF.

attorney-at-law at Washington, D. C., was born in the village of Hinzweiler, in Rhenish Bavaria, October 28, 1836, and is consequently now in his fifty-seventh year. His parents are both still living in the city of Philadelphia, where they celebrated their golden wedding on the 13th of January, 1886. His early education at school was cut short in his twelfth year. In that memorable year (1848) marked by the uprising of the German people in behalf of liberty, as a German youth he emigrated in the company of his grandparents to America. It was in the great west that Simon Wolf began his first struggles for existence, and it is from the aggressive, liberal and enterprising spirit that prevailed there then that Wolf drew his first inspiration of American life. His beginning was sufficiently humble. In the little town of Urichsville, Ohio, he acted as clerk and cashier in the store of his uncles, Abraham and Elias Wolf, who

are now two well-known citizens of Philadelphia. Subsequently he succeeded them in business. But Wolf was not cut for a merchant. In the general crash of 1857 he failed in business. With characteristic honor and energy he resumed business and paid every one of his creditors in full. For two years afterward he continued his career as merchant, and then although married and with a family to support decided upon a momentous change. He would become a lawyer. So he broke loose from his surroundings and entered the law school at Cleveland, Ohio, graduated in the winter of 1860-61, and was admitted to the bar at Mount Vernon, Ohio, on the day the first battle of Bull Run was fought. He began his law practice in New Philadelphia, Ohio, as a member of the law firm of Neely & Wolf, in June, 1861, and continued there for one year. The rebellion had now broken out and Wolf's patriotism was stirred. He volunteered to enter the service of the Union, and was elected quartermaster of the Fifty-first Ohio volunteers, commanded by Col. Stanley Matthews, subsequently justice of the United States supreme court. Though selected to this position, Mr. Wolf was not accepted into the army, owing to his imperfect sight, from which defect he recently also suffered a severe accident. Then (in July of 1862) he went to Washington, D. C., to secure a position in the civil service of the government.

When he entered the city of his future residence, there was at least one point of similarity between the town and the man—both contained within themselves great possibilities; but the actual realities were then in both cases extremely meager. Washington was a mud village of "magnificent distances," full of dust and dirt,

without tramways or sewerage, without shade or pavements. Wolf was a forlorn stranger, without means, but full of ambition. For a few months he was without occupation, but finally joined Captain A. Hart, who had resigned from the army, and formed the law firm of Wolf & Hart, which continued until April, 1869, when Wolf entered upon the discharge of duties as recorder of deeds. For many subsequent years, the important political offices which he held drew him away from the practice of his profession. It was not (with the exception of the comparatively brief interval from 1878 to 1881) until 1882 that he again resumed active practice. The firm is now Wolf & Cohen, the latter gentleman being Mr. Wolf's son-in-law.

While yet a resident of Urichsville, Ohio, Mr. Wolf went in 1860 as alternate delegate to the national democratic convention that met first in Charleston, S. C., and subsequently in Baltimore. Mr. Wolf there received his first great lesson in politics; but it was a sad one; passion, not patriotism, ruled the hour. Douglas and Breckinridge were nominated, and this constituted the prelude to the great drama that was to follow. When the war broke out Wolf joined the republican party, of which he has always since been a stanch and bold, though not a subservient, member. His settlement in Washington brought him in direct contact with the leading minds of the nation—Lincoln, Grant, Seward, Stanton, Chase and Stephen A. Douglas were only a few of the many great men with whom he walked on terms of friendly intimacy.

It was in April, 1869, while he was absent in New York, that, without his knowledge or solicitation, President Grant

appointed Mr. Wolf to the responsible office of recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia. The office was in many respects congenial to one of Mr. Wolf's temperament. The routine work was not severe, the income considerable, and gave him a free footing to engage in that work of philanthropy, of humane service to his fellow-men, of advancing the welfare and standing of his co-religionists, which he loved most dearly. His official position enabled him to use his influence to excellent advantage, and his intimacy with Grant, and the implicit confidence which the president reposed in him, was unselfishly utilized for noble purposes. The nine years that Mr. Wolf occupied the office of recorder of deeds (April, 1869—May, 1878) were among the happiest of his life. When he retired from the office, which by his efforts and zeal he had raised to a standard of perfection that it had never before attained, it occasioned a very general and sincere feeling of regret. The Washington bar and the bankers and brokers of that city publicly thanked him for his very valuable services.

When Mr. Wolf again resumed his law practice he was without clients and without means, other than his integrity, his splendid and extended reputation and his indomitable pluck and energy. But with these he soon recovered the ground he had lost while holding office. His retirement to private life, however, was to be only of brief duration. In July, 1881, President Garfield appointed Wolf counsel-general to Egypt. His was the last commission that the lamented Garfield ever signed. Consul-general Wolf left for Egypt on the ninth day of July, 1881, and spent nearly a year in that country. In May, of 1882, Mr. Wolf left Egypt of

his own accord and with the consent of the state department, and returned to this country. This ended Mr. Wolf's official tenure under the United States government.

In secular organizations Mr. Wolf has taken an active interest. A prominent Mason; for twelve years president of the Washington Schuetzen Verein (the leading German association in Washington, owning a park of twelve acres) — a position to which, in spite of his declination, he was again elected in 1887 and has since held; for many years president of the Schiller Bund, a literary society of a high order, which included among its members some of the most prominent residents of Washington — these are only some of the various positions which he has held, and serve to indicate the confidence and regard in which he is held by his fellow-citizens, Jew and Gentile alike.

It but remains to add a few of Mr. Wolf's personal traits. As an orator, both in English and German languages, which he wields with equal dexterity, Mr. Wolf possesses fire, earnestness and enthusiasm. What he lacks in polished elegance and finish, he abundantly makes up in that largeness of heart and that sympathy with human suffering that draws his audience with him by a common fraternal impulse. Whilst others may strive to equal the force and power of a Webster, Wolf possesses the natural eloquence of a Patrick Henry, that springs from the heart. Of the oration that he delivered at the unveiling of the Baron Steuben monument in 1870, five hundred copies were ordered by Baron Gerold and sent to Berlin. Throughout the country his lectures on "The Jews," "Roger Williams," "The Stage," "Illustrated Egypt," "The Poets of All Ages," "Germany Re-

visited," "Unheralded Heroes," and the like, have been well received, but it is on the floor of a convention, or when suddenly called upon to speak upon a topic which he has much at heart, that Wolf moves most deeply the hearts of his auditors. Whilst but little learned in the schools, his passionate love of books has kept him well informed on all matters of present moment. His well-stocked library is one of his greatest delights.

Mr. Wolf was married in Cleveland on the 2d of August, 1857, to Miss Caroline Hahn, and is thus completing the thirty-sixth year of his married life. Six children have blessed their union, only four of whom are still living. The eldest daughter, Florence, now Mrs. Fred Gott-hold, of New York, has attained distinction as an artist, and her painting was a few years ago purchased by the Corcoran Art gallery. She is in other ways a woman of rare culture and refinement. One of his other daughters is the wife of his law-partner, Myer Cohen, Esq. His son recently graduated at Johns Hopkins university and is now studying in Berlin.

THOMAS E. WOODS.

This gentleman, who is now conducting an extensive banking business house in Washington, D. C., under the firm name of Woods & Co., descends from an ante-Revolutionary family, his great-grandfather, Ebenezer Woods, having been a captain in the patriot army and having taken part in the battle of Bunker Hill and in other memorable struggles, while his son Daniel, though only twelve years of age when the war broke out, was equally patriotic and for a time served under his father; nor has the martial spirit yet become extinguished in the family, as Mr.

Woods himself has done faithful service in the army of the republic. Thomas E. Woods was born in Windsor, Vt., August 20, 1837, and was primarily educated in the district schools; subsequently he supplemented this education by attending college at Newbury, in his native state. In 1859 he withdrew from his alma mater and passed his time at home until April, 1861, when he enlisted in company A, Third Vermont infantry, and served as a private in the battles at Lee's mills and Williamsburg, in the engagements on the Chickahominy, and many skirmishes, but was obliged to withdraw from the army eventually on account of disability. He then passed a year in the war department at Washington, after which he went to Joliet, Ill., where he carried on mercantile business for ten years, and then went to Lutterell, Kan., where he engaged in the abstract and real estate business until 1886, when he returned to Washington, D. C., where he also entered into real estate transactions, which he conducted until July, 1890, when he opened up his present banking establishment under the firm name of Woods & Co., which he has engineered so skillfully that it now stands in the front rank of the financial institutions of the district. Although his business affairs are vast and exacting, Mr. Woods' intelligence and capacity for mental labor are equal to the task of expediting them in a most satisfactory manner, and still leave him time to attend to social and sodality duties. He is a member of the W. H. L. Wallace post, G. A. R., of Eldorado, Kan., which he himself organized, and of which he was commander for three years; he is past eminent commander of Eldorado commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar, at Eldorado, Kan., and is now a member of Columbia command-

ery, No. 2, Knights Templar, of Washington, D. C., and is also past high priest of the royal arch chapter, A. F. & A. M., of Colorado. Mr. Woods was married, in 1867, to Miss Laura L. Thorpe, of Warsaw, N. Y., and is as happy in his domestic life as he is prosperous in his business affairs.

HOWARD THORPE WOODS.

Howard Thorpe Woods, a member of the Washington banking house of Woods & Co., is a progressive exponent of the representative young business men of the national capital. He was born in the city of Joliet, in the state of Illinois, on the twenty-second of December, 1868. Mr. Woods comes of good old New England stock, his ancestors having fought in the Revolution. His father is Thomas E. Woods, who is a native of Vermont, and who enlisted in the late war as a member of the Third Vermont regiment. After the surrender, he joined the tide of western emigration and settled in Joliet, Illinois, removing subsequently to the town of Eldorado, in the state of Kansas. Here his son, Howard Woods, attended the public schools until 1885, when he received an appointment as a cadet in the United States naval academy, where he remained two years, resigning in 1887, and coming to Washington that year. He at once entered upon an active business career, in the real estate and loan business, joining his father, who with his family had removed to the capital from Kansas. In July, 1890, the banking firm of Woods & Co. was established, since which time the house has enjoyed a prosperous career, and securely ensconced itself with the confidence and high esteem of Washington business circles.

Mr. Woods is identified with important local interests. He was a member of the finance committee of the citizens' association, that had charge of the preparations for and entertainment of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic during their twenty-sixth annual encampment at Washington in 1892. He is among the prominent fraternity men of Washington, being a Knight Templar, and having taken the 32nd degree in Masonry. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. His mother was Miss Laura L. Thorpe, a native of Wyoming county, New York, who was married to his father on the twenty-third of April, 1867. Mr. Woods was married on the second of September, 1889, to Miss Jennie M. Swander, of Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM RYLAND WOODWARD,

attorney and president of the Washington Real Estate Title Insurance company, is a native of Georgetown, D. C., and was born July 9, 1819. His education was acquired at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Penn., from which he graduated in 1838. He then studied law in Georgetown under Clement Cox, preparatory to entering Cambridge university, where he was graduated from the law department in 1840, having acted as law librarian from 1838 until his graduation. In 1840 he returned to Georgetown and formed a partnership with his early preceptor, Clement Cox, but in two years, or a little over, started on his sole account, having been admitted to the bar in 1841. He met with much success in general practice, although, since 1846, he has devoted the greater part of his attention to the examination of land titles. He was, during his residence in Georgetown, quite popular both individually and professionally, and in 1851 he

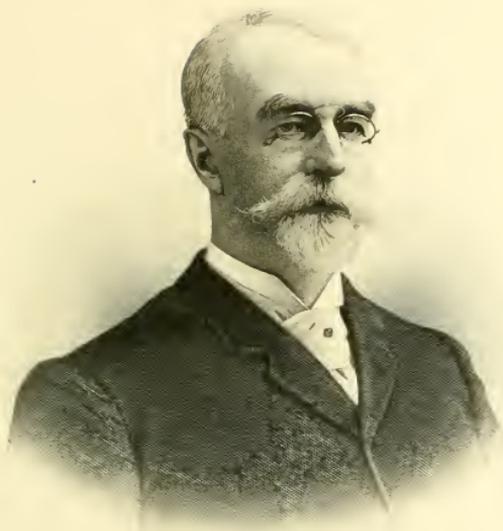
acted as deputy district attorney, and for three or four years was a justice of the peace. In 1853 he moved to Washington, where he has since followed his specialty as title investigator, and in 1889, when the Washington Real Estate Title Insurance company was organized, he was elected president. Prior to this event, however, he had done service as secretary to the commission appointed by congress in 1862 to consider the question of the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, and later did duty in the treasury department in assisting Secretary Chase in paying the awards made by the commission. Mr. Woodward was also for ten or twelve years a trustee of the public schools of the District of Columbia under the territorial form of government, which has since been abolished. The marriage of Mr. Woodward took place in 1852 to Miss Mary A. Redin, daughter of William Redin, an eminent lawyer of the city of Washington, and a native of England. To this blissful union four children have been born, of whom, however, but two survive—William Redin Woodward and Nanny R., the wife of Rev. Page Millburn.

Thomas Woodward, the father of William R., was of English descent and was born in Anne Arundel county, Md., in 1793, but when a young man moved to Georgetown, D. C., where he was engaged in mercantile business until 1824, when he was appointed deputy United States marshal for the District of Columbia, which position he held for twenty-five years, and during part of that time served also as coroner of the district. He had served in the war of 1812 and took part in the battle of Bladensburg, near the city of Washington. He married Miss Octavia O., daughter of Rev. Stephen

George Roszel, and this union was prolific in the birth of thirteen children, of whom, however, but four survive: William R., Virginia (widow of Rev. Samuel Cornelius), G. Thomas, and Roszel. The father and mother died respectively in 1868 and 1862.

NATHAN SMITH LINCOLN, M. D., LL. D.,

was born at Gardner, Mass., and is the eldest son of Gracia Eliza Smith and the Reverend Increase Sumner Lincoln. His ancestors are English, on both sides, his father being a descendant of the famous Lincolns of Hingham, Mass., who emigrated to this country in 1635. On the maternal side, Dr. Lincoln is descended from the Reverend Peter Bulkley, of Bulkley Manor, England. His great-grandfather was General Jonathan Chase, of Revolutionary fame, and it is a curious coincidence that while, on the one side, General Chase drew up the articles of surrender for Burgoyne's army at Saratoga, General Benjamin Lincoln received the sword of Lord Cornwallis when he surrendered to Washington at Yorktown. Dr. Lincoln belongs to a family distinguished not only in war, but in the ranks of science and learning. His grandfather, Dr. Nathan Smith, was the most celebrated surgeon of his day, having founded the medical schools of Yale and Dartmouth, occupying the surgical chair of Yale at the time of his death in 1829. Dr. Lincoln was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1850, receiving at that time the degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts, and since then, that of doctor of laws from his *alma mater*. He studied medicine under his uncle, the famous Dr. Nathan R. Smith, of Baltimore, and received his degree of doctor of medicine from the university of Mary-



A. J. Smith

land in 1852. Until January, 1854, he practiced his profession in Baltimore, and since that date has been established in Washington, holding many offices of distinction. The Columbian university has elected him in succession to the chairs of chemistry, theory and practice, anatomy and physiology, and, in 1861, professor of surgery. The latter chair was retained until 1874, when he resigned it on account of the pressure of private practice. In 1861 he was appointed, by President Lincoln, surgeon to the District of Columbia volunteers, and having served three months, was made surgeon-in-chief of the hospitals established in Washington by the quarter-master's department of the army, a position which he held during the war of the rebellion, and for some months after its close. In 1866 he was elected one of the surgeons to the Providence hospital, an appointment that he resigned in 1875. Having made a specialty of surgery he has performed successfully a large number of important operations, including amputations at the hip-joint, lithotomy, removing tumors from the region of the head and neck, ligation of the large arteries, etc. He is a member of the District of Columbia medical society, was its vice-president in 1872 and its president in 1875-76; a member of the American medical society, and of the Archæological society of the United States, president of the alumni association of the university of Maryland, and a member of the Philosophical society of Washington-

ELISHA FRANCIS RIGGS,

of the banking house of Riggs & Co., was born October 2, 1851, at "Corn Riggs" (Soldiers' Home), then the country seat of his father. Inseparably connected with the interests of Washington city is

the name of Riggs, which is equally as closely identified with the business of banking.

The Riggs ancestry was English. John Riggs of Anne Arundel county, Md., was born in 1687, and married a daughter of Thomas Davis, of the same county. He had seven sons and five daughters, and died in 1762. His fourth son, Samuel Riggs, a successful farmer, a public-spirited citizen who held official position in Anne Arundel county, was born October 6, 1740, and married Miss Amelia Dorsey, daughter of Philemon Dorsey. Elisha was a son of this union. He was born in Montgomery county, Md., whence, when a young man, he went to Georgetown, D. C., and engaged successfully in business, subsequently admitting to partnership his book-keeper, who in after years became known to the world as the distinguished philanthropist, George Peabody. Elisha Riggs married Alice, a daughter of James Lawrason, Esq., a prominent merchant of Alexandria, Va. His two sons by this union were George Washington and Lawrason. The first of these was the father of Elisha Francis Riggs, of the present firm of Riggs & Co. George Washington Riggs was born on the 4th of July, 1813, and educated at Round Hill school in Massachusetts, and at Yale college, being a member of the class of 1833. He was married to Miss Janet Shedden, in 1840, and during the same year the great banking house of Corcoran & Riggs was started upon its historic career, the senior member of the firm being William W. Corcoran, who subsequently erected for himself within the hearts of his countrymen a monument more enduring than the magnificent museum of art that bears his name, or the friendly refuge for gentlewomen his

charity endowed. This house at once assumed a prominent position among the leading financial institutions of the country, having valuable connections abroad, where its early and intimate friend, George Peabody, was already an eminent person. During the war of this country against Mexico, which lasted through 1846-8, this firm was entrusted by the government, then under the administration of President Polk, with the negotiations of the needed loans for carrying on that conflict. The period was a peculiar and critical one for the performance of that task. It was at a time when the financial affairs of the country were in a very unsettled and disturbed condition. Repudiation, threatened or accomplished, in various quarters, had seriously tarnished American credit in the markets of the world. The fierce conflict between the friends and enemies of the then recently suspended United States bank, and the passions and prejudices engendered thereby, still agitated the public mind. The new fiscal system of the government, known as the Independent Treasury, was about equally derided and feared by the banks and other financial operators, and many were the predictions and widespread the belief and hope that under it the government would entirely collapse financially in its efforts to carry on the war. It was under such circumstances that the firm of Corcoran & Riggs undertook to negotiate the first Mexican war loan, which was authorized to be for the sum of \$23,000,000, and although the most strenuous efforts were made by the jealous and hostile banks of other cities to prevent it, their success was signal and triumphant. In the negotiation of the second loan of \$16,000,000, the opposition was renewed with increased vigor and

bitterness. The loan, however, was negotiated above par, paying the treasury a handsome premium, and not more than half the bidders could get a share of it. Thus, in spite of the opposition and obstacles referred to, the house most signally sustained both its own and the credit of the treasury of the United States.

Mr. George W. Riggs died at his country seat in Prince George's county, Md., August 24, 1881, at which time the banking firm consisted of himself, his son Elisha Francis Riggs, Charles C. Glover, Thomas Hyde and John Elliott. One of the monuments that marks the progress of improvements at the capital, is the Riggs house, at the corner of Fifteenth and G streets, which he built and owned, and which has always been one of the leading first-class hotels of the city. He was a man of singularly unostentatious nature, and of kind and charitable impulses. He manifested an enduring fondness for literature, keeping up his early habits of reading, and profiting by the possession and knowledge of books, as a result of his liberal and classical education. He was the very soul of honor in every way, was prompt in his judgment, and none stood higher in the estimation of the community in which he lived.

He left at his death two sons in the banking business, and three daughters, one of whom married Mr. Henry Howard, of the British diplomatic service. An only brother of Mr. George W. Riggs was Lawrason Riggs, who was for many years a prominent merchant of St. Louis, and who married a daughter of Hon. Jesse D. Bright, for many years a distinguished United States senator from Indiana.

Elisha Francis Riggs received his early education from private instruction, and

in 1867, when sixteen years of age, went to England and entered St. Mary's college at Oscott. He remained abroad until the year 1871, when he returned to this country, and entered upon an active business career in the banking house of his father, becoming a member of the firm in 1876. He is identified with many of the city's most important interests, and is to an eminent degree an exponent of the renaissance that has made the old capital city a new Washington. He was married in 1879 to Miss Medora Thayer, daughter of James S. Thayer, Esq., of New York city. They have two sons, Elisha Francis, Jr., and Thomas Law-
 rason.

HENRY TAYLOR WRIGHT.

Among the young men who enlisted in the service of their country before they had reached their majority, and rose from the ranks to high position, is the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch. He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., February 6, 1843, and was educated in his native city and partly at Janesville, Wis., where he had been taken by his parents in 1854. Leaving his school books in 1862, he enlisted in the Twelfth Wisconsin battery, and served as a private about four months, when he was detailed to the headquarters of Gen. McPherson, and appointed clerk to his chief of artillery, under whom he served about a year in the Tennessee campaign, including the battle of Corinth and siege of Vicksburg. In February, 1864, he was appointed acting assistant pay-

master in the navy and for two years was with the Mississippi squadron; in July, 1866, he was appointed post assistant paymaster, and transferred to a salt-water fleet, and March, 1870, was promoted to be paymaster, and still holds that position.

Josiah Wright, the father of Henry Taylor Wright, was a native of Lenox, Mass., and born January 2, 1799, a son of Samuel Wright. In early life he removed to the state of New York, and in Albany and Syracuse, that state, was engaged in merchandising. He was also a captain in the New York militia, in his earlier days. He was first married to Miss Mary Taylor of New York, and of the several children one only reached maturity—Josiah Taylor Wright, who married Miss Fanny Hunt of Albany, N. Y., and subsequently removed to Janesville, Wis. The second marriage of Josiah Wright was to Miss Celia Bliss, of Springfield, Mass., and of the five children born to this union four are still living, viz: Mary Elizabeth, wife of Robert T. Deakin, of Philadelphia; Sarah Bushnell, wife of Edward Ruger, Janesville, Wis.; Edward Osgood, who enlisted in the Fifth New York zouaves (Col. Duryea), rose to the rank of second lieutenant, and died from wounds received at the second battle of Bull Run, and finally Henry Taylor Wright. The father of this family died in 1889, in the ninetyeth year of his age; the mother passed away in 1870.

The marriage of Henry Taylor Wright took place June 2, 1887, to Julia Speir, daughter of Judge Gilbert Speir, of New York.



HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

BY WILLIAM WIRT HENRY.

IN the year 1569 a youth of seventeen, who had already given promise of a brilliant future, left his studies at Oxford (Eng.), and volunteered under his cousin, Henry Champernon, who led a gallant band of Englishmen to the aid of the French protestants, engaged in a desperate struggle for religious liberty, under the Prince of Condé and Admiral Coligny.

This youth, destined to leave his mark upon the history of his country and of America, was Walter Raleigh. He remained six years in France, during which time the cruel massacre of St. Bartholomew occurred. He afterward served in the Netherlands with Sir John Norris, under William of Orange in his struggle with the Spaniards.

This experience made the youthful Englishmen not only an accomplished soldier, but a bitter foe to Roman Catholicism and to Spain. Finding that the power of Spain was due to the wealth derived from her American possessions, he determined if possible to secure for England the same source of power, and by planting an English colony in North

America to wrest from Spain the possession of that part of the western continent. In 1578 he sailed with the distinguished navigator, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, his half-brother, who, with a fleet of seven ships and under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, designed to plant an English colony in North America. The enterprise met with disaster at sea, and was abandoned by an order of the privy council. Afterward Raleigh distinguished himself in the wars in Ireland, and became a favorite of the queen, who endowed him with great wealth. Raleigh was now able to attempt the realization of what seemed to have been the great desire of his life. He obtained, in 1584, a very liberal charter from the queen, and sent out two ships, with a colony, which, landing at Roanoke island, and taking possession of the country, named it Virginia, in honor of the Virgin Queen. This colony perished from a want of recruits and provisions, which Raleigh was prevented from sending them by the appearance of the Spanish armada in the British channel. Unfortunately Raleigh incurred the displeasure of his jealous

queen, in 1592, by his marriage with her beautiful maid of honor, Elizabeth Throgmorton, and he was thrown into the Tower.

Unable to follow up his designs, he assigned his patent to a company of merchants, but they did not further his object. On the accession of James I to the throne of England, Raleigh was tried and convicted of treason by a packed court. The king did not for years execute the sentence which had been pronounced upon him, but finally, at the instance of the Spanish king, he put him to death. This trial and execution are among the darkest blots upon the page of English history. Fortunately the great idea which Raleigh had instilled into the minds of his countrymen did not perish with him; and in 1606 King James was induced to charter the London company of Virginia, and to bestow upon it the southern portion of the vast territory known as Virginia. This company sent out three vessels,—The Susan Constant, Captain Christopher Newport commander, The Godspeed, Captain Bartholomew Goswold commander, and The Discovery, Captain John Ratcliffe commander, having aboard 105 colonists. Entering the waters of the Chesapeake bay on the 26th of April, 1607, and sailing up the river Powhatan, which they called "The James," they found a peninsula about fifty miles above the mouth of the river, upon which they landed on the 13th of May, 1607, and commenced to build a town, to which they gave the name of Jamestown. The colony thus planted had a varied experience and became by turns the prey of war, pestilence and famine; but, owing to the fresh supplies of men and provisions sent out from England, it survived, and soon commenced a vigor-

ous growth; so that before the death of Raleigh, he saw from his prison the prediction verified which he had made in 1602, when, writing to Sir Robert Cecil, he said of Virginia—"I shall yet live to see it an English nation." The colony thus planted has had an incalculable effect upon the history of the world. It was the beginning of the English system of colonization which has made Great Britain the great power that she is, and its own development, and the encouragement it gave to other English settlements in America, have resulted in the almost exclusive possession by an English-speaking people of North America, with all the great results which have followed from this fact. The history of Virginia, therefore, must always be of the deepest interest to those who would study the history of the Anglo-Saxon race in America. One of the greatest blessings which followed from the settlement at Jamestown, was the opportunity afforded the colonists for the full development in a new world of the English institutions which they brought with them. These institutions were then the freest enjoyed by any nation of the earth, and the charter granted the London company guaranteed the rights of Englishmen to the colonists. After the colony had been firmly planted, the king, in 1624, procured a judgment of forfeiture of its charter in his court, and thereafter he appointed the governor and council, who were to represent him in the government, but he did not interfere with the other essential privileges which had been previously given. As early as the 30th of July, 1619, Governor Yeardley convened at Jamestown a house of burgesses, elected by the inhabitants of the several plantations. This was the first representative legislative as-

sembly ever held in America, and was the first introduction upon this continent of the great principle of civil government which so thoroughly pervades American institutions, namely: that the people are the fountain of all lawful authority. This most important event was followed a month afterward by one which proved to be also of great importance, and which was recorded by John Rolfe, the husband of the Indian princess, Pocahontas, in these words: "About the last of August, 1619, came in a Dutch man of Warre that sold us twenty negars."

The early Virginia colonists were mostly from England—a few coming from Ireland and Scotland. Among them were many of gentle blood. The charge that Virginia was made somewhat of a Botany Bay for the criminals of England does great injustice to the mother country as well as to Virginia. The act of parliament which authorized the transportation of criminals to America embraced the New England colonies as well as Virginia, and the distribution of the convicts was doubtless equitable among the several English colonies; but as hanging was then the English penalty for many trivial offenses, it could not be that men convicted of the highest crimes were allowed to be transported. At any rate, there was not enough of such a population brought to Virginia to interfere with her steady progress of development into an intellectual and moral people. The house of burgesses played a most important part in the history of the civil government of Virginia. At first the right of suffrage was exercised by all the male inhabitants twenty-one years of age, thus giving, as nothing else could, to every man a personal interest in the government. Coun-

ties or shires were first established in 1634, and they were not restricted to any fixed number of burgesses. This was changed from time to time until 1660, when the number was limited to two for each county and one for Jamestown. Afterward Norfolk, Williamsburg and the college of William and Mary were allowed delegates. In 1677 the king instructed the government that the burgesses should be elected by freeholders only, and this continued until the period of the Revolution. The governor and his council, which was selected from the colony, sat as the upper house of the assembly, and thus, in the royal governor and his council and in the house of burgesses, there was established a government corresponding to the king, lords and commons of England. The laws enacted by the Virginia assembly required the approval not only of the royal governor, but of the king also, and this was the source of much irritation, as the king often neglected the affairs of the colony, and often disapproved of most beneficial laws. The house of burgesses, at a very early period, began to develop a spirit of independence. In 1624 they declared, "the governor shall not lay any taxes or impositions on the colony, their lands or commodities, otherwise than by authority of the general assembly, to be levied and employed as said assembly shall appoint." This spirit of independence grew with the colony, and there were many evidences of it in its history; among the most notable the following may be mentioned: In 1651 Cromwell, then fully established in power, sent, as commissioners, Richard Bennett, William Claiborne and Edmund Curtis, that they might bring Virginia into subjection to the commonwealth. Up to that time Virginia had

been loyal to the unfortunate Charles, and after his death to his fugitive son. The colony made preparation to resist the commissioners, and the fleet which they brought with them to enforce their commands. A negotiation was had, however, which ended in articles of agreement, signed March 12, 1651. These articles are so remarkable that they may be well given in full. They are as follows:

First—It is agreed and consented that the plantation of Virginia, and all the inhabitants thereof, shall be and remain in due obedience and subjection to the commonwealth of England, according to the laws there established; and this submission and subscription be acknowledged a voluntary act, not forced nor constrained by a conquest upon the country; and that they shall have and enjoy such freedoms and privileges as belong to the free borne people of England, and that the former government by the commissions and instructions be void and null.

Secondly—That the grand assembly as formerly shall convene and transact the affairs of Virginia, wherein nothing is to be acted or done contrarie to the government of the commonwealth of England and the laws there established.

Thirdly—That there shall be a full and totall remission and indempnitie of all acts, words or writings done or spoken against the parliament of England in relation to the same.

Fourthly—That Virginia shall have and enjoy the antient bounds and lymites granted by the charters of the former king's. And that we shall seek a new charter from the parliament to that purpose against any that have intrencht upon the rights thereof.

Fifthly—That all the pattents of land granted under the collony seale, by any of the precedent governours, shall be and remain in their full force and strength.

Sixthly—That the privilege of having fiftie acres of land for every person transported to the collony shall continue as formerly granted.

Seventhy—That the people of Virginia have free trade as the people of England do enjoy to all places and into all nations

according to the laws of the commonwealth.

Eighthly—That Virginia shall be free from all taxes, customs and impositions whatsoever, and none to be imposed on them without consent of the grand assembly. And soe that neither fortes nor castles bee erected or garrisons maintained without their consent.

Ninthly—That noe charge shall be required from this country in respect of this present fleet.

Tenthly—That for the future settlement of the country, in their due obedience, the engagement shall be tendered to all the inhabitants according to the act of parliament made to that purpose; that all persons who shall refuse to subscribe the said engagement, shall have a yeare's time, if they please, to remove themselves and their estates out of Virginia, and in the meantime during the said yeares to have equal justice as formerly.

Eleventhly—That the use of the booke of common prayer shall be permitted for one yeare ensueinge with reference to the consent of the major part of the parishes. Provided that those things which relate to kingships or that government be not used publicly; and the continuance of ministers in their places, they not misde-meaning themselves; and the payment of their accustomed dues and agreements made with them respectively, shall be left as they now stand dureing this ensueing yeare.

Twelvthly—That no man's cattell shall be questioned as the companies unless such as have entrusted with them or have disposed of them without order.

Thirteenthly—That all amunition, powder and arms, other than for private use, shall be delivered up, securitie being given to make satisfaction for it.

Fourteenthly—That all goods allreadie brought hither by the Dutch or others which are now on shoar shall be free from surprizall.

Fifteenthly—That the quittrents granted unto us by the late kinge for seven yeares bee confirmed.

Sixteenthly—That the commissioners for the parliament—subscribing these articles, engage themselves and the honour of the parliament for the full performance thereof: And that the present governour

and the council and the burgesses do likewise subscribe and engage the whole collony on their parts.

RICHARD BENNETT	[SEALE]
WM. CLAIBORNE	[SEALE]
EDMUND CURTIS	[SEALE]

These articles were signed and sealed by the commissioners of the council of State for the Commonwealth of England, the twelvth day of March, 1651.

Under these articles the colony was governed, the assembly electing the governors until the restoration, when Governor Berkeley was recalled. His commercial relations with the Indians, which induced him to leave unavenged their treacherous assaults upon the whites, led to the organization of a volunteer force, headed by Nathaniel Bacon, which took upon themselves the chastisement of the Indians against the orders of the governor. Berkeley proclaimed Bacon a rebel on the 20th of May 1676, but was afterward driven from his capital by Bacon, who burned Jamestown. The death of Bacon shortly afterward put an end to the rebellion, but the popular movement, defying royal authority, because of its abuse, was an evidence of the temper of the Virginians, which was manifested a century later in the scenes of the American Revolution. The subsequent history of Berkeley fully justified the colonists in their detestation of him. After the resistance to his authority was ended he commenced to take vengeance on the leaders of the movement, and he caused to be hung twenty-three of those most obnoxious to him. It is said that Charles II, bad monarch as he was, expressed disgust with the governor's conduct, and declared that Berkeley had put to death more men on account of Bacon's rebellion than he had caused to be executed for the murder of

his father. Realizing the hatred of the colonists, Berkeley resigned his commission and returned to England. Finding his official conduct universally disapproved there, he sank under the opprobrium he had justly excited, and soon died.

The house of burgesses afterward became engaged in a controversy with Governor Alexander Spottiswood, the ables governor during the colonial period. He had been with Marlborough in his celebrated campaigns, and had won great distinction as a soldier, but, by reason of his military training, he was disposed to rule the colony as a general does his army. His administration may be considered as the beginning of a new era of prosperity to Virginia. He first explored her territory to the summit of the Blue Ridge, and revealed her beautiful valley. He improved the culture of tobacco, and obtained an act of assembly making the receipts of the warehouses in which it was stored lawful currency; thus relieving the stringency caused by the scarcity of the precious metals, coinage of which was not allowed to the colony. He established the first iron furnace in Virginia—believed to have been the first in America—and, with a truly pious spirit, he established a school for the instruction of Indian children in Christianity. When the house of burgesses refused to lay the taxes, which he deemed necessary, his imperious spirit was shown in their dissolution, after a harsh reprimand; but the people supported their delegates, and finally succeeded in having the governor removed in September, 1722.

When we consider that the house of burgesses, like the house of commons at that time, could only be convened by the executive, who prorogued or dissolved it and ordered new elections at pleasure, we

are forced to admire the courage with which the body insisted on popular rights, and withstood the encroachments of the royal governors.

The Virginians, as has been stated, were mostly pure English. In the year 1690 William III sent to Virginia a number of French Huguenots that had fled to England for protection, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. During the year 1699 another body came over, and these were followed by others in succeeding years. The larger part of them settled on the south bank of James river, about twenty miles above the falls. They called their settlement Manakin Town, after the Monachan Indians, who had formerly occupied the land, but many of the French refugees settled in other portions of Virginia, mostly upon the James and Rappahannock rivers. These French Protestants were the cream of the population of France, and among their descendants are found a great number of the most distinguished families in Virginia. During the early part of the eighteenth century a number of Germans came into the lower valley of Virginia and settled on the rich lands bordering on the Shenandoah. They long remained a separate population, retaining their language and their simplicity of manners and dress. In the year 1738 the Presbyterian synod of Philadelphia addressed a letter to Governor Gooch of Virginia, requesting permission for the settlement of a portion of the Scotch-Irish members of their church in the valley of Virginia, but making a condition that they be allowed "the free enjoyment of their civil and religious liberties." To this request, the governor, himself a Scotchman, gave a favorable answer. And soon there poured into the valley, then embraced in

Augusta county, a strong stream of immigration, which overflowed the mountains and commingled with the settlers in the Piedmont country. These people came to America from the north of Ireland, where their ancestors had been carried from Scotland and the north of England. They had marked characteristics, and have impressed themselves upon the page of American history as perhaps no other part of her population has done.

Among the first houses in their settlements were the church and school house, and, living pious lives themselves, they raised their children strictly, and thoroughly impressed upon them the religious tenets which John Knox had given to Scotland. Descended from the Covenanters, they believed that the king of England was bound by the principles of "the solemn league and covenant," and that whenever he ceased to rule his people for their good they were absolved from their allegiance. Hence they were foremost in resisting all encroachments of the royal authority, and finally became the leaders in the measures of the Revolution. Settling on the western border of Virginia, they were in continual warfare with the Indians, and afforded protection to the older settlements eastward. Thus they became a community of warriors, and in all the wars in which Virginia has engaged they have furnished many of her best soldiers. They may be considered the Puritans of Virginia, without the fanaticism characteristic of that class in England.

Washington fully appreciated their soldierly qualities, and the firmness with which they maintained their principles; and it is related of him that in one of the darkest periods of the Revolution, when

his army had been reduced to a mere skeleton, he exclaimed, "leave me but a banner to place upon the mountains of West Augusta, and I will rally around me men who will lift our bleeding country from the dust and set her free."

The English came to Virginia not because of any oppression, civil or religious, in the mother country, but from a desire to try their fortunes in the new world. The exception to this rule was when some of the defeated party in the wars of the commonwealth sought refuge in the colony from the vengeance of their victors, and when, in turn, upon the restoration, adherents of the commonwealth sought to escape the vengeance of the royalists. But still it is true that the great body of the Virginians were devoted not only to the laws and customs of England, but to her established church, and Virginia was known as the most loyal of all the American colonies. This was evidenced, among other ways, by the names given to their counties, towns and villages, which were almost invariably named after English localities, or English nobility, including members of the royal family. This loyal English population, representatives of the highest civilization known to the world, came to a fertile land lying in a temperate climate, and peculiarly fitted for agricultural pursuits. Stretching from the sea on the east to the mountains on the west, and intersected by many noble streams, Virginia furnished a great variety of soil, upon which was raised in profusion every variety of the vegetable kingdom in the temperate zones. Speaking of this favored region of Virginia and of the Carolinas to the southward, Professor Shaler, in his valuable work recently published, styled "Nature and Man

in America," says: "This region of southern uplands has in its soil, its forests and its mineral resources, a combination of advantages perhaps greater than those of any other equal area in the world. In addition to these favorable conditions, the region possesses an admirable climate; in winter the temperature falls low enough to insure the preservation of bodily vigor—in summer the heat is less ardent than in the lower-lying regions of the New England and the New York group of states. In the Virginia section, we find a climate resembling, in range of temperature, those which characterize the most favored regions of the old world; and it is there perhaps we may look for the preservation of our race's best characteristics." The geography of the colony and its soil united with its climate in making an agricultural population. Between the mountains and the sea many streams watered the land, affording fertile bottoms. The accessibility of nearly every part of the colony to deep water enabled the planters to ship their produce, and to receive foreign goods in exchange, at wharves almost at their very doors. Commerce was thus slow to concentrate at any particular port, and the very wealth of Virginia in harbors produced her poverty in cities. As late as the Revolution, Norfolk, with a population of six thousand, was the largest town in the colony. The profusion of productions afforded by the soil and the climate stimulated the hospitality of the inhabitants, of whom generous living became a characteristic; but while soil and climate united to give ease to Virginia life, they rendered the colonists too well satisfied with what they enjoyed to engage in arduous or speculative enterprises in pursuit of wealth. They were content to

work their lands, and leave to others merchandise, mining and manufacturing. Undoubtedly the product of the soil which had most influence on the development of Virginia character was tobacco. It is said that John Rolfe, the husband of Pocohontas, first cultivated it in a systematic and intelligent manner. Certain it is that from an early period of Virginia's history it was considered its most valuable product. It was easily transported across the Atlantic, and found a ready market in Europe. It became, and continued until the Revolution, the money crop of the planters, and from it was derived the wealth which characterized them as a class. Its value was a strong preventive of the growth of towns, as the planters lived in great comfort, and often in elegance, on their plantations, and felt no desire to exchange plantation for city life. It was by the cultivation of this plant, too, that slavery became fixed on the colony — an institution which was most potent in shaping the history of Virginia. The slaves were cheap labor in the cultivation of the soil, and were brought to the colony in such numbers, that, with their natural increase, they became nearly half of the population in the eighteenth century. Their use in different kinds of manual labor induced the whites to hold themselves aloof from it; and as it came to pass that nearly every white man owned one or more slaves, the whites devoted themselves to superintending their own slaves or those of the larger planters.

The custom of entailing estates kept up the large plantations, and their owners soon developed into representatives of the ancient barons of England. To a large degree they lived independent of the world around them, producing on

their plantations whatever they needed. The following picture of William Cabell, of Union Hill, in Nelson county, from the accomplished pen of the late Hugh Blair Grigsby, is a fair representation of the class to which he belonged. "He was a planter in the large acceptation of the word, as it was understood rather in the interior than on the sea board, which included not only the cultivation of a staple, in its ordinary agricultural aspects, but the construction of the instruments and the preparation and manufacture of the articles which the eastern planters of that day, like many of their successors, were content to find ready made to their hands. He fashioned his iron on his own stithy; he built his houses with his own workmen; he wove into cloth the wool from his own sheep, and the cotton from his own patch; he made his shoes out of his own leather. He managed his various estates with that masterly skill with which a general superintends his army, or a statesman the interests of a community committed to his charge." The institution of slavery was a most potent factor in the development of Virginia character. That it had its evils none will deny, but that those evils were exaggerated in the minds of persons unaccustomed to the institution is equally true. As regards the African race, there is little to lament in comparison with the great benefits which slavery, in the southern colonies, conferred upon it. From a state of barbarism, it raised the race to a state of civilization to which no other savage people have ever attained in so short a time. Indeed, to such a high point of intelligence and civilization had the African attained in slavery, that, as a freed man, at the end of the late war, he was deemed by the national govern-

ment worthy of all the rights of American citizenship, including the right of suffrage, which enabled him to assist in the solution of great political problems. He was thus voted as superior to the American Indian, and to the inhabitants of that most ancient of kingdoms, the Celestial empire of China. It needs but a comparison of the emancipated blacks of the south with the nations of Africa, from whence they were taken, to estimate the great blessing which southern slavery has been to the race. The effects of slavery upon the masters was marked. The whites became accustomed to command, and while they treated and cared for the inferior race as property, the relation of master and slave brought out some of the finest qualities in the character of the owners. There were developed in them an elevated spirit, and a true courtesy to all classes, and they became noted for that independence of character and love of freedom which has always characterized rulers, whether in kingdoms or on plantations. That profoundly philosophical statesman, Edmund Burke, in his speech on conciliation with America, delivered March 22, 1775, remarked upon the spirit of liberty developed in the masters of slaves in these words: "In Virginia and the Carolinas, they have vast multitudes of slaves. When this is the case in any part of the world, those who are free are by far most proud and jealous of their freedom. Freedom is to them not only an enjoyment, but a kind of rank and privilege—not seeing there that freedom, as in countries where it is a common blessing, and as broad and general as the air, may be united with much abject toil, with great misery, with all the exterior of servitude, liberty looks amongst them like something that is more noble and

liberal. I do not mean to commend the superior morality of this sentiment, which has at least as much pride as virtue in it, but I cannot alter the nature of man. The fact is so, and those people of the southern colonies are much more strongly, and with a higher and more stubborn spirit, attached to liberty than those northward. Such were all the ancient commonwealths, such our Gothic ancestors, such in our days were the Poles; and such will be all masters of slaves who are not slaves themselves. In such a people the haughtiness of domination combines with the spirit of freedom fortifies it, and renders it invincible."

The institution of slavery had a marked effect on the women of Virginia. By it they were exempt from the menial duties of life, and in their country homes they devoted themselves to the management of their households and the cultivation of their minds and manners. By reason of this the name, "Virginia matron," became a synonym of all that was refined in manners, and pure and lovely in character. It is a great mistake to suppose that the Virginia matron led an idle or useless life. While her duties were not menial, they were nevertheless ample to occupy her whole time. As a mistress of a plantation, she had the care of much that only a woman can attend to. To feed, to clothe, to teach, to guide, to comfort, to nurse, to provide for and to watch over a great household, and keep its complex machinery in noiseless order—those were the duties which devolved on her, and which she performed to the admiration of all who came in contact with Virginia life. The mild climate in which they lived developed in the Virginia women a beauty of person commensurate with their loveliness of character, and

these two conspired to stimulate the chivalrous regard in which they were held by the men. This regard was indicated in the courteous bearing of the men towards them. The Virginian indeed became courteous to all, and his bearing in life came to be described in the two words, "Virginia gentleman."

But it must be confessed that slavery was a great source of weakness. The African slave was not a very intelligent laborer, but was generally a mere automaton, content with his situation in life, and devoid of all ambition. The existence upon the same soil of two races, one vastly inferior to the other, and of the race prejudice with which the inferior was regarded, prevented that homogeneity of population which is so conducive to civil prosperity. The result was that the free states outstripped their southern neighbors in wealth and population, and Virginia, from having occupied the first place in the Union during the eighteenth century, in a few years was relegated to the second, and then to the third, and has been continually receding from the front rank.

The county organization of the colony was based upon the shire system of England, and followed it closely. It was a microcosm of the state. The county lieutenant, its chief officer, was vested with executive power, and had command of the militia. He was selected from the upper class, known as "gentlemen." The county court exercised judicial functions, and was composed of justices of the peace, who were selected from the men of the highest character and intelligence in the county, and held office for life. It was a self-perpetuating body, vacancies being filled by appointment of the governor upon the recommendation

of the court. No pay was attached to the office of justice, except the possibility that the incumbent might become the sheriff of the county for a limited time, which last office was filled from the justices in the order of their commissions. The office of justice, thus being a highly honorable one, was filled by the best men in the county. The influence of the incumbents was very great. They resided in different parts of the county, and thus each neighborhood was supplied with an officer. They were the advisers of the people, the composers of their difficulties, as well as the judges in their petty litigations. Naturally they came to be regarded with the greatest respect, and to be looked up to as examples of purity and intelligence, to be imitated by their fellow-citizens. Thus their influence was most elevating in its tendency. To this class Virginia was chiefly indebted for the high character of her people. Indeed, most of the Virginians who were distinguished in the Revolutionary period were, or had been, justices of the peace.

While the sheriffalty was in their hands defaults in the disposition of the revenue collected were almost unknown. The courts in which they sat had their jurisdiction enlarged from time to time till it became very extensive. They also laid the county levy and passed on the claims to be paid out of it. These courts, unlike their English originals, were held at the several county seats, and during most of their history were monthly. The monthly county courts were important factors in Virginia life. At them there was always a large gathering from different parts of the county, and much business was transacted; while county men, living at a distance from each other, met and formed acquaintances, and entered into business

relations. Candidates for office elective by the people attended, and they were required to set forth* their claims in public speeches, and to debate with their opponents. This contributed to the cultivation of public speaking, and by these public debates the ordinary citizen was instructed in the questions of the day. In these tribunals the lawyers of Virginia were trained, and this training equipped for the higher walks of professional life the great lawyers and judges that Virginia furnished before, during, and after the Revolution—such men as Edmund Pendleton, Peter Lyons, St. George Tucker, Spencer Roane and John Marshall.

When, in the convention of 1829, it was sought to change the system, there was a united protest from a number of the ablest men in that body. The accomplished P. P. Barbour, who afterward sat in the supreme court of the United States, said: "After a twenty-five-year acquaintance with the county courts of Virginia, it is my conscientious opinion that there is not, and never has been, a tribunal under the sun where more substantial practical justice is administered. The idea was suggested to me fifteen years ago by one of the most distinguished men we had among us, who declared it to me, as his belief, that the county courts of Virginia exerted an important political influence on her population; the monthly meeting of neighbors and of professional men caused the people to mingle and associate more than they otherwise would do, and produced a discussion of topics of public interest in regard to the administration of government and the politics of the community. These meetings, perpetually recurring in all the counties of the state, constitute so many points from which

political information was thus diffused among the people, and their interest increased in public affairs."

The distinguished lawyer and statesman, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, followed Mr. Barbour, and said: "The eulogium pronounced by the learned gentleman from Orange is perfectly just, in declaring that these tribunals are not merely good, but the best on earth." He further declared that only two charges of corruption had been brought against Virginia justices during the existence of the office for two hundred years. Judge John Marshall joined in the praises of this venerable body of public servants, and added, "I am not in the habit of bestowing extravagant eulogies upon my countrymen. I would rather hear them pronounced by others; but it is a truth, that no state in the Union has hitherto enjoyed more complete internal quiet than this commonwealth, and I believe most firmly that this state of things is mainly to be ascribed to the practical operation of our county courts. The magistrates who compose those courts consist in general of the best men in their respective counties; they act in the spirit of peacemakers, and allay rather than excite the small disputes and differences which will sometimes arise among neighbors. It is certainly much owing to this, that so much harmony prevails amongst us. These courts must be preserved."

In front of the court, when in session, sat the clerk, always an accomplished officer. He held his office by appointment of the court, and during good behavior. The interests of the community at large were closely connected with the responsibilities of his office. He was the keeper of the records of the court, and of the muniments of title to the lands of the

county. His fellow-countrymen sought him for information on many subjects, and he became the legal adviser of the ordinary citizen. The office was often retained in families for generations, and the incumbents were, as a class, as admirable as any country ever possessed. Besides these officers there were sheriffs, coroners, constables, and surveyors, of whom I need but make mention.

The colony was laid off into parishes in order to accommodate the affairs of the established church. These were managed through vestries, which laid levies for the purchase of glebes, the building and repairing of churches, and the support of the ministers and of the poor. The members of the vestries were also men selected from the best class in the community by the parishes, and were generally prominent members of the church. This county organization was a practical training of the people in local self-government, and this principle, so important in our form of government, was one to which Virginians have been ever attached.

In a new country with a sparse population the advantages of education were of necessity very limited. The children were taught by their parents, or not at all. But as the country filled up, and the people became prosperous, they became more anxious to educate their children, and schools were multiplied. The historian, Beverly, in describing the state of the colony in 1720, says: "There are large tracts of land, houses and other things, granted to form schools for the education of children in many parts of the country; and some of these are so large that of themselves they are a handsome maintenance to a master, but the additional allowances which gentlemen give

with their sons render them a comfortable subsistence. These schools have been founded by legacies of well-inclined gentlemen, and the management of them hath commonly been left to the discretion of the county court, or to the vestry of the respective parishes. In all other places where such endowments have not been already made, the people join and build schools for their children, where they learn upon easy terms." These last being often situated in worn out fields, acquired the name of "old-field schools." They furnished the education, of the average Virginian, male and female, in colonial days. That education, which has been facetiously styled the three "R's," "reading, writing and arithmetic," was very general. This is proved by the ancient records, preserved in some of the counties, which show that of those who came for marriage licenses, the number who could not write their names was small.

As early as 1660 the assembly moved for a college in which the higher branches of education were to be taught. But the scheme only took practical shape when, in 1692, the English sovereigns, William and Mary, endowed the college which has ever since borne their names. The influence of this institution for good upon the colony and the state of Virginia has been incalculable. When its halls were opened the necessity of sending Virginian youths to England to acquire the higher education no longer existed, and most of the leaders of thought in the colony thereafter had the advantage of early training in the capital of the colony. This intensified the peculiar characteristics of Virginia society. The college trained and gave to the world, during the Revolutionary period, a host of statesmen whose names are indelibly impressed on

the page of American history. Had it numbered among its alumni only Thomas Jefferson and John Marshall, it would have laid America under lasting obligation. But beside these towering figures, we recognize, on her roll, Benjamin Harrison, Carter Braxton, Thomas Nelson, and George Wythe, all signers of the Declaration of Independence; Peyton Randolph, president of the first continental congress, James Monroe, president of the United States, and a host of others whose names are interwoven with the history of their country. Nor must it be forgotten that by charging the college with the examination and commission of land surveyors, it was made a part of governmental machinery; and that, in giving his first commission to George Washington, it was instrumental in training the father of his country for the great part he bore in the affairs of America.

One characteristic of Virginians should not be overlooked in any account of them; it is the hospitality for which they are proverbial. The historian Beverly, writing of the colony in 1705, says: "The inhabitants are very courteous to travelers, who need no other recommendation but their being human creatures. A stranger has no more to do, but to enquire upon the road where any good gentleman or housekeeper lives, and there he may depend upon being received with hospitality. This good nature is so general among their people, that the gentry, when they go abroad, order their principal servant to entertain all visitors with everything the plantation affords. And the poor planters, who have but one bed, will very often sit up, or lie upon a form or couch all night, to make room for a weary traveler to repose himself after his

journey. If there happen to be a churl, that either out of covetousness, or ill nature, won't comply with this generous custom, he has the mark of infamy set upon him, and is abhorred by all."

Such in brief were the influences which formed the Virginia of the Revolutionary period, and constituted her the leader in that memorable struggle. Her population consisting then of about 400,000, nearly half of which were slaves, but her 200,000 white men were equal in intelligence and patriotism to any community of which history has made record, and among them were found a galaxy of great and pure men, which has never been surpassed by any other state at any one period. In all the measures which entered into that important movement Virginia was undoubtedly the leader. On the 29th of May, 1765, her house of burgesses adopted the famous resolutions of Patrick Henry, which claimed for the general assembly the exclusive right and power to lay taxes and imposts upon the inhabitants of the colony and denounced the stamp act, which had just been passed by parliament, as "illegal, unconstitutional and unjust, and having a manifest tendency to destroy British as well as American liberty." The publication of these resolutions stirred the colonies to a resistance which caused the repeal of the obnoxious act, and they are recognized as the beginning of the American revolution. When afterward, in 1768, parliament singled out Massachusetts for punishment, because of her circular letter maintaining the rights of the colonies and asking for the repeal of certain oppressive acts of parliament, Virginia led the way, in 1769, in inducing the other colonies to stand by her, and in declaring that an attack upon one colony should be considered an attack

upon all. Her resolutions upon this occasion, and her address to the king, have received the unstinted encomium of the historian, Bancroft, who says of them: "They were calm in manner, concise, simple, effective; so perfect in substance and in form, that time finds no omission to regret, no improvement to suggest." The action of Virginia, upon this occasion, may be considered as giving the first decided impulse to the American union which was afterward formed. The British ministry continued their irritating measures, and on the 12th of March, 1773, the house of burgesses proposed committees of correspondence in the several colonies for the purpose of uniting them in their counsels, and in their resistance to the oppressive measures of the mother country. Virginia thus took another important step toward union. When, later on, the administration occupied Boston with an armed force, and closed her port, the Virginia house of burgesses, at their May session, 1774, expressed their sympathy with the devoted city, and urged upon the colonies the meeting of an annual general congress, to deliberate on the general measures which the united interests of America might from time to time require, and at the same time proposed to break off all commercial intercourse with Great Britain until she ceased to urge the right to tax the colonies without their consent. This action led to the continental congress of 1774, to which Virginia sent, as her delegates, Peyton Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, Patrick Henry, Richard Bland, Benjamin Harrison and Edmund Pendleton. The journal of that congress, and contemporary correspondence, established the fact that the Virginia delegates controlled the proceedings of that body. So great were their talents and so high their bearing that Joseph Reed of Pennsylvania pronounced the Bostonians mere "milksofs" in comparison, a remark which, while it was unjust to the Massachusetts delegates, yet indicated the high estimate placed, upon the Virginians. In March, 1775, the Virginia convention determined to arm the colony for the impending conflict, and early in May following the first armed resistance to the British government in the colony was made by Patrick Henry, who led volunteers from Hanover and other counties against Governor Dunmore, and forced him to pay for the gunpowder which he had secretly taken from the magazine of the colony at Williamsburg. The congress that met in 1775 appointed George Washington to be "commander-in-chief of all the continental forces raised or to be raised in defense of American liberty," and entered upon the Revolutionary war in earnest. The Virginia convention which met in May, 1776, declared the independence of Virginia, and directed her delegates in congress to move that body to declare the united colonies free and independent states, and to take measures for forming foreign alliances and a confederation of the states. Richard Henry Lee made the motion in congress on the 7th day of June, 1776, and the world renowned declaration, drawn by Thomas Jefferson, was adopted July 4, 1776. The Virginia convention, after declaring independence, entered upon the task of framing a bill of rights and a written constitution for the state. The bill of rights which was framed is justly regarded as the most complete statement of the political rights of mankind which has ever been given to the world. Magna Charter secured important liberties and privileges to the clergy,

barons and free men of England, but as to the most numerous part of the population, styled "villeins or rustics," it only provided that they shall not "by any fine be bereaved of their carts, ploughs and implements of husbandry." The bill of rights of 1689, adopted upon the accession of William and Mary, was the most complete statement of the principles of free government ever attempted up to that time. It was drawn by the great Lord Somers, and embodied all that was of permanent value in the petition of right of 1628, written by Sir Edward Coke. The Virginia bill of rights, first drafted by George Mason, a Virginia planter, contained all that was of value in these celebrated papers and much more, and, as a summary of the rights of man, and of the principles of free government, will ever stand without a rival. Its most important sections declare the equal right of all men by nature to freedom and independence, the foundation on which rests free institutions, and their inalienable right to enjoy life, liberty, property, and happiness; that all power is vested in, and derived from, the people; the right of the majority to control; the necessity of the separation of the judicial, the executive and legislative departments of government; the freedom of elections, and of the press, and the right of conscience in the matter of religion, uncontrolled by the civil power. Upon these great principles rest the republican institutions of America.

The constitution framed for the new state was drafted by the same master hand, and was admirably suited to the preservation of the freedom claimed for the people. It was adopted, and the state officers were elected, before congress declared independence. It was the

first effort of a people to limit by a written constitution the exercise of their sovereign powers, placing it beyond the power of the legislature to alter its terms in any particular. It was framed by a convention representing the sovereignty of the people, and could only be changed by a like exercise of sovereign power. It was made the supreme law of the state, and all officers of the state were made to swear obedience to it. It followed that, when an act of the legislature was deemed inconsistent with it, the courts were required to obey the constitution, and to treat the act of assembly as null and void. This has become a vital principle in all American governments.

Virginia was not only the leader in the political movements in the Revolution, but she furnished to the continental forces their great commander, and many of their bravest and most brilliant officers, and her soldiers were found on every battle field fought by regular troops. When the seat of war was transferred to the south the burden of it was carried on her broad shoulders, and the great victory at Yorktown, which virtually closed the war, was upon her soil, and within a few miles of Williamsburg, her ancient capital, where, in 1765, the first note of defiance to the king and parliament was uttered. At the close of the Revolution, Virginia adopted efficient measures to meet the exigencies of her new situation. Her refugees were invited to return, her ports were thrown open to the commerce of the world, and she was among the foremost of the states in meeting her own obligations and her proportion of the continental debt incurred during the war. The waters of the Chesapeake, her great bay, washed not only her own shores but those of Maryland as well, and it was her

efforts to regulate the commerce which passed over it which led step by step to the calling of the Philadelphia convention of 1787, which framed the Federal constitution. Of her delegates in that convention, George Washington, James Madison, George Mason and Edmund Randolph were the most efficient in framing that wonderful instrument, and it was at the mandate of her convention, which adopted the instrument, that James Madison moved, on the floor of congress, and carried the first ten amendments which have been so efficient in preventing the encroachments of the Federal government upon the rights of the citizens and of the states. Her Washington was selected unanimously as the first executive of the newly formed government. It was to his strong intellect and broad patriotism that we are indebted for the safe launching of the new ship of state, in which was carried the future of the great republic. For many years Virginia had the direction of the Federal government. Of the first five presidents, four were Virginians, who served thirty-two out of the first thirty-six years of its existence. She furnished John Marshall, the great chief-justice, who presided over the supreme court of the United States from 1801 to 1835, and during that period pronounced opinions upon questions of first impression arising under the Federal constitution, which fixed its meaning and gave direction to the future history of the country.

The extension of the United States has been the result of Virginia's statesmanship. She has been truly the mother of states, as well as of statesmen. By her second charter, granted May 23, 1609, by King James I, her territory extended from Point Comfort two hun-

dred miles north and two hundred miles south along the coast, and west and northwest throughout the continent to the Pacific ocean, with all the islands within one hundred miles of her coasts. Her limits north and south were reduced afterward by royal grants, which carved out of her, Maryland, North Carolina, and parts of Pennsylvania and South Carolina. By the treaty of 1763, between England and France, the Mississippi river was fixed as her western boundary. She claimed in her constitution of 1776 her charter limits, except as thus modified, and maintained them by force of arms. Her statesmen afterward extended the boundaries of the United States across the continent and southward. At the beginning of the Revolution, Great Britain occupied the country west and north of the Ohio river. Under the commission of Governor Henry in January, 1778, Col. George Rogers Clarke, led an expedition which drove the English from her northwestern territory between the Ohio and the lakes. This she afterward most generously ceded to the United States for the purpose of aiding in the Revolutionary war. Out of it five flourishing states have been carved. During the administration of Mr. Jefferson, as president of the United States, he effected the purchase of the vast territory known as Louisiana, by which the western boundary of the United States was easily extended to the Pacific ocean. During the administration of President Monroe, Spain ceded to the United States her possessions upon the gulf, known as East and West Florida. During the administration of President Tyler, the annexation of Texas was accomplished. It is to President Monroe that the country is indebted for the first

clear enunciation of what has since been known as the "Monroe Doctrine," which has contributed so much to the peace and prosperity of America. By this doctrine, the United States have made known to the world that European powers will not be permitted to plant colonies in America, nor to interfere with the American governments which have declared their independence and have been acknowledged by the United States; and thus we see that it has been through Virginians that the great republic has been enabled to stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to prevent European powers from interference with republican principles in the new world.

The constitution that was framed for Virginia in 1776 was an experiment. The capacity of men for self-government had not been clearly demonstrated, and the right of suffrage was confined to freeholders who were deemed to have permanent interests in the state. The governor and most of the state officers were elected by the legislature, which was composed in its lower house of two delegates from each county. This constitution lasted until the year 1830. During its existence Virginia may be said to have experienced her golden age. In the meanwhile, the state had grown in population and wealth, and the large counties in the valley and to the westward demanded more power in the legislative councils of the state. This was accorded them by a new constitution by which the several counties were no longer allowed two representatives each, regardless of their size. The right of suffrage was not only vested in freeholders and leaseholders, but also in housekeepers and heads of families who had paid their taxes. These may be considered the

most important of the changes made. This constitution lasted until 1851, by which time the popular demand for an extension of civil rights had become too strong to be disregarded. The constitution adopted during that year extended the right of suffrage to all white male citizens twenty-one years old, resident of the state for two years and of their county or town one year. The number of delegates was increased from 134 to 152, and the senators from thirty-two to fifty, and the governor, judges, justices and other county officers were elected by the people. This constitution continued in force, with some slight amendment by the convention of 1861, until the present constitution was framed by the convention which assembled on the 3d day of December, 1867. This body was composed mainly of emancipated negroes, and that floating population of whites which came into the state from the north after the then recent war, and were familiarly known as "carpet-baggers."

By the constitution they framed the right of suffrage, as provided in the constitution of 1851, was extended to the freedmen. The election of governor and lieutenant-governor was left with the people, but the election of the other state officers and of the judges was given to the legislature. The county courts were no longer to be held by justices, but by judges. The township system was introduced into the counties, and a great increase of offices added to the burdens of an impoverished people. Happily this system was discarded in many of its features by a subsequent amendment. A liberal plan of public education was provided, and by it the property-holders have been heavily taxed for the maintenance of schools, at which the children of freed-

men, as well as the children of their former masters, have been taught, but in separate schools. These various changes in the organic law of the state have been the effect of new ideas which have taken root in the commonwealth, and which have seriously affected its history.

The adoption of the Federal constitution, whereby a majority of congress enacted Federal laws, and under which the policy of protection to manufactories was adopted, soon gave the control of Federal affairs to a northern majority. That majority, of course, used their power for the aggrandizement of their section, while Virginia, kept as an agricultural state by reason of African slavery, soon lost her influence as the leading state in the republic, and was forced to take a secondary position and yield to the material prosperity of the more northern states. She continued to have statesmen, but they ceased to exercise that commanding influence in the Federal government that was her wont. Her people were eminently conservative both in politics and religion, and yielded but little to the many *isms* which pervaded other communities and which too often ran into fanaticism. The most aggressive of these was abolitionism.

Slavery had been fixed upon Virginia at an early period of her history. She had, almost from the first, protested against any increase in the number of her slaves by direct importation, and had passed many acts intended for the prevention of the slave trade; but the sovereigns of England had invariably vetoed these acts, and thus her slave population had grown at an alarming rate. Upon the formation of the Federal constitution in 1787, against her earnest protest, and as the result of a combination between

the states of New England, South Carolina and Georgia, the slave trade was permitted for twenty years; and, as remuneration for this concession to these two cotton states, congress was permitted by a bare majority, instead of a two-thirds vote as first agreed upon, to enact laws regulating navigation and commerce, thus putting the southern agricultural states under the complete control of the northern majority, and enabling the northern states to grow rich at the expense of the south. The Federal constitution also recognized the existence of slavery in the protection afforded to the masters against those who might harbor runaway slaves in the free states. This and the right to control their own domestic affairs reserved by the states was deemed a sufficient protection to their slave property. About the middle of the present century, however, a party sprang up in the north whose professed object was the abolition of slavery in the United States. As this party grew in strength it excited the bitterest feelings between the north and the south. On the 16th of October, 1859, John Brown of Kansas, with twenty-two confederates, seventeen white and five colored, gained possession of the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and attempted to inaugurate a movement for the forcible emancipation of the slaves in Virginia. He commenced operations by seizing several slaveholders in the vicinity. Brown and his gang were soon captured, and he and six others were tried, condemned and executed for treason and murder. His attempt spread alarm throughout the southern states, as it indicated the temper of the abolition movement. When a few months later Mr. Lincoln was elected president of the United States by the freesoil party, the

alarm became more intense, and led to the secession from the Union of the cotton states.

On the 13th of February, 1861, a convention met in Richmond, composed of the ablest men in Virginia, elected for the purpose of deciding what course the state should take in the then critical condition of affairs. The body was decidedly opposed to the secession of the state from the Federal union, but upon the failure of the peace conference held at Washington, the subsequent attack upon Fort Sumter, and the call by President Lincoln for Virginia troops to aid in the subjugation of seceded states, the convention passed the ordinance of secession, and Virginia threw in her lot with her southern sisters, with a full knowledge that she would have to bear the brunt of the civil war upon which the states had entered. Richmond became the capital of the southern confederacy, and Virginia the great battle field on which mostly contended the vast armies which engaged in this, the greatest of civil wars. If any one had supposed that Virginia had lost her supremacy in the councils of the Union by reason of the degeneracy of her people, her record in the war between the states would have surely undeceived him. She furnished to the southern army its greatest generals in her Lee, her Johnston, and her Jackson, and a number of division commanders, of but little less military genius. Her soldiery were not only unsurpassed in that terrific struggle, but they have never been surpassed by any of which history has given us record. Her population submitted cheerfully to every hardship which was necessary for the support of the army in the field. In meeting these sacrifices none were braver or more cheerful than her women. Few if any of

her households had not members in the field, and very few indeed were not called upon to mourn loved ones, who died on the battle field, or in the hospital. Her fairest fields were trampled by the foot of the invader, and many of her people were driven wanderers from their homes. For four years the fiery hail of war beat upon her bosom, until the southern cause, so bravely upheld by her people, sank from sheer exhaustion. The last scene in the bloody drama was enacted on her soil at Appomattox.

But the heroism of her people was not exhibited in war alone; it was shown in the bravery with which they met and overcame the unprecedented trials which followed the conflict. During the struggle, about one-third of her territory was violently torn from her by Federal power, and organized into the new state of West Virginia. Her fields were devastated by the contending armies, and when peace came it found her people bankrupt, and having to face the problem of a large number of slaves invested, by the requirements of the Federal government, with the full rights of citizenship. But her people set themselves bravely to the work of restoring their fallen fortunes. New and more profitable products were sought by her farmers. New industries stimulated the growth of her cities, while her mountains were forced to yield to the miner's pick mineral wealth hitherto unknown. The struggle to save her honor in the settlement of the large debt which was due by the state at the end of the war, has greatly controlled her state politics. Happily the state has now come to a settlement with her creditors. Like her sister states of the south, she found at the close of the war that the exercise of political power by the freed-

men and their leaders, the carpet-baggers, meant the deterioration, if not the destruction, of the Anglo-Saxon civilization which had hitherto been her glory. The supremacy of the white race, therefore, which constitutes a large majority of her population, has been the controlling object in her politics. It has become customary to speak of the remarkable recuperation of the southern people since the Civil war, as indicating a new south, but this is far from being accurate. As of her sister southern states, so it may be said of Virginia, that her condition to-day does not indicate a new people, but the capacity of the vigorous race that live within her borders to adapt themselves to the new order of things, thrust upon them as the results of the war.

Virginia has afforded abundant opportunity to her sons for the acquirement of higher education. The several christian denominations have their high schools, colleges and seminaries, while the university of Virginia, the conception of Thomas Jefferson, and the child of his old age, has crowned the educational system of the state. Within her walls were first realized three great educational ideas: separate schools for each branch of learning, the elective system for the students, and a college government based upon their sense of honor. Under the able professors that have filled her chairs she may be said to have given direction to southern education. Her halls have been filled with students from every southern state, and her graduates have given tone to the communities in which they have lived. Many have become

teachers upon the university methods, and they have made their calling one of the most honorable in the land. In legislative halls, in medicine, at the bar, on the bench, in the pulpit, indeed in all the cultured callings of life, her graduates have done her honor, and have controlled the destinies of their states.

It is a remarkable fact that throughout the south, the west, the northwest, and as far north as New York, one meets with many Virginians born within the state, and many more whose parents emigrated from her borders; and these invariably show Virginian traits, and many of them are the foremost men in their communities.

In 1790, when the first census was taken under the Federal constitution, Virginia had a population of 747,610. In 1860 this had increased to 1,596,318. During the next decade the state of West Virginia was carved out of her territory, reducing her population by more than 400,000, but by the census of 1890 she had more than regained her loss, and her population was 1,655,980. After all the divisions of her territory, she still has an area of 42,450 square miles. Let us cherish the hope that this may never again be reduced. When she first entered the Union she had but twelve sister states. Since then thirty-one new states have been added, and the republic has stretched across the continent, and acquired the large territory of Alaska, reaching to Behring straits. The dream of Raleigh has been more than realized. The English nation planted at Jamestown in 1607 now possess the land.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

ARTHUR L. ADAMSON,

banker, was born in Stockton, Durham county, England, May 29, 1856. He was educated in his native country and came to America in July, 1873, locating first in Wakefield, Kansas. In October of the same year he came eastward to Lunenburg county, Va., and engaged in farming. A year later he removed to Nottoway county, Va., where he farmed for another year. In 1875 he removed to Chesterfield county, where he farmed until 1882. He located in that year at Manchester, where he engaged in the real estate business with John P. Sampson as a partner, the firm name being Sampson & Adamson. This connection existed until 1888, since when Mr. Adamson has conducted the real estate business by himself. He has also done an insurance business in connection with his real estate affairs. In April, 1889, he organized the Mechanics & Merchants' Bank of Manchester, of which he has since been president. Its capital stock when organized was \$25,000, which was increased to \$50,000 in April, 1891. The bank has been very prosperous, thus far. During the first year of its existence it paid six per cent dividend, and during the second year eight per cent, and beside this in the two years it added \$3,000 to its surplus. Mr. Adamson is president of the Leader Publishing company of Manchester, is a director in the Manchester Tobacco company, the Manchester Transparent Ice

company, the West Manchester Land company, the Mason Park Land company, the Manchester Land company and the Richmond & Manchester Land company. He is a trustee of the Virginia Building & Loan company and of the Building, Loan & Trust company of Manchester. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of the Masonic order, of the Royal Arcanum and of the American Legion of Honor. Mr. Adamson was married, in 1880, to Miss Sarah Barningham of Manchester, England, and they have two sons and two daughters. He has made several visits to his native land, having crossed the Atlantic seven times. The marriage ceremonies took place in Manchester, England.

REV. GEORGE DODD ARMSTRONG

was born in Mendham, N. J., September 15, 1813, and graduated from Princetown in 1832, and from the Union Theological seminary in Prince Edward county, Va., in 1837. In 1838 he was made professor of general and agricultural chemistry and geology in Washington college, now Washington and Lee university, at Lexington, Va. He received the degree of D. D. from William and Mary college in 1858 and that of LL. D. from Washington and Lee university in 1886. The books of which he is the author are the Doctrine of of Baptism, the Christian Doctrine of Slavery, the Theology of Christian Ex-

perience, the Sacraments of the New Testament, the Books of Nature and Revelation Collated. In 1851 he became pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Norfolk, and in 1891, after a pastorate of forty years, resigned his charge, and is now pastor-emeritus of that church. Dr. Armstrong has been twice married, the first time, in 1841, when Miss M. H. Porter became his wife. She was the daughter of Edwin Porter, of Louisburg, and became the mother of four children, only one of whom survived—Grace, wife of Capt. Thomas L. Dornin, sheriff of Norfolk county. Mrs. Armstrong died of yellow fever in 1855, and in 1857 Mr. Armstrong was married to his present wife, Miss Lucretia N., a daughter of Charles Reid, of Norfolk, who has borne him one daughter, Lucretia R., wife of Robert DeJarnett of Norfolk. Amzi Armstrong, the doctor's father, was born in Florida, Orange county, N. Y., December 1, 1771, and received his education at Yale and Princeton colleges. Sometime afterward he became principal of the Bloomfield academy, instituted by the Presbyterian church for the preparation of young men for the ministry, which position he held for nine years with high credit to himself and to the great profit of the patrons and attendants of the institution. A stroke of paralysis compelled him to retire from this charge, and he died about the year 1827. Prior to his taking charge of this academy he had been pastor of the Presbyterian church of Mendham, N. J., for twenty years. He was married, in 1795, to Miss Mary, daughter of Aaron Dodd of Bloomfield, N. J., the issue of which union was ten children, nine of whom lived to maturity. Their names were Rev. Dr. William J., first pastor of a Presbyterian church in

Trenton, N. J., afterward from 1824 to 1834 pastor of the old First Presbyterian church in Richmond. He was lost in the wreck of the Atlantic, in Long Island Sound, in 1846; Jane, deceased wife of Rev. Albert Pearson (deceased); Sarah N., deceased wife of Hugh FitzRandolph, deceased; Amzi, a lawyer, who at the time of his death was a member of the governor's council of New Jersey; Anna, deceased wife of Rev. J. Silliman (deceased); Mary, deceased wife of Fleming James (deceased); Frances W., deceased wife of Edwin James (deceased); Rebecca, died in infancy; Rev. George D. of Norfolk, and Joanna (deceased). The mother of this family died in 1826. Dr. Armstrong's grandfather, Francis Armstrong, was born in the north of Ireland about the year 1746, and came to America when a child with his parents. The family first settled in New York, afterward removing to New Jersey.

RICHARD HENRY BAKER.

The distinguished Baker family are of English ancestry and of ancient residence in the Old Dominion, one of the American founders of the family being knighted by King Charles in the sixteenth century. Richard H. Baker was born in Nansemond county, Virginia, in 1826. His early educational training was at the Norfolk academy, and afterwards at the Episcopal high school, near Alexandria, Virginia. After the completion of his studies at this admirable school, he took the full course at the university of Virginia, graduating with the degree of B. L., in 1850, and from 1870 to 1875, was a member of the board of visitors of that institution. He commenced to practice law in Norfolk, as soon as he graduated; in 1879, he took his son as a law partner, and the firm of

Baker & Baker exists to-day. During the administration of President Fillmore, he was judge-advocate of the naval courts at Norfolk. Upon the secession of Virginia, 1861, he went immediately into the military service of the state, but was soon after elected to the legislature of Virginia from the city of Norfolk, and was continuously re-elected, without opposition, to the close of the war, his services in the house being considered too valuable to permit him to withdraw from the office.

He was married November 12th, 1850, to Anna M., daughter of David May, Esq., of Petersburg, Va., and to them were born eight children, the following surviving: Maria M., wife of John J. Burroughs, of Norfolk; Richard H., of Norfolk, who married the daughter of the late distinguished James Barron Hope, of Norfolk; Kate H., wife of George G. Hobson, of Norfolk; Dr. Benjamin May Baker of Norfolk; Lucy Lee, and Emily Gay Baker.

The father of Mr. Baker, also Richard Henry Baker, was born February 22, 1789, in Nansemond county, Virginia. He was a lawyer of high repute, and judge of the circuit court until his death in 1871. His wife was Lelia Ann Barraud, daughter of Dr. Philip Barraud, of Williamsburg, a distinguished surgeon in the Revolutionary war, and afterward appointed by Washington, in recognition of his conspicuous military service, surgeon of the marine hospital at Norfolk, which office he held until his death, in 1832. Judge Baker left six children, Richard H., Philip Barraud, a surgeon in the Confederate army, who died in 1887; Mary, widow of Captain T. L. Barraud, who was killed, fighting gallantly at the battle of Brandy Station, in 1863; Catharine B., wife of Captain Samuel Wilson, of Char-

lottesville; Lelia, wife of Major Robert B. Taylor, of Norfolk, and Emily Eyre, deceased wife of Judge T. S. Garnett, of Norfolk. The mother of Richard H. Baker is now living at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

Mr. Baker's grandfather was Richard Baker, born in Nansemond county, in 1764. His wife was Judith Bridger, great-granddaughter of Sir Joseph Bridger, a member of the council of state of Virginia, under Charles II. He died in 1686, leaving three children; Benjamin Beverley, Mary, and Richard Henry Baker, surviving. The great-grandfather's name was Benjamin Baker, born in Nansemond county early in 1700; his wife was Sallie Blount, of North Carolina, and to them were born three sons, William, Blake and Richard. The founder of the Baker family in America came from Sussex, England, prior to 1650.

MAJ. RICHARD G. BAKES,

United States collector of the port of Norfolk, is a native of Hampton, Va., and was born September 3, 1840. He was educated at the Hampton academy and at Columbia college, and shortly after leaving the latter institution, in May, 1861, was appointed quartermaster of the Fiftieth Virginia regiment of infantry, in Gen. Floyd's brigade, with the rank of captain. He served as quartermaster until the battle of Fort Donelson, from which he escaped to Chattanooga, where he was put in charge of the military depot of Gen. Kirby Smith and served there about six months. July 1, 1862, he went with Gen. Smith's command to Lexington, Ky., where he was put in charge of the quartermaster's depot for about two months. At the end of that time he was appointed major and went

to Mississippi, being assigned to Gen. W. W. Loring's staff, but in that position he served only a short time, when he was detailed by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to go to Selma, Ala., and establish a quartermaster's depot. This he accomplished and was put in charge of the same, remaining at this point till near the close of the war. He participated in the following battles: First battle of Cross Lanes, and Carnifax Ferry, W. Va., Fort Donelson, Tenn., Richmond, Ky., and numerous minor engagements. After the war was over he went to Goochland county, Va., where he carried on a farm, and, having prepared for the legal profession in the meantime, was admitted to the bar in 1871. He practiced his profession until the fall of 1879, at which time he was appointed United States inspector of customs and stationed at Norfolk, Va. This office he held until 1883, when he resigned in order to take his seat in the legislature, to which he was elected that year. Owing to a technicality he was unseated, but at the new election ordered he was triumphantly vindicated, receiving a majority of 900 votes. In 1884 he was made superintendent of schools at Norfolk and acted as such until 1886. Two years later he was elected mayor of Norfolk, and held that office until March, 1890, when he resigned to accept the office of United States collector of the port of Norfolk, which office he now holds. He is interested in many public and local enterprises, among which is that of superintendent of lights controlled by the government of the United States. Mr. Banks was married January 15, 1863, to Miss Nannie M. Argyle, daughter of Thomas Argyle, a planter of Goochland county, Va. They have had one child,

which died in infancy. The name of Mr. Banks' father was Richard G. Banks, born in Essex county, Va., in 1802. He was a graduate of the medical department, university of Maryland, and began the practice of his profession in 1823, at Hampton, Virginia, where he remained until the breaking out of the war, and then was put in charge of a hospital in Portsmouth, Va., afterward at Richmond where he continued until the close of the struggle. He then went to Baltimore Md., where he practiced medicine until his death in 1870. He was married in 1821 to Miss Mathilda E., daughter of Andrew Dewees, a prominent merchant of Baltimore. They had six children, whose respective names were William Wallace, a surgeon in the United States army, who resigned after the Mexican war, and was appointed consul to Mexico, where he married the daughter of the governor of Zacatecas and where his death occurred in 1859 at the age of thirty-six years. Henry T., born in 1827, now living in Washington, D. C.; Andrew Dewees, born in 1834. He was the first editor of the *Southside Democrat*, published at Petersburg, in connection with Roger A. Pryor, and was afterward editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*; in 1857 was defeated as the democratic candidate for clerk of the national house of representatives by Gen. Cullom; in 1858, was, with Gen. Stedman, elected public printer, and during the late war was adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. J. E. Johnston, by whom he was held as a warm and trusted friend. He died in 1881; E. A., born in 1838. He was a lawyer, and educated at the university of Virginia and went to Alabama in 1858, locating at Montgomery, where he edited the *Mongomery Confederation* until the

opening of the war, when he entered the Confederate army and was made captain and afterwards paymaster at New Orleans. After the evacuation of that city by the Confederate forces he was raised to the rank of major and assigned to Gen. Lovell's staff, then to Gen. Pemberton's, where he served until the close of the war. In company with Gen. Loring he went into business in New Orleans and died there in 1868. The youngest son is Richard G., whose name heads this sketch. The mother of this family died in 1845. Mr. Banks' grandfather was George W. Banks, a native of Essex county, Virginia. He practiced law in his native county during his mature years, was a member of the county court and succeeded to the office of high sheriff, and was a major in the war of 1812. He married Miss Baughan and died in 1824. The great-grandfather was also a native of Essex county, and was a planter by occupation. The great-great-grandfather was born in England, and upon coming to America located in Virginia, where he died. The maternal ancestors of Mr. Banks were French: one of the family was Dr. Dewees, of Philadelphia, a well known medical writer.

REV. OTTO SIEVERS-BARTEN, D. D.

The Rev. O. S. Barten, D. D., was born in the free city of Hamburg, Germany, in 1831. He received his earlier training in the private schools of that city and later became a student of the academical institute of the celebrated Dr. Gesenius, a brother of the noted Hebrew professor of that name, from which he graduated with honors. Under the pressure of the political difficulties in Germany during the years 1848 and 1849, he came to this country and remained for some time in

New York. Under the advice of influential friends he became a candidate for orders and pursued his studies of English and English literature in Newport, R. I., and in 1853 entered the general theological seminary in New York and was ordained to the diaconate June, 1856, in the church of the Incarnation in New York by the Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clarke, D. D., bishop of Rhode Island. He spent his diaconate in the missionary station of Copake iron works, New York. Ordained to the priesthood in Hudson, N. Y., by Bishop Potter, in November, 1857, he took charge of St. John's, Northampton, Mass., where he remained until the winter of 1859, when failing health brought him to Virginia, where he has remained ever since. He was the rector of St. James' church, Warrenton, from 1859 to 1865, where during the troublesome years of the war he ministered by kindly deed and comforting word to all in need, and was specially busy among the wounded and suffering. In December of 1865 he was given charge of Christ church, Norfolk, where his ministry has been richly blessed. He received the degree of D. D. in 1869 from the university of William and Mary. Mr. Barten has been in charge of the parish of Christ church for twenty-five years, and during that time has endeared himself alike to the community and the congregation. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Emma, the accomplished daughter of Henry A. Brewster of Rochester, N. Y. The father of Mr. Barten, John A. Sievers, was born in Hamburg, Germany, and educated there. He was a merchant all his life and was appointed commissioner by the French during their occupancy of Hamburg in the war of 1813. He was married to Amelia Rosenhoff, and to them were

born seven children, three of whom now survive: Adolph Sievers of Hamburg; Rev. O. S. Barten of Norfolk, Va., and Emma, wife of Rev. Otto Wyman of Hamburg. The father of Mr. Barten died in 1841 and his mother departed this life in 1863.

RICHARD BAYLOR

was born in Kinloch, in Essex county, Va., May 1st, 1849. He was educated at Bellevue academy in Bedford county, and at the university of Virginia, and returned to his home, where he took the management of the estate left him by his father, to which he has devoted his attention ever since. Mr. Baylor was united in marriage, in 1879, to Isabella T., daughter of Captain Charles F. McIntosh, of the Confederate navy, and to them were born seven children, of whom six survive: Lucy Latane, Richard, Jr., Mary McL., Charles M., Elizabeth W., and Rosalie B. Richard Baylor, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Marl Bank, Essex county, in 1803, and received a thorough education at William and Mary college and at the university of Virginia. He located, after his graduation, in Essex county, where he practiced the legal profession for several years, was elected to the legislature from Essex county, and for many years served as presiding magistrate in the Essex county court. He married Lucy, daughter of Robert Payne Waring, and had a family of ten children, as follows: Nannie W.; Lucy L., deceased wife of Samuel Morrison of Brunswick; Robert P., deceased; Mary G., deceased wife of R. W. Baylor; Elizabeth P., deceased; Harriet R., wife of John C. Taylor, of Norfolk; Helen S.; Richard; Catharine B., wife of Dr. W. A. Thom, Jr., and Harry Latane

Baylor. Richard and Lucy Baylor both died in 1862. The grandfather of the subject of this mention, Robert Baylor, was twice married, first to Lucy Whiting Garnett, and afterward to Ann Brooke, daughter of William Thornton Brooke. The great-grandfather was Richard Baylor, and the great-great-grandfather was Gregory Baylor, an officer of distinction in the Revolutionary war.

ROBERT BANKS BERREY.

Robert Banks Berrey was born in Fredericksburg, Va., August 5th, 1837, and was educated in the common schools of the day. He left school at the age of seventeen, kept books for about three years, and at twenty years of age was appointed deputy sheriff of Spottsylvania county, holding the office until he enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861. The day after his state seceded he entered the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, which was mustered into service as company E, First Virginia regiment, and afterwards became company A, Forty-sixth regiment. He resigned a few months later on account of ill health and then enlisted in company A, Thirteenth Virginia infantry, and served all through the war, holding the rank of sergeant when the war closed. He was in the engagement at Drury's Bluff, at Suffolk, and many minor skirmishes. After the war, on account of precarious health, Mr. Berrey engaged in no business for a couple of years. He then acted as a receiver for a hotel for a year, and in October, 1871, engaged in the mercantile business, which he conducted one year, when he was elected mayor, serving as such for two years and declining re-election. About this time he embarked in the newspaper business, purchasing, as a venture, the *Independent*, and

ran it two years. This paper afterward became the *Semi-weekly Recorder*. This he conducted until 1876, when he became United States commissioner for the eastern district of Virginia and special agent of the United States claims commission, and held these offices until 1884. Afterward he was a clerk in the state auditor's office and clerk in the state senate, acting as such until he was invited to return to his home and accept the position of clerk of the courts, which he now holds, and is also clerk of the city council. He has been a magistrate, has been worshipful master of Fredericksburg lodge, No. 4, F. & A. M.; noble grand of Myrtle lodge, No. 50, I. O. O. F., and is now a member and officer of the Royal Arch chapter and Fredericksburg commandery, Knights Templar, and district deputy grand master for the 22d Masonic district of Virginia. He, as captain of that company, was in command of the Fredericksburg Grays, company G, Third regiment Virginia volunteers, at the unveiling of Lee's statue at Richmond. He has also been commander of Maury camp, Confederate veterans. Mr. Berrey was married September 15, 1875, to Mary Gore Waite, daughter of Charles B. Waite, Esq., of Fredericksburg. They had three children, of whom one, Robert, is living. Mr. Berrey's father's name is John Jamison Berrey; he was born in Madison county, 1812. He was an extensive and representative merchant of Fredericksburg for many years, and was an honorable magistrate of Spottsylvania county for thirty-five years, and is now living. His wife was Mary Walker Lucas, daughter of Fielding Lucas of Fredericksburg, Va., and to their union were born eight children: Mary Louisa, Robert B., Lucy E., John Jamison, who was in the Fred-

ericksburg artillery all through the war; Elizabeth, who died in 1862; William Henry, who enlisted at the age of sixteen in the Thirtieth Virginia regiment of infantry, and now lives in Baltimore. He married Miss Elizabeth Withers English of Culpeper county; Zachary Taylor, who died at Point Lookout, a prisoner of war on May 22, 1865, having been captured at Sailor's Creek, and James Reuben Berrey. The grandfather of Mr. Berrey was Abner Berrey, born in Madison county, Va., in 1786. He was a farmer and county officer, and married Lucy Finks, by whom he had two children, John Jamison and Berrilla, wife of John M. Smith of Madison county. He died in 1851 and his wife in 1870.

DR. ANTONIO LEÓN BILISOLY,

originally spelled Bilisoli, or Bonisola, was born August 7, 1836, at Portsmouth, Va. He was educated in that city and took a medical course at the Homeopathic medical college in Philadelphia, graduating from that institution in 1857. After his graduation he returned to Portsmouth and practiced medicine until the beginning of the Civil war, when, April 19, 1861, the volunteer company to which he had belonged for five years previously, known as the Old Dominion Guard, was called into service and was assigned to the Ninth Virginia infantry regiment as company K, and Dr. Bilisoly held the rank of sergeant therein. One year afterward he re-enlisted as a private and was made second lieutenant in June, 1862, in the provisional army—Confederate States. In 1864 he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. He was on conscript duties at Richmond, Va., from 1863—1865, and he took part in the battle of Seven Pines. After the war he re-

turned to Portsmouth and practiced medicine until October, 1869, and then went into the drug business, which he has ever since followed. At present he holds the position of chairman of the board of excise commissioners in the municipal government. October 4, 1859, he was married to Annie, daughter of Robert Prescott Camm and great-granddaughter of "Parson" John Camm, late of Williamsburg, Va. The issue of this marriage has been eight children, six of whom died in infancy. The survivors are Lucrece, wife of J. Fred Niemeyer of Portsmouth, and Eliza Benson Bilisoly. Dr. Bilisoly's father, Joseph A. Bilisoly, was born in Norfolk, December 4, 1799, and removed to Portsmouth the next year, where he was educated. He followed shipbuilding for four years and then, on attaining his majority, went into the mercantile business in Portsmouth. He carried on that business until 1862, when he retired from business. Prior to 1851, before Portsmouth was incorporated as a city, he was for several years a member of the board of trustees. April 6, 1822, he was married to Eliza Ann, daughter of Francis Benson of Portsmouth, who was connected with the custom house for about thirty years. This marriage resulted in the birth of eleven children, whose names are as follows: Olivia S., wife of P. H. Cooke of Portsmouth; Lucrece R., wife first of Maurice B. Langhorne of Portsmouth and second of William Schroeder of Portsmouth; Dr. Virginius B. of Portsmouth, deceased in 1873; Adèle V., wife of G. R. Boush of Washington, D. C., a naval constructor; Alexandrine G., wife first of G. W. Chambers of Portsmouth and second of J. N. Gray, deceased; Dr. L. Augustus Bilisoly of Portsmouth; Dr. A. L. of Portsmouth; Clarine E., died in

1855; Joseph L. of Portsmouth; Cecile A., deceased in 1873, wife of S. Y. Browne of Portsmouth, and Isabel, wife of G. F. Edwards of Portsmouth. Dr. Bilisoly's father died December 15, 1880. His mother, who is still living, was born December 5, 1804. The name of his grandfather was Antonio Sylvester Bilisoly and he was born in Ajaccio, Corsica, in 1750. He came to America with Count de Grasse, in 1777, with the French fleet to assist the colonists in the struggle for independence. He served with the first French fleet through the Revolutionary war and was in the battle of Yorktown. After peace was declared he went to Cape St. Nicoli, Hayti, and there about the year 1795 married Miss Adelaide Accinelli, daughter of an exiled Acadian who had a coffee and sugar plantation in Hayti. When the insurrection broke out in Hayti, he left that island and came to Norfolk, where he tarried about a year and then returned to Hayti to gather up his possessions, and in 1799 returned to Norfolk. In 1800 he removed to Portsmouth, where he resided until his death, which occurred October 6, 1845. The christian name of Dr. Bilisoly's great-grandfather was Charles and he spelt his surname Bonisola, which signified "Beautiful island." He was born in Ajaccio. The maternal ancestors of Dr. Bilisoly were English and came to America in the early years of the seventeenth century.

JOSEPH LORENZO BILISOLY

is a native of Portsmouth, born October 27, 1840, the son of Joseph A. and Eliza Ann Bilisoly. He received his education at the Virginia Military institute, and at the early age of fourteen years was made a partner in his father's business in Portsmouth, and remained a member of the

firm until the breaking out of the Civil war. Mr. Bilisoly was a member of the old Dominion Guard from April, 1857, and followed that gallant company into the field, the company being known as company K, and assigned to the Ninth Virginia infantry, Armistead's brigade, Pickett's division. He went into the army as a private and served in that capacity until after the battle of Gettysburg, when he was made hospital steward at the headquarters of Pickett's division under Medical Director M. M. Lewis, where he served until the war closed. He made out the last report of that famous Virginia division and wrote the paroles for the general and staff. He was in all the battles with his division from Seven Pines to Gettysburg, and never received a wound nor slept in a hospital. Armistead's brigade was in R. H. Anderson's division from Seven Pines to and including Sharpsburg, September 17, 1862; after that Pickett's division was formed and continued to April 9th, 1865. After the war he returned to Portsmouth and embarked in the grocery business, which he successfully conducted until December, 1869. He then traveled through the states of North and South Carolina and Georgia, in the interest of several Norfolk firms, after which he went to Philadelphia, where he clerked for a year. About this time, for the benefit of his health, he retired to his brother's farm in Norfolk county for a year, and afterwards clerked in the navy yard at Portsmouth for a period of seven years, notwithstanding he was always a staunch democrat, and subsequently entered the employ of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad; later he was cashier of the Norfolk Southern railroad, and in 1883 entered the bank of Portsmouth as book-keeper, and in a short

period was made chief book-keeper, and then promoted to paying teller, and is now cashier. Mr. Bilisoly was married March 10, 1862, to Mary Elizabeth Bourge, and to them six children have been born, of whom Walter, Nash, Lorena, Adèle, and Louvel survive. He is president of the Portsmouth Land Improvement and Promotion company, capital stock, \$70,000; vice-president of the Citizens' Light, Heat and Power company; a member of the board of directors of the Portsmouth Basket works, and a member of the board of managers of the board of trade, and vice-president of St. Paul's Branch Catholic Knights of America, all thriving institutions.

L. A. BILISOLY.

Dr. Liste Augustus Bilisoly was born in Portsmouth, Va., April 3, 1834. He received his early education in Portsmouth. This being finished, he went to the Homeopathic hospital in Philadelphia, Pa., to study medicine, graduating in 1855. Immediately after graduation he returned to Portsmouth, Va., and commenced his medical career, continuing until the war broke out. Ever ready to defend his country's rights, he, in April, 1861, when the company to which he belonged, the "Old Dominion Guards," went into the army, was assigned to the Ninth Virginia regiment; it was known as company K.

The doctor entered the army as second lieutenant, serving as such until after the battle of Seven Pines, where he was wounded. After his recovery he was made first lieutenant, and remained as such until the second battle of Manassas, where he was again wounded. After receiving this second wound he was detailed to act as surgeon of the regiment, returning home in 1863. He took part in

the following battles: Seven Pines, Warrenton Springs, second Manassas, and other minor engagements. On returning to Portsmouth, he resumed practice, and has continued to do so ever since, meeting with great success. He served two years as health officer of Portsmouth, Va.

The marriage of the doctor took place, in 1856, to Miss Rosa Mills, of Alexandria, Va. To crown the happiness of this marriage they were blessed with five children, of whom all survive save one, who died in infancy. The names of the surviving four are: Mary, wife of Jas. W. Brown, Jr., of Portsmouth; Blanche, wife of Jas. A. Borum, of Portsmouth, Va.; Alonzo A. Bilisoly, and Cecile Bilisoly.

JAMES MARSHALL BINFORD

was born in Portsmouth, January 12, 1842, and educated at Richmond college, which institution he left in 1861 to enter the Confederate army. He was a member of Stonewall Jackson's division until discharged for disability in 1862, but again enlisted, in 1863, as first sergeant in company K, Twenty-third Virginia cavalry, serving as such until the surrender. He shared the fortunes and vicissitudes of his regiment in a number of campaigns, and bore a gallant part in the following battles: Acquia Creek, Cheat Mountain, Fernstown, Va., Winchester, Malvern Hill, Gaines' Mill, White Oak Swamp, Harrison's Landing, Cedar Run, Newmarket, New Hope and numerous skirmishes. He was wounded and captured at New Hope, and left on the field to die. He recovered after four months, and being unfit for military service returned to Portsmouth, where he was employed as a clerk in the office of the Seaboard Air Line railroad until 1875. In 1876 he was elected city treasurer and has been suc-

cessively elected ever since. He was married in 1866 to Fannie Green Brown, daughter of Dr. James Brown of Suffolk. They had three children: Octavia Norton, James Marshall, and Carrie Guathney, all deceased. The father of Mr. Binford was James Marshall Binford, born in Hanover county in 1802, and for many years was one of the leading merchants of Portsmouth. His wife was Mary Ann, daughter of John Rutter, Esq., of Portsmouth. They had six children, as follows: Sophia, deceased wife of Dr. John Gorlich; Martha J., deceased wife of Dr. Richard Vest, of Richmond; Carrie B., wife of Charles B. Guathney, of Richmond; and Mary Celia, wife of William F. Haynes of King and Queen county. James Marshall Binford, Sr., died in 1857, and his wife in 1886. William Binford, the grandfather of James Marshall Binford, Jr., was born in Hanover county, in 1854, and was an extensive planter. He died about 1814.

HON. GEORGE BLOW

was born in Sussex county, Va., May 5, 1813, and when seven years of age removed to Norfolk to reside with his grandmother, Mrs. Fannie Blow, who reared him to manhood. He was educated at William and Mary college, and after graduating from that institution took a law course at the university of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He located in Norfolk, where he practiced his profession until 1840, at which time he went to Texas and was elected to congress from that state in 1841. At the expiration of his congressional term he returned to Norfolk, where he has since resided. Mr. Blow was a member of the Virginia secession convention in 1860, and at the breaking out of hostilities entered the

service of the state as lieutenant-colonel of the Fourteenth regiment of Virginia state troops, in which capacity he continued until the command was turned over to the Confederate government, when he resigned. He remained in Norfolk until 1862, in which year he was captured by the Federal forces and paroled. After the war, in 1870, he was elected judge of the first judicial court, and served as such two terms, sixteen years. On leaving the bench he returned to the practice of the law for a few years and then abandoned the legal profession, since which time he has been living a life of retirement. Mr. Blow was married, in 1846, to Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of Albert Allamand, of Norfolk, a union blessed with the birth of eight children, as follows: Emma, wife of Arthur C. Freeman, of Norfolk; Margaret, wife of W. C. Elliott, president of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad; Eliza, wife of M. A. Atkinson, of Baltimore; Lulu, wife of W. B. Page, of Colorado; Virginia R., wife of Edwin Hoff, of New York; Albert A., of Colorado; George Preston, ensign in the United States navy; and Atala, wife of Lewis Noble, of New York. Mrs. Blow died in 1868. The father of George Blow was also George Blow, a native of Norfolk, who married in Williamsburg, in 1800, Eliza, daughter of Robert Hall Waller. They had eight children, two of whom are living, viz.: Emma, widow of George Blacknall, of the United States navy, and George Blow, of Norfolk. George Blow, Sr., was a magistrate in Norfolk county for many years, and served in the war of 1812. He died in 1870, and his wife in 1841. The grandfather of Mr. Blow was a prominent merchant in Norfolk for many years, and served in the war of the Revolution as an accredited agent for the govern-

ment for furnishing supplies. He married a Miss Wright, daughter of Stephen Wright. The great-grandfather, Samuel Blow, was born in Southampton county, and was a farmer by occupation.

GEN. STITH BOLLING,

postmaster of Petersburg, Va., was born in Lunenburg county, February 28, 1835. He was the son of John Stith Bolling, a native of Nottoway county, Va., born in 1808, and a farmer by occupation; he died in 1888. General Bolling's mother was Mary T. Irby, also a native of Nottoway county, born in 1809 and died in 1885. General Bolling was reared on a farm in Lunenburg county and received an academic education. At the age of nineteen he went to Richmond, where he was employed as a clerk in a wholesale grocery. He continued in this position one year, after which he engaged in a wholesale grocery and commission business, having associated with him two of his brothers. The firm name was Bolling Brothers and it continued until the breaking out of the war. In the spring of 1861, General Bolling returned to his native county and entered the Lunenburg cavalry as a private. He was soon promoted, first to orderly sergeant, then to second lieutenant, then, in 1862, to captain. This rank he held until the close of the war, though during much of the time he served as acting adjutant-general on General William H. Lee's staff. He was wounded six times. At the battle of Morton's Ford he was struck on the head by a cannon shot and was left on the field. It was three months before he was again ready for duty. In the battle of Guinea's Station, he was shot through the left thigh. For a few years after the war closed he was occupied in farming in

Lunenburg county. In the fall of 1869 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature; was re-elected in 1871 and served two full terms. He was appointed in 1875, by Governor Kemper, inspector-general of tobacco at Petersburg. Meanwhile, in 1870, he was appointed to the rank of brigadier-general by Governor Walker.

In 1875, upon receiving the appointment of inspector, Mr. Bolling removed to Petersburg, where he has since resided. He served as tobacco inspector until 1882. In the latter part of that year he was appointed postmaster of Petersburg, by President Arthur, in which capacity he served four and a half years, six months over the regular time. July 20, 1889 he was reappointed postmaster by President Harrison and is now the incumbent of that office. Between the time of his resignation and reappointment as postmaster he was engaged in the tobacco business. General Bolling is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Honor and the Independent Order of Red Men.

Mr. Bolling is one of the proprietors of the Oaks Tobacco warehouse of Petersburg, is a member of the chamber of commerce and of the tobacco exchange. He served for several years as president of the board of public school trustees, and is at present a member of the board of governors of the chamber of commerce. General Bolling was married May 9, 1860, to Cornelia Scott Forrest, of Lunenburg county, by whom he has three daughters and one son. He was a candidate for presidential elector in 1888 and has twice served as state canvasser for his party. He is a member of the republican state executive committee and has been for the past ten years.

HUNTER RUSSELL BOOKER,

merchant of Hampton, Va., was born at Sherwood, the old family estate on the Back river in Elizabeth City county, March 23, 1858. He was educated at home and in the schools of his native county, and in 1873 he went to Baltimore, where he remained a short time and then went to New York, tarrying in that city one year. Returning to Hampton he was a clerk in a drug store for the next four years, and at the end of that period embarked in business for himself, which he is still actively carrying on. In 1882 he was appointed postmaster by President Arthur and held that office for two years, when he resigned. Mr. Booker was joined in marriage in 1889 with Miss Mattie A., daughter of Samuel Chisman of Hampton. Mr. Booker's father, George Booker, was born at Sherwood, Elizabeth City county, in 1805. He was educated at William and Mary college, graduating from the law class of that institution—but never practiced at the bar, having given his entire attention to planting, which he followed as a life business. He was elected to the state legislature before he had reached the age of twenty-one years and served in that body several terms. He represented his district in all the democratic national conventions to the one held in Charleston. Upon the great issue between the north and south he was originally an anti-secessionist. He was appointed paymaster, in 1861, of the army of the peninsula commanded by Gen. McGruder with the rank of major, and acted in that capacity until the evacuation of the peninsula. His physical condition then became such that he could no longer render active service, but he retained his rank until the close of the war. In 1833 he was married

to Ann, daughter of William Massenburg, of Elizabeth City county. They had eleven children, of whom nine grew to maturity. The eldest was Richard M., who enlisted in the Oglethorpe light infantry, which was organized in Macon, Ga., and was assigned to the First Georgia regiment; he served as a private until July, 1861, when he was promoted to lieutenant in the regular service and remained as such until July, 1862, when he was promoted to a captaincy and made assistant provost-marshal of Richmond, serving in that position two years. He was raised to adjutant of the post at Fort Caswell, N. C., and served there eighteen months. He was then sent to Petersburg and joined in the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox. He was married in 1866 to Miss Emily Wood Wray, daughter of Maj. George Wray, of Elizabeth City county, and they had four children, George W., Emily W., Richard M., Jr., and Philip W. George Booker, the second son, at the age of seventeen was a private in the Second Virginia howitzers, engaging in the service in May, 1863, was wounded eight times, in the first battle of Gettysburg, and was laid up over a year at Baltimore as a prisoner. He was then exchanged and assigned to the transportation office at Petersburg, where he served until the close of the war. He was married in 1870 to Laura Winder, daughter of Richard Garrett of York county, and they have had six children, as follows: George, Louise, Ann, Hilda, Florence, and Winder. The third brother, John Booker, went into the Confederate service in 1863 and served first on the staff of Gen. Henry A. Wise for six months, and then went into the signal service, where he remained until the surrender. He was married in 1879 to Susan Holt, née

Howard, of Hampton, and has no children. Marshal A. Booker, the next in number, was born in 1821, and was married in 1885 to Mollie Beckler of Baltimore, Md. They have two children, Athol and Eleanor. Henry W. Booker was born in 1855, and married in 1886 Fannie Lee, daughter of Baker P. Lee of Elizabeth City county, and to them were born Bessie and "Peppie;" Henry R.; Elizabeth, who died in 1870, aged twenty-nine years; Mollie P., deceased wife of Baron von Shilling, a major in the United States army during the war. She left three children; Ilma, Marshall, and Franz von Shilling; Mattie, widow of Edward S. Jones, of Northampton county, and who is the mother of three children; Nannie, Sherwood, and Hunter. Richard Booker was the name of the grandfather of Hunter Russell Booker. He was born in Sherwood, in 1778, and was a planter all his life. For many years he was magistrate of the county. In the war of 1812 he served his country as a soldier. He was married in 1804 to Elizabeth Slaughter, of York county. He died in 1823. His father, George Booker, was born in Amelia county, in 1732, and was a planter, politician and lawyer. He came to Elizabeth city county at the age of eighteen years and represented that county in the state legislature for twenty years. He was the contemporary and neighbor to Chancellor Wythe, the celebrated statesman and jurist. In St. John's church, at Hampton, Mr. Booker served as a vestryman for many years and was one of the most prominent and influential citizens in that section of Virginia. He married Miss Moon, of Elizabeth City county, and died in 1822. He was a Revolutionary patriot and was the intimate and personal friend of Gen. Washington.

Richard Booker, the great-great-grandfather of Mr. Booker, was a native of Amelia county and was born about the year 1700, and followed planting. The Booker family were originally from Wales.

THOMAS ROSCIUS BORLAND.

Thomas R. Borland, one of the eminent lawyers of Norfolk, was born in Murfreesboro, N. C., March 3, 1844. He was attending school in Albemarle county when the war broke out, and his youthful patriotism overcoming his discretion he ran away from home and joined company K, of the Ninth Virginia infantry, as a private, and followed the fortunes and vicissitudes of that company throughout the war, surrendering with Lee at Appomattox. He was engaged in the following battles: Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Gaines Mill, siege of Suffolk, Bermuda Hundreds, Five Forks, Sailor's Creek, and Gettysburg, where he was severely wounded in the left shoulder. After the war, Mr. Borland attended the law department of the university of Virginia, from which he graduated in 1866. He came to Norfolk in 1869, and commenced the practice of the law and is still engaged in his profession, being at this time one of the most successful attorneys of the Norfolk bar. In 1870 he was appointed city attorney of Norfolk, and in 1873 represented the city in the legislature.

In 1878 Mr. T. R. Borland was elected commonwealth's attorney, which important office he held for four consecutive terms, and in May, 1889, he was appointed by President Harrison district attorney for the eastern district of Virginia, which position he still holds. He was married in 1879 to Miss Mary L. Camp, daughter of George W. Camp, of Norfolk, by whom

he had three children, only one, Armistead Borland, now living. His first wife dying in 1878, he subsequently married Miss Carrie Barney, to which union were born three children: Ramsey, Charles, and Carrie. Mr. Borland's father's name was Roscius Borland, a native of Nansemond county, born in 1810. He was educated Philinadelphia and earned the reputation of being one of the ablest lawyers of his day. He located in Suffolk, practicing in the courts of Virginia and North Carolina, and was a member of the North Carolina legislature in 1832-3. He was married in 1837 to Miss Temple Ramsey, daughter of David Ramsey, and to them were born four children, of whom two reached maturity: Harriet Goodwin Borland (deceased) wife, first, of Phocin A. Borland, and second of Colonel Thomas W. Smith, of Suffolk, Va.; and Thomas R. Borland, who still survives. Roscius Borland died in 1846, and his wife in 1844. Mr. Borland's grandfather was Thomas Wood Borland, born in Scotland, and came to America with his father, Robert Borland, when a child, settling first in Charleston, S. C., and afterward in Nansemond county, Va. He was a physician and a graduate of the old Pennsylvania college. He located in Nansemond county, which he represented in the legislature several terms and was for many years a member of the county court and presiding magistrate of the same. He married a Miss Harriet Goodwin, and died in about 1830. He was at one time a surgeon in the British navy. The great-grandfather, Robert Borland, was born in Scotland, and when young came to America, settling in Nansemond county, Va. He was an extensive contractor and built the Marine hospital in Norfolk. His death occurred in the year 1805.

LEWIS C. BOSHER, M. D.

Among the younger physicians of his state, as well as among the most skillful of his profession, Dr. Lewis C. Boshers, of Richmond, Va., sustains appropriate rank. He was born in his resident city, February 17, 1860, and was prepared for college in the schools of Richmond; then entered Richmond college, where he graduated, after completing a thorough course. In 1883 he entered the medical college of Virginia, and in the following year graduated from that institution, and after spending one year in the Richmond City hospital, he went to New York city, where he took a post-graduate course.

Being now well prepared for the practice of medicine, he returned to Richmond, and entered into a co-partnership with Dr. Francis Cunningham, in the practice of medicine. Soon thereafter the death of Dr. Cunningham occurred, and since then Dr. Boshers has continued alone in an active and successful practice; however, much of his time has been occupied as demonstrator of anatomy in the medical college of Virginia during 1887-88, and as professor of anatomy in this institution, having been elected professor of anatomy in 1889, and since that date he has held this professorship. In this capacity his competency has been manifest and his knowledge of anatomy is thorough. As evidence of his prominence in the profession it is only necessary to say that Dr. Boshers is an active member of the Virginia State Medical society, of the Richmond Academy of Medicine and Surgery, of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological society. Along with his other professional labors he officiates as deputy coroner of the city of Richmond; and it may justly be said that few men of his age have attained to

that high degree of proficiency in the medical profession as has Dr. Boshers. His social relations are quite complimentary, and he is also an active member of the Masonic order.

Mention of his parentage and ancestry may fittingly be made, since it would be a mention of an old as well as respected and well known Virginia family. His parents were Robert H. and Elizabeth (Burbank) Boshers. They were both natives of Virginia and they had five sons. Robert H. Boshers was a son of Gideon Boshers, also a Virginian by birth, and a son of Charles Boshers, the progenitor of the family in Virginia. The last named was an Englishman, and came to this country about 1730 (or in the thirties), and settled in King William county, Va. He was a school teacher by profession, and left six sons. Gideon Boshers was the pioneer of the stage line through Virginia and the Carolinas. He was the father of eight children by his first wife, who lost her life by burning, when, in 1811, the Richmond theatre was destroyed by fire. She dying, her husband married a Mrs. Fox, née Drewry, and she bore to this marriage one son, Robert H. Boshers, who, upon reaching his majority, established, as early as 1814, carriage and wagon works in Richmond, which he conducted till his death, November 21, 1885; two of his sons still operate these works—and his family have become prominent factors of society and business in the city of Richmond, so long his home.

COL. CARTER MOORE BRAXTON.

This distinguished soldier was born in Norfolk, Va., September 5, 1836, and in his early youth lived in Richmond, settling down in Fredericksburg later, where he lived until 1880. He attended both the

Fredericksburg and Hanover academies in his youth. In 1881 he removed to Newport News as engineer of construction of the C. & C., and is now the engineer of maintenance of the way of the C. & O. system. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army in the Fredericksburg artillery as third lieutenant, and in May of the same year was made captain; in March, 1863, he was promoted to a majorship and assigned to Carter's battalion of artillery, and during the campaign of 1862 he acted as chief of the artillery of Gen. A. P. Hill's division. In the spring of 1864 he was made lieutenant-colonel, and at the close of the war was acting chief of artillery in Gen. R. H. Anderson's army, which surrendered at Appomattox. He took a conspicuous part in the following important battles: Seven days' fight around Richmond, Slaughter's Mountain, second Manassas, Georgetown, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, second Cold Harbor, Winchester, and in all the battles of the valley under Gen. Jubal Early; battles around Petersburg and around Appomattox. In all this terrific experience he was never wounded, but had seven horses killed under him. Col. Braxton was married, first, in February, 1865, to Miss Fannie Hume, of Orange, who died a couple of months later. He was next married, in 1868, to Nannie Alsop, daughter of Joseph Alsop, of Fredericksburg, and to them were born six daughters: Nannie Mayo, Lizzie Maxwell, Josephine, Susan Taylor, Sallie Moore and Loulie French. The father of the colonel was Carter Braxton, and he was born in King and Queen county in 1785. He was a prominent lawyer and practiced at Richmond and Norfolk for

many years, representing Norfolk several terms in the legislature. He was married three times, his last wife being Elizabeth Teagle Mayo, and to them were born nine children, of whom seven lived to maturity: Sallie Moore, deceased wife of John Warren Slaughter, deceased, of Fredericksburg, Va. (their children were named Carter Moore, deceased; John Warren, deceased; Harriet, deceased; William F. B., Sally Moore and Lizzie Carter Slaughter); Susan Spottswood, deceased wife of Rev. George B. Taylor (their children are George B., Spottswood T., Mary Argyle and Susan B. Taylor); Hester Van Bibber Braxton, deceased; Col. Carter Moore Braxton, of Newport News; Elizabeth Carter, deceased wife of Rev. Thomas Hume, of Portsmouth; Louisa Mayo, deceased; Fanny Mayo, widow of Maj. J. E. Ficklin, of Culpeper county.

SAMUEL GORDON BRENT,

an attorney of Alexandria, Va., was born at Hot Springs, Va., June 28, 1855. He was educated at St. John's academy in Alexandria and graduated from the law department of Columbia university, Washington, D. C., in June, 1877, and located at Alexandria, where he has ever since remained. He was commonwealth attorney of Alexandria from 1878 to 1882. From 1885 to 1887 he served as councilman and at the latter date was elected corporation attorney, which office he still holds. Mr. Brent was married in December, 1882, to Miss Mary L., daughter of D. D. Saunders of Memphis, Tenn. They had one child, Samuel Gordon Brent. Mrs. Brent died in August, 1885, and in November, 1887, Mr. Brent married for his second wife Miss Rebecca L. Tabb, daughter of John P. Tabb of White

Marsh, Gloucester county. They have had two children, Jean and George William. George William Brent, the father of Samuel Gordon Brent, was born in Alexandria in 1822. He was a graduate from the university of Virginia and practiced law in his native city up to the breaking out of the war, when he went into the Confederate service in May, 1861, holding the rank of major of the Seventeenth Virginia regiment. He served until after the first battle at Manassas, then was detailed on Gen. Beauregard's staff and served with him until the battle of Shiloh. He was then placed on the staff of Gen. Bragg, where he remained till near the close of the war when he was transferred to Gen. Johnston's staff and surrendered with him. He was twice married, first to Miss Cornelia Wood of Albemarle county. They had three children, all of whom died in infancy. His second wife was Miss Lucy Goode, daughter of Dr. Thomas Goode of Hot Springs, Va., and they had eight children, whose names are Thomas G., Lucy, wife of Robert T. Thorpe of Boyton; Samuel G., Mary E., wife of Charles A. Read of Atlanta, Ga.; George G. of Alexandria; Cornelia G., wife of B. B. Owens of Winston, N. C.; Alice Virginia, now Mrs. Woolly of New York, and Jesse I. Brent. The father of this family died January 2, 1872, and the mother February 22, 1881. Mr. Brent's grandfather was George Brent.

RICHARD LEWIS BREWER

was born in Nansemond county, Va., December 10, 1827. He attended the county schools in his youth, completed his education at Wake Forest college in North Carolina and at the university of Virginia, and was engaged as a teacher in Midway

academy at Padolus, N. C., during the years 1848-9 and 1850. He taught in the Temperance hall in Suffolk, Va., from 1840 to 1855, remaining in Suffolk after that date. He was elected the first mayor of the city in 1852, and served in that office four years, prior to which time he had also served as magistrate. He early entered the Confederate service, going with the state militia from Prince George county, afterward moving to Surrey, where at Cabin Point he taught one year. He taught in 1867 in Yates lower academy, Nansemond county, remaining there until about 1878, and then returned to Suffolk and engaged in the jewelry trade, a business still carried on by him. Mr. Brewer was married, in 1859, to Miss Judith A. Robinson, of Chesterfield county, and has a family of three children, namely: Jennie L., Richard L., and Annie D. Brewer. Mrs. Brewer died in 1881. During his residence in Suffolk, Mr. Brewer has been called upon to serve in various official capacities, among which was that of member of the city council. His father, John Brewer, was born in Nansemond county in 1785. His life work was that of a cultivator of the soil. In 1821 he was married to Miss Harriet Woodward, who bore him five children, four of whom lived to maturity, viz: John M., of Wake Forest, N. C.; William H., deceased about the year 1869; Jesse B., a captain of a company in the Nansemond cavalry, died in 1864; and R. L. Brewer, of Suffolk, Va. The father of this family died in 1833. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Brewer's grandfather, John Brewer, was born in Nansemond county, and at one time was agent of the Dismal Swamp Land company, in which Gen. Washington was largely interested. He became the

father of several children, four of whom reached mature age. They were: John, deceased; Mary, deceased wife of Henry Reddick, deceased; Nancy, deceased wife of William Gregory, deceased; and Mrs. Rogers, deceased, of Connecticut. John Brewer died about the year 1813.

ROBERT ALONZO BROCK,

eldest son and child of Robert King and Elizabeth Mildred (Ragland) Brock, was born in Richmond, Va., March 9, 1839. His parents were both natives of Hanover county, Va., and his ancestors were among the early settlers of the colony, although in him is intermingled the blood of several nationalities. His father, long a respected merchant of Richmond, was the son of John Philip and Elizabeth (daughter of Alexander King) Brock, and his mother the daughter of Fendall and Sarah (Nelson) Ragland, the granddaughter of Pettus and Elizabeth (daughter of John Davis, from Wales) Ragland, and great-granddaughter of John and Anne (Beaufort) Ragland, from Glamorgan, Wales. The latter, with sons and daughter, settled in that portion of New Kent which was subsequently Hanover county, about 1720, and patented several thousand acres of land, which descended to his children.

R. A. Brock, although possessed of antiquarian tastes from childhood, was bred to mercantile pursuits, and, following the conclusion of the late war between the states, was so engaged until August, 1881, when he disposed of his interests to give more attention to the Virginia Historical society, of which he has been corresponding secretary and librarian since February, 1875.

He has been a frequent contributor to the press and magazines since boyhood; was one of the editors of the Richmond

Standard, a select family paper, with departments of science, history, genealogy, etc., from 1879 to 1882; has edited eleven volumes of the new series of the "Virginia Historical Collections," published by the Virginia Historical society, and five volumes of the "Papers" of the Southern Historical society (of which he has been the secretary since July, 1887), and other historical, antiquarian and genealogical works, besides contributing to standard works, and preparing various statistical and historical papers for the United States government, and his native state and city. The labors of Mr. Brock have met gratifying recognition in accorded membership in many learned bodies in the United States, Canada and Europe—about three score in number. Solicitous to aid, as far as his ability has admitted, in the general advancement of intelligence, he has cheerfully met inquiry until his extended correspondence, although a great pleasure, has become an onerous tax upon his time.

He married, April 29, 1869, Sallie Kidd, daughter of Richardson Tyree and Margaret Mills (Watt, said to be of the family of the celebrated James Watt) Haw, of Hanover county. She died February 6, 1887, leaving two daughters, Elizabeth Carrington and Anne Beaufort. He married, secondly, October 16, 1889, Miss Lucy Anna Peters of Cumberland county, Va., and has issue by this marriage a son, Robert Alonzo, born September 20, 1890.

In the late deplorable war between the states of our Union, Mr. Brock served in defense of his section, entering the service of the Confederate states with "F" company, a select body from Richmond, which shared the fortunes of the army of northern Virginia to the surrender at

Appomattox C. H., April 9, 1865, and whose ranks furnished it many officers from the grade of subaltern to that of general.

A few survivors are banded together as "F" company association, of which Mr. Brock is the secretary and historiographer. He is also a member of several secret and benevolent orders, among them that of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. His lodge, Richmond lodge, No. 10 (of which he is historiographer), is the oldest in the city, having been chartered December 29, 1780. Its membership has comprised some of the most illustrious men of Virginia and of the Union.

Quiet and retiring by nature, and simple in his habits, Mr. Brock, occupied with his pursuits, has never sought political station, but his efforts, as in him reasonably lay, have always been earnest in what his judgment deemed best for the sustenance of the interests of Virginia and the weal of the nation. He is of robust physique, and six feet in stature.

HON. DAVID TUCKER BROOKE

was born in Richmond, Va., April 28, 1852, and was educated at the university of Virginia in 1870-71. Leaving the university in the latter year, he taught school in Stafford county, Va., for about a year, and then a year in Jefferson county, W. Va., and in July, 1873, located in Norfolk, Va., where he was similarly employed until 1881, studying law in the meantime. He was admitted to the bar in 1874 and successfully practiced from that time on, and in February, 1884, was elected by the legislature to the office of judge of the corporation court of the city of Norfolk, to fill an unexpired term, to which position he was re-elected in 1888 for six years,

and now holds the office. Before his election to the bench he took an active interest in political matters, making numerous speeches in behalf of the democratic party, and engaging actively in every canvass. He was married April 7, 1880, to Lucy Borland Higgins, daughter of Ignatius Higgins, of Norfolk, Va., whose death occurred in 1855. To this marriage were born five children, as follows: Lucy Drummond, Eloise Minor, Henry Laurence, Mary Walton and Evelina Randolph Brooke.

Henry Laurence Brooke, father of the Hon. D. T. Brooke, was born in Stafford county, Va., in 1807. He was a lawyer, having been admitted to the practice in his early manhood, and for a number of years was commonwealth attorney of Richmond, Va., and held the office of receiver of property of aliens in the Richmond district during the war. He was also one of the old captains of the Richmond Grays. He was married, in 1836, to Virginia Tucker, daughter of Henry St. George Tucker, of Winchester, Va., who was president of the court of appeals of Virginia, and professor of law, at the university of Virginia, for many years, and to them were born eleven children, of whom nine lived to maturity, as follows: Evelina Tucker Lucas, wife of Daniel B. Lucas, president of the court of appeals of West Virginia; Nannie Selden McLaughlin, wife of James Fairfax McLaughlin, of New York; St. George Tucker Brooke, professor of law at the university of West Virginia; Rev. Francis John Brooke, a Presbyterian preacher of Harrisonburg, Va.; Virginia Tucker Brooke (deceased in 1865, at the early age of seventeen years); Judge David Tucker Brooke, of Norfolk, whose name heads this sketch; Elizabeth Dallas

Brooke, Henry Laurence Brooke of San Francisco, Cal., and Laura Beverley, wife of Everett W. Bedinger, of Middletown, Ky. Henry Laurence Brooke was an old line whig, and while he opposed secession he believed in the sovereignty of the states and after the secession of Virginia, warmly espoused the cause of the south. He died in 1873 and his wife in 1864.

The grandfather of Hon. D. T. Brooke was John Taliaferro Brooke, twin-brother of Judge Francis T. Brooke of the Virginia court of appeals; brother of Gov. Robert Brooke, governor of Virginia in 1794, also brother of Dr. Laurence Brooke, surgeon of the Bonhomme Richard. J. Taliaferro Brooke was born in Stafford county, Va., was a lawyer and was a very promising man in his profession. In his early manhood he married Miss Selden, daughter of Carey Selden, of Salvington, Va.; this lady died in 1812. Judge Francis T. Brooke, twin brother of J. Taliaferro Brooke, was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary army and served under Gen. Greene. He died in 1821. His grandfather came to America from England with Gov. Spottswood, and the family has ever been held in the highest esteem throughout the state.

JAMES V. BROOKE,

a prominent lawyer of Warrenton, Va., was born at Falmouth, Va., October 10, 1824; was educated at Fredericksburg and studied law under R. C. L. Moncure, afterward president of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia; was admitted to the bar in his nineteenth year, and located in Warrenton, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession; was elected a member of the secession convention of 1861, filling the vacancy

created by the death of Capt. John Q. Marr, the first Confederate soldier who fell in the war; raised an artillery company in March, 1862, of which he became captain, and which was disbanded at Appomattox, having done good service; was disabled in October of that year by the fracture of his ankle, and relieved of active duty, but remained with his company, sharing its hardships, and commanding it at the battle of Fredericksburg. His disability continuing, he was, in the summer of 1863, elected to represent Fauquier county in the house of delegates, and so continued until the evacuation of Richmond. To this position he was again chosen in 1871-3, and to the senate of Virginia in 1877-9.

On the 23d of May, 1844, he intermarried with Mary E., daughter of Thaddeus Norris, deceased. She died on the 18th of April, 1879, leaving her husband and the following children to mourn her loss, viz: William Throckmorton, formerly deputy consul at Hong-Hong, and now city engineer of Norfolk, Va., who intermarried with Mary G., daughter of Hon. John Goode; Richard Norris, formerly consul at La Rochelle, France, and now an artist of recognized ability; Jeannie Morrison, widow of C. E. F. Payne; James Vass, Jr., lawyer of North Dakota and recently a representative in her legislature; and Frank Calvert, by vocation a merchant. Another daughter, Nannie A., died before her mother.

William Brooke, Jr., father of James V. Brooke, was born in Rappahannock county, Va., about the year 1786, and settled in Falmouth when a young man; was a wheat merchant, and manufacturer and exporter of flour, and intermarried with Jeannie Morrison, a native of Forres, Scotland, a woman of eminent christian



Very truly yours

Bedford Brown

worth, and granddaughter of James Cumming, laird of "Sluie." She was half-sister of James Vass, a Scotch merchant of Falmouth, famed for the sterling qualities that marked his character. Of this marriage there were born six children, of whom Mrs. Isabella R. Chilton, widow of Hon. Samuel Chilton, and the subject of this sketch are the only survivors. The father died in 1842 and the mother in 1866.

William Brooke, the grandfather of James V. Brooke, was born in the county of Westmoreland, Va., but removed after his marriage to the county of Rappahannock, where he became a large landed proprietor; served with rank of captain in the Revolutionary war; was a member of the family of Brookes who came from England early in the seventeenth century, and settled in lower Virginia. The name has been historic, having been connected with the governorship of the state and other important trusts. One of them "rode with Gov. Spottswood" and received a golden horse-shoe. About the year 1771, William Brooke, Sr., intermarried with Mary, daughter of William Beale of Chestnut Hill, Richmond county, Va., and a lineal descendant of Charles Beale, who came to this country about 1650, and settled at Chestnut Hill, where his tomb may still be seen.

DR. BEDFORD BROWN.

Chief among the highly accomplished and experienced physicians of Alexandria, Va., is the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this brief biographical record. He was born in Caswell county, N. C., January 1, 1825, was educated in the leading academies of that state and commenced to study medicine at the age of

twenty-one, at Lexington, Ky., under Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley, one of the most distinguished surgeons in the country at that time; after assiduously reading under him four years he entered and graduated from the medical department of the Transylvania university at Lexington, Ky., in 1848, and also graduated from the Jefferson medical college in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1854, and then practiced in Albemarle and Fauquier counties, Va., until 1856 when he returned to Caswell county, N. C., and practiced until 1861, at which time he was commissioned a full surgeon in the Confederate service, and assigned to Floyd's brigade in the army of Western Virginia, and was also under General Lee, as surgeon of the Twenty-fourth North Carolina regiment, until December, 1861; he then returned to North Carolina, where he remained until March 1st, 1862, when he was sent to the field a surgeon of the Forty-third North Carolina regiment, and when that regiment was incorporated into Daniel's brigade, the doctor was made brigade surgeon and served as such until February, 1863, under Lee, in the army of Northern Virginia; next he was promoted to the position of medical director of North Carolina, and given a place on the staff of Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, with whom he served until General Smith resigned in the spring of 1863; then he was assigned to duty as inspector of hospitals and camps in North Carolina, and served as such until the summer of 1864; then was discharged on account of ill health and returned to his home in Caswell county, N. C., and remained there until soon after the surrender at Appomattox; he then located in Alexandria, Va., where he has since remained and successfully practiced medicine. The doctor is devoted to his art and is a member of

the medical examining board of the state and ex-president of the Medical society of Virginia, ex-vice-president of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological association and member of its judicial council. He is also a member of the American Medical association and vice-president of the section of obstetrics and of diseases of women. For thirty years Dr. Brown was an extensive and liberal contributor to the medical and surgical literature of the country through the various medical associations and the medical press, his articles meeting with universal commendation. At the session of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological association, December, 1892, held at Louisville, Ky., Dr. Bedford Brown was elected its president.

Dr. Brown was married, in 1852, to Mary Elizabeth Simpson, a daughter of Thomas Simpson, of Montgomery county, Md., originally from Nottinghamshire, England, and to them were born ten children, of whom seven died in infancy, the survivors being named as follows: Glenn Brown, of Washington, D. C., a prominent architect, who married Mary Ella Chapman, daughter of Alfred Chapman, who was a nephew of James Madison. Lucy Lennox, wife of Alfred G. Euhler, of Alexandria Va., and Dr. William Bedford Brown.

Dr. Bedford Brown's father's name was also Bedford Brown. He was born in Caswell county, N. C., in 1791, and was a lawyer, but early in life entered into politics, being an ardent democrat and a warm supporter of Andrew Jackson. He was elected a member of the house of commons of North Carolina, and took his seat when he was but twenty-one; he served a number of years on the floor and twice served as speaker. He was then

elected to the state senate, and served several terms, and also was elected speaker of the senate; in 1828 he was elected to the United States senate and was re-elected in 1836, serving two terms, and then he retired to private life, and lived on his plantation in Caswell county, N. C., until 1860, when he was elected a member of the secession convention. He was opposed to secession and steadfastly resisted it until Lincoln called for troops, and then signed the ordinance of secession. He was married in 1818 to Mary Lumpkin Glenn, daughter of James Anderson Glenn, of Halifax county, Va., and to them were born five children, as follows: William Frederick Brown, who died in 1847; Livingston Brown, of Caswell county, N. C., who married a Miss Gwynn, and was commissary of the state guards of North Carolina during the late war; Dr. Bedford Brown; Laura Glenn Brown, wife of Theodore Winn, of Liberty county, Ga., and Rosalie Brown, who died unmarried. Our subject's father died in 1871 and his mother in 1864. He was a son of Jethro Brown, who was born on the Pedee river, S. C., in 1760, and left there with his father about 1776 and located in Caswell county, N. C., where he resided until his death in 1830. He was a planter and merchant all his life, leaving a large fortune at the time of his death. He married Miss Lucy Williamson, of Halifax county, N. C., and to them were born eight children, among them being the following: James Bedford Brown, John Edmunds, Thomas Jefferson, William, and Martha, who married Dr. Foulkes of Virginia; Elizabeth, who married Dr. Bethel, of North Carolina, who migrated to Arkansas; and one daughter who died in early life, unmarried. John Edmunds Brown, the paternal uncle

of the doctor, left five children: Col. John E. Brown, Jr., Major Thomas J. Brown and Dr. William Brown, all of whom held high positions in the Confederate army. His two daughters are Mrs. Sallie C. Hull and Jessie Brown of Salem, N. C. Major Brown also resides in Winston-Salem. Col. John E. Brown resides in Charlotte, N. C., and married, soon after the war, Miss Morrison, a younger sister of Mrs. General Stonewall Jackson, the Confederate hero. The father of Jethro Brown was John Edmunds Brown, who was born in Prince Edward county, Va., in about 1732. He was a planter and married a Miss Atkins, of Prince Edward county, Va.; his death took place soon after the Revolution—about 1789. The father of John Edmunds Brown was born in Bedfordshire, England, about 1700, and when an infant came to America with his parents, who landed at Jamestown, Va., but settled in Prince Edward county, Va. James Anderson Glenn, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Bedford Brown, was born in Glasgow, Scotland. He came to America soon after the Revolution, settling in Petersburg, Va. He was educated for the bar, but went into mercantile trade, which he carried on all his life, and also owned large landed estates. He married Isabella Wilson, the doctor's grandmother. Dr. Brown's maternal great-grandfather's name was Archibald Glenn, who was lord provost of Glasgow, Scotland, for many years, and a leading man. Dr. Bedford Brown is surgeon of the Robert E. Lee camp of Confederate veterans, and as a physician stands at the head of his profession. His long American descent and the merited estimation in which his ancestors were held have secured for him a high social position, which his gentlemanly conduct

and unbending sense of honor fully merit. Dr. Brown's mother, Mary Lumpkin Glenn, was descended from and connected with some of the wealthiest and most influential families in southern Virginia, among others the Wilsons, Brodnaxs, Hanstons, Garlands, Simms and Clarks, of Dan and Stanton rivers.

JAMES WALTER BROWN,

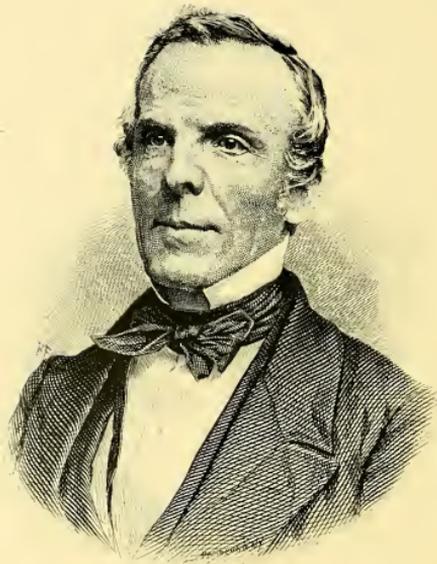
the well known auditor of accounts in the office of the S. & R. R. R., was born in Portsmouth, January 22, 1830. He received his collegiate training at the Portsmouth institute, at that time taught by the celebrated scholar, N. B. Webster, whence he graduated in 1842, and afterwards engaged in the dry goods business, which he conducted until 1855 with great success. In that year he entered the service of the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad as the general freight clerk, and has been in the employ of that company ever since. In 1861 he entered the army as orderly sergeant of the Old Dominion Guards, and was transferred to the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues and served with them one year, being detailed on general hospital duty, in which he continued until the close of the war. After the war he returned to Portsmouth and re-entered the service of the S. & R. R. company. He was auditor of the city of Portsmouth from 1874 to 1886, and served two terms as a member of the common council. Mr. Brown was married February 19, 1851, to Fannie, T. Jobson, daughter of B. W. Jobson, of Princess Anne county, and to them were born three children: Ebbeline, wife of E. W. Maupin; James W., Jr., and one since deceased. James Brown, the father of James Walter, was born in Portsmouth and married, in 1829, Ann Beavens, daughter of John Beavens, by whom he

had three children: James W., Sarah wife of Henry Allen, and John, deceased. The grandfather, James Brown, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1745. He was the father of James Brown of Portsmouth; William Brown, deceased, and Ann (deceased), who married first William Branham, and second William Graves. He was in the Revolutionary war, and in the French and Indian war he commanded an American merchantman. He was captured by the French and held a prisoner five years.

DR. WATKINS LEIGH BURTON,

a prominent dentist and inventor of Richmond, was born in Henrico county, February 5, 1830. He was the son of Capt. William Burton, also a native of Henrico, and a planter who served as a captain in the state militia. The latter was the grandson of Martin Burton, whose ancestor, a native of England, emigrated to America about the close of the seventeenth century and located in Henrico county, Va., near Richmond. The mother of the doctor was Mary Moseby, also a native of Henrico county. Watkins Leigh Burton was brought up in his native county on a farm, receiving an academic education. At the age of seventeen he became a clerk in the treasurer's office of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac railroad at Richmond. He held that position about two years at the end of which time he entered the employ of L. D. Crenshaw Brothers & Co., a large shipping firm of Richmond. He remained in their employ as a clerk about two years. By this time he had determined to fit himself for the dental profession, and, preparatory to this, took a course in anatomy in the medical college of Virginia in 1849 and 1850. At the same

time he was a student under Dr. John G. Wayt, a celebrated dentist of Richmond. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Richmond in 1851 and continued without interruption until the breaking out of the war, with the exception of the trouble with John Brown just prior to the war, when he served as a member of company F, First Virginia regiment. During the first year of the war he served as captain and assistant quarter-master and was stationed at Fredericksburg. In 1862 he was detailed for hospital duty by Surgeon-general Moore and served as dentist surgeon in different hospitals until the close of the war. Dr. Burton has contributed to dental literature much valuable information bearing upon his experience as a dental surgeon. At the close of the war he resumed his profession in Richmond and he has been actively engaged at it ever since, ranking at the present time as one among the foremost men of the profession. Besides reaching a high place in the practice of dentistry, Dr. Burton has in other ways distinguished himself. In 1876 he founded a weekly periodical in Richmond known as the *Baton*, and which was of a musical and humorous character. He edited and published it six years and its career was a successful one. Its fame and circulation grew until its exchange list numbered nearly all of the papers of a similar character in the country. But by far the most important act of his life is his invention of an electric heater, which has made him famous throughout the world. As early as 1863 his attention was attracted to an item in a newspaper which set him to thinking and wondering why electricity could not be used as a means of heating. He studied, devised and ex-



W. S. Camp.

perimented until his labors were finally rewarded by success. He obtained a patent upon his invention, which is now known to the world as the Burton electric heater, in 1869. This was ten years before the invention of the dynamo, and the use of the heater was impracticable. Since the dynamo has been brought into general use, the use of the heater has been fully established and it is now being rapidly adopted by electric street railway companies of the cities throughout the United States. The first practical test of the heater in connection with the dynamo was in 1882. In 1887 Dr. Burton received a patent upon the heater as it is used today. If this invention were the only act of the doctor's life, he would be entitled to a place among the leading inventors of this age. The first practical test of heating a car by electricity was made January 30, 1888, and its practicability was fully established. Dr. Burton has been a frequent contributor to the leading newspapers and periodicals of the day. Dr. Burton is a member of the Sons of Temperance of Virginia and he is a past grand worthy patriarch of the state. He is a royal arch Mason, a member of the F company association which is composed of the veterans of company F, First Virginia regiment; a member of the board of governors of the Mozart association of Richmond. He has given considerable attention to music and for a period of six years he was a member of the Mozart orchestra of Richmond.

Dr. Burton has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Bettie Smith, whom he met at Charleston, W. Va., during the John Brown excitement and whom he married in 1860. She died in 1862, leaving an only daughter, who is now the wife of Clarence L. Hilleary of

Cairo, Ill. In 1866 Dr. Burton married Miss Sue M. Johnson of Richmond, by whom he has four children, three of whom are sons. Their names are Robert M., Mary N., W. Leigh, Jr., and George Ross.

WILLIAM SEWALL CAMP

was born in Norfolk, Va., in 1808. He was educated at the schools of his native city, but at the age of sixteen years went into the store of Maitland & Bros., importers of Norfolk, where he received his early business training. He later entered mercantile business on his own account in Norfolk, and continued the same until 1861, when he permanently retired. Mr. Camp was married in 1848 to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Caleb Bonsall, of Delaware, and the issue of this marriage was four children, three of whom survive. Their names are Ellen, widow of Henry R. Woodis; William, and James Bloodgood Camp. Caleb died in infancy.

Mr. Camp's father was William Green Camp, who was born in Gloucester county, Va. His wife's father, Caleb Bonsall, was born in Memington, Dela., in 1777. Caleb Bonsall belonged to the Society of Friends, or Quakers, and was a stationer by occupation. When a young man he located at Norfolk, and engaged in business, remaining there until his death in 1851. He was a member of the Norfolk city council for many years. In 1813 he was married to Miss Sarah Danby, daughter of Dennis Danby, of Princess Anne county, Va., and to them were born seven children, of whom one, Catharine, died in infancy. The remaining six were John Bonsall, of Atlanta, Ga., who was a member of Gen. Pemberton's staff; Ellen Harrison, widow of James I. Bloodgood, of Baltimore, Md.; Caleb, deceased in

1856; Mary Eliza; Sarah, widow of Hiram Hunt, of Rochester, Me., and Stephen Bonsall, of Baltimore. The father of this family died in 1851, and the mother in 1871. Caleb Bonsall's father was born in Wilmington, Dela., and there spent his life.

JAMES EDWIN CARRUTHERS,

the popular treasurer of Loudoun county, Va., is a descendant of an old family which settled in the same county in an early day—one of the ancestors being William Carruthers, who was born near Leesburg in the year 1752. James E. Carruthers was born January 18, 1848' and received a good education in the academies of Leesburg and Hillsboro, after which, in 1868, he accepted a clerical position in a store at the latter place and continued in that capacity until 1871. In the latter year he entered the store of W. W. Burdett, Washington, D. C., with whom he remained a short time and afterward became salesman in the same city for Perry Brothers, in whose employ he continued for a period of three years, acquiring a very thorough knowledge of the business in the meantime. Owing to failing health he was obliged to abandon mercantile pursuits and return to his old home, but in the spring of 1874 he again accepted his former position at Hillsboro, where he remained about one year, removing to Leesburg at the end of that time. In October, 1874, he was made deputy sheriff for Jefferson magisterial district, Loudoun county, and as such served very acceptably for a period of four years, or until 1879, acting as deputy for the county treasurer in connection with his other official duties in the meantime. In 1879 he was nominated for the office of sheriff

and triumphantly elected for the term of four years, and such was the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens that at the ensuing election he was chosen to be his own successor without opposition. In 1887 he was a candidate for treasurer of the county, but failing of an election he accepted the position of deputy sheriff for his old district, in which capacity he served four years, when his name was again placed before the people for treasurer, this time with more success, having been elected in 1891. As an officer, Mr. Carruthers is painstaking and obliging, and the interest he has always taken in the people's welfare makes him one of the most popular public servants the county has ever had. He is a wide-awake, intelligent man of affairs, fully alive to every movement having for its object the public good, and the ability with which he has discharged every trust is proof sufficient that the confidence of his fellow-citizens has in no wise been misplaced. Mr. Carruthers and Miss Lutie Gregg, only daughter of G. G. Gregg, of Round Hill, Loudoun county, were united in marriage on the 15th day of December, 1886, a union to which one child, James Guilford Carruthers, was born November 25, 1889. John Carruthers, father of James E., was born in Loudoun county in 1813, and married Malinda E. Nixon, who bore him five children, Thomas N., John E., Joel, James E., and Ruth H., two of whom, Thomas N. and John E., served with distinction in the late war as members of Confederate regiments.

WILLIAM WILSON CHAMBERLAINE,

was born in Norfolk, Va., October 16, 1836. He was educated in his native city, and at Hampden-Sidney college, leaving

that institution in 1853. He began life for himself as a clerk in Norfolk, and after continuing that occupation for two years went into the banking business, as a member of the firm of R. H. Chamberlaine & Sons. This firm continued to do business until 1861, at which time its affairs were wound up, and the partnership disbanded. When the war began Mr. Chamberlaine was a member of company F, third batallion of state infantry, and went with this command into the Confederate army. It was assigned to the Sixth Virginia regiment and known as company G. Mr. Chamberlaine took the rank of first sergeant when he went into the service, and two weeks afterward was made lieutenant, and as such served one year. When the army was reorganized he declined a re-election; but he remained out of the service, however, only three weeks, and was then re-elected second lieutenant of his old company and served in that company and on detached service until October, 1863. He was then made assistant adjutant-general of the artillery of the third corps and served as such until April 9, 1865, when Lee surrendered at Appomattox. He fought in the following named battles: Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania C. H., siege of Petersburg, and Appomattox. At the close of the war he returned to Norfolk and embarked in the commission business, which he discontinued at the end of six months, and engaged in banking. Eighteen months later he organized the Citizens' bank of Norfolk, of which he was made cashier, serving in that capacity for nine years. In 1877 he was elected treasurer of the Seaboard & Roanoke railroad, which position he now holds. When the Savings bank of Norfolk was started in February, 1886, Mr. Chamberlain was elected its president, and is now a member of its board of directors. He has served one term as a member of the Norfolk city council and is now president of the Norfolk Electric Lighting company. Mr. Chamberlaine was married in 1864 to Matilda Hughes Dillard, daughter of Hughes Dillard of Henry county, Va. Three children have been born to this marriage: Mary Wilson, Ann Dillard, and William Chamberlaine, a graduate of West Point Military academy. Mr. Chamberlaine's father was Richard Henry Chamberlaine, born in Norfolk in 1807 and educated there, where for many years he carried on the banking business. He was cashier of the old Farmers' bank of Virginia for a long period and served several terms as a member of the Norfolk city council. In 1831 he married Mary Eliza Wilson, daughter of William Wilson of New York city. They had seven children, one of whom died in infancy. Of the remaining six who grew to maturity, two died without issue, Richard and Henry, both of whom served in the Confederate army. The names of those now surviving are George, of Norfolk, who was a captain in the Confederate army; William W., of Norfolk; Agnes Wilson, and Fanny, wife of Joseph H. Baker of New York city. Mrs. Chamberlaine died in 1847 and in 1851 Mr. Chamberlaine was married to Miss Maria Elizabeth, daughter of William Loney of Baltimore, Md. There were four children born of this union: Rebecca L., wife of Benjamin H. Fabens of Salem, Mass.; Mary Bose of New York city; Charles Frederick of New York city, and Robert L. Chamberlaine of Baltimore

The father died in July, 1879. The name of Mr. Chamberlaine's grandfather was George. He was also born in Norfolk, in 1780; was a shipbuilder and a veteran of the war of 1812. He died about 1815 of a disease contracted in the service. He married Fannie Lowery Needham of Elizabeth City county, Va., and they had several children, all of whom died in infancy except Richard Henry. Mr. Chamberlaine's great-grandfather was George Chamberlaine, born in Warwick county, Va., in 1755. He was a lieutenant in the navy and served in defense of his native state throughout the Revolution. At the close of the war he was an officer in the United States custom house at Norfolk and held this position up to the time of his death, about the year 1790. He married Ann Harlow Lucas of Warwick county, Va., and they had one child, the grandfather of William W. The ancestors of the Chamberlaine family were two brothers, George and Philip, and their cousin, Byrd Chamberlaine. They came to America on the dethronement of King Charles and settled in the neighborhood of Mulberry island in the James river. One of these brothers was captured by the English in the war of the Revolution and taken to England, but made his escape. Mrs. Chamberlaine's maternal great-grandfather was Major Redd, a native of Henry county, Va., and an officer in the Revolutionary war.

DR. JAMES EDGAR CHANCELLOR,

an eminent physician of Charlottesville, Albermarle county, Va., descends from a long line of Americans of English descent, his great-grandfather, John Chancellor, having come to this country in his early manhood, as an officer in the British army, settling in Westmoreland county,

Va., there marrying and becoming the father of John, Andrew, Cooper and William Chancellor. From this ancient and highly respected family the name of the town of Chancellorsville, Va., is derived—a town made famous by the sanguinary conflict which took place there during the recent civil war. John Chancellor, mentioned above as the son of the English officer and immigrant, John Chancellor, was born in Stafford county, Va., in 1755, and married Elizabeth Edwards, daughter of Hayden Edwards, a native of Wales, and to this union were born John, George, William, Sandford (a major in the war of 1812), Elizabeth, Penelope and Jane. Of these children it is necessary to state that George was born in Orange county, Va., in 1787, and was a planter. In 1815 he married Ann Pound, a widow, who bore him six children, named as follows; Melzi, a Baptist minister of Fredericksburg, Va.; Lorman, attorney at law of Baltimore, Md.; Susan (deceased), who was married to James P. Charters, of Spottsylvania county, Va.; George Edwards (deceased); Ann Monroe, wife of Jacob E. Appler, of Columbus, Ga.; and Dr. James Edgar, whose name heads this sketch. The father of this family died in 1842, the mother in 1856, leaving behind, beside those mentioned above, a child by her first husband, Fannie, widow of Sanford Chancellor, of Spottsylvania county, Va.

Dr. James Edgar Chancellor was born in Chancellorsville, Va., January 26, 1826, and was educated at the classical academy at Fredericksburg, Va., and took a medical course at the university of Virginia and at the Jefferson Medical college of Pennsylvania, graduating from the latter in March, 1848; he then located in his native county (Spottsylvania), where he

enjoyed a lucrative practice until 1861, and then at the outbreak of the Civil war removed to Charlottesville, Va., which has been his home ever since. He entered the Confederate service in 1861 as assistant surgeon, was stationed at the general Confederate States hospital in Charlottesville for eighteen months, and was then made surgeon and remained at the general hospital, Charlottesville, Va., until the last of the war, when he was sent to the field, as one of the reserve corps of surgeons. The cutting off of communications with the army of northern Virginia by Gen. Phil Sheridan in the spring of 1865, closed the general hospital at Charlottesville, Va. William Chancellor with an ambulance and some medical stores set out to join Gen. J. E. Johnston's command, then in Georgia. The surrender of Gen. R. E. Lee at Appomattox caused the doctor's return to Charlottesville, where he resumed the practice of his profession. He was made demonstrator of anatomy in the medical department of the university of Virginia in October, 1865, which position he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the associate faculty and his pupils until shattered health, from a dissecting wound, necessitated his resignation in 1872. During the summer season for twenty-five years, he has been resident physician to some of the principal mineral springs of Virginia, a prominent member of the Medical society of Virginia since 1871, vice-president of same in 1874 and 1880, and its president in 1883 and honorable fellow of same. (It was during his term of office the state board of medical examiners was organized); permanent member of the American Medical association since 1875, and the American Public Health association since 1878. In 1885 he was elected and

served one term as professor to the chair of diseases of women and children in the university of Florida at Tallahassee; also filled the chair of anatomy; he resigned both chairs and returned to Virginia, and was appointed by the governor of Virginia a member of the state medical examining board in 1890. He has made frequent contributions to the literature of his profession, among which is named "An exhaustive paper on the origin and use of Natural Mineral Waters of the United States," "Ancient Medicine, its History," etc., "Cremation and Inhumation Compared," with papers descriptive of Treatment of Ingrowing Toenails; "Uses of Iodoform in Specific Diseases," "Removal of Fibroid Growth Involving Right Parotid Gland, 1863, with Recovery," "Removal of the Right Clavicle for Osteo-Sarcoma, 1889, with Recovery," and "Subsequent Amputation at The Hip Joint" for recurrence of same, in "The Shaft of Femur" of same patient, with recovery, 1891.

The doctor was twice married, first in 1853, to Miss Josephine Anderson, daughter of Thomas W. Anderson, of Spottsylvania county, Va., and by her had six children, of whom, four grew to maturity as follows: Dr. Eustathius Chancellor, of St. Louis, Mo.; Alexander Clarendon Chancellor, of Columbus, Ga.; Thomas Sebastian Chancellor, of Atlanta, Ga., and Samuel Cleveland Chancellor, of the university of Virginia. Mrs. Josephine (Anderson) Chancellor died in 1862 and the doctor married, in 1867, Gabriella Mays, née Garth, of Albemarle county, Va., who all enjoy to the full the respect and confidence of their neighbors.

DR. JOHN HERBERT CLAIBORNE,

an eminent physician of Petersburg, was born in Brunswick county, Va., March 10,

1828. His father was Rev. John G. Claiborne, who was first a lawyer and finally a clergyman. He was born in Dinwiddie county in 1798 and died in Petersburg in 1887. He was the son of Captain Herbert Claiborne, a member of Lee's legion in the Revolutionary war, belonging to what was known as the Surrey troop. Herbert was the son of Colonel Augustine Claiborne, secretary of the county of Surrey under George III. He was a great grandson of William Claiborne of Maryland. The mother of Dr. Claiborne was Mary E., the daughter of Daniel Weldon of Roanoke, N. C. The wife of Daniel Weldon was Polly Frazer. Dr. Claiborne's mother died in 1857. He was educated at the Ebenezer academy of Brunswick county, at an academy in Leesburg, N. C., and at Randolph-Macon college and the university of Virginia, from which he graduated as an M. D.; from Randolph-Macon college as A. M. in 1848, from the university of Virginia in 1849. He then entered Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia and graduated from that institution in 1850. In 1851 he graduated from the Pennsylvania hospital of Philadelphia and from the Philadelphia Obstetrical institute the same year. He located immediately at Petersburg and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1855, he was elected a member of the lower house of the state legislature and served one term of two years. At the close of this term he was elected to the state senate and there served for four years. He was re-elected in 1861 for another term of four years, but, after taking his seat, he resigned to enter the Confederate army. April 19, 1861, he was appointed surgeon of the Twelfth Virginia regiment and served as such for eight months. He was then ordered to the

rear for the organization and establishment of hospitals. During the last year of the war he was chief surgeon and executive officer in charge of all general military hospitals at Petersburg. He was wounded during the siege of Petersburg, but was not so severely disabled as to compel him to retire from active duty. On April 2, 1865, he left Petersburg with General Lee's army and was captured by General Devens' command at Appomattox, on April 9th, one hour before Lee's surrender. After being paroled he returned to Petersburg, where he has practiced his profession ever since. In this profession he has acquired a proud eminence and holds an enviable position among his professional brethren. He is a general practitioner; is ex-president and honorary fellow of the Virginia State Medical society, and a fellow of the American Medical association, a member of the National Health association and a fellow of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological association, a fellow of the Gynecological society of Boston and a member elect of the Victoria Institute of Great Britain. Dr. Claiborne has been a frequent and constant contributor to the Medical Journal of America, and is the author of a work entitled Clinical Reports from Private Practice. He is an ex-president of the state board of health. In politics he is democratic; is a member of the Masonic order and is surgeon of the Veteran corps, A. P. Hill camp, of Petersburg. Dr. Claiborne has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Sarah J. Alston, whom he married in 1863. She died in 1869. In 1887 he married Miss Annie L., daughter of Robert L. Watson, of Petersburg. He had one son and four daughters by his first wife and one son and one daughter by his present wife. His eldest son, John

Herbert Claiborne, Jr., is the celebrated eye, ear and throat specialist of New York city. According to Browning's history of the families of noble descent in Virginia, Dr. Claiborne is a direct descendant of Duncan, king of Scotland.

JUDGE WILLIAM IZARD CLOPTON,

of Manchester, Va., was born in Henrico county, Va., May 27, 1839. He is the son of Judge John Bacon Clopton, a distinguished lawyer and jurist of Virginia, who died in 1860. William I. Clopton graduated from William and Mary college in 1857. He immediately began the study of law with his father, and at twenty years of age was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession in Richmond. In the spring of 1861, April 20, he entered the service of the Confederate army as second lieutenant of the Richmond Fayette artillery. He served throughout the whole war and participated in thirty different engagement but was not wounded. October, 1861, he was promoted to first lieutenant and to a captaincy in March, 1865. He had, however, commanded his battery almost continuously since April, 1862. He was in the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill, Frazier's Farm, Malvern Hill, second Manassas, Crampton's Gap, Antietam, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, Plymouth, N. C., second Cold Harbor and Petersburg, also Ream's Station, Hatcher's Run and Fort Harrison. In 1865 he resumed the practice of law in Richmond—his home, however, being in Manchester. He was elected city attorney of Manchester in 1866, and held the office constantly until 1874. In 1871 he was elected a member of the lower house of the state legislature and served one term. He was elected

judge of Chesterfield county in the fall of 1873 and in the same fall was elected judge of the corporation court of the city of Manchester. He served in that dual capacity for a term of six years. In 1884, Judge Clopton was re-elected city attorney of Manchester and has held the position ever since, being the present incumbent. In 1885 he was re-elected judge of Chesterfield county and has also held that position ever since. While not acting in an official capacity he has practiced law, chiefly in Manchester, during the past twenty years. He is an official member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a democrat in politics, a royal arch Mason, and is deputy grand master of the thirty-first Virginia district. He is attorney for the Mechanics' & Merchants' bank of Manchester and for the Building, Loan & Trust company of that city. He is president of the Land & Development company of North Carolina. Judge Clopton was married April 14, 1868, to Miss Alice Baird, daughter of Douglas Baird of Richmond, Va. On the paternal side, Judge Clopton is descended from William Clopton, who came from England to Virginia in the seventeenth century.

JOHN LEWIS COCHRAN

was born in Staunton, Va., August 22, 1827, and educated at the university of Virginia. Leaving that institution in 1848 he was admitted to the bar in the following year, and began practice in Charlottesville. He continued his practice there until 1872, when he was elected county judge and administered that office for two terms of six years each. Since his retirement from the bench he has not practiced, but has attended to his property interests. Mr. Cochran, in April, 1861, entered the Confederate service as lieutenant of a

company in the Nineteenth Virginia regiment and served as such in the same company and regiment until the army was re-organized in the spring of 1862. He was then elected captain of his company and, in the spring of 1863, was appointed captain provost marshal on Longstreet's military court and served in that capacity until the surrender. He was in the following battles: First Manassas, Williamsburg, Sharpsburg, Greensborough Gap, second Manassas, first Fredericksburg and numerous minor engagements. In 1865 he was elected to the legislature and received his commission while on the retreat from Richmond, but as the legislature then elected was never convened he did not take his seat. In 1861 he was the whig candidate for the legislature from Albemarle county, but the war coming on, he entered the service. He was a delegate to the American convention which met in Philadelphia and nominated Fillmore and Donelson on its presidential ticket. Mr. Cochran was married in 1868 to Miss Mary James, daughter of Thomas James of Chillicothe, Ohio, and to them three children, named John Lewis, Mary Massie and William Lynn Cochran, were born. John Cochran was the name of John L. Cochran's father. He was born in Augusta county, Va., in 1793. He was a merchant in early life and in 1826 came to Charlottesville, where he carried on the merchandise trade until 1860, retiring from the business at that date. He was a magistrate and member of the old county court in Albemarle county for several years. In politics he was a Henry Clay whig all his life. In October, 1826, he was married to Miss Margaret Lynn, daughter of Capt. John Lewis of Sweet Springs, W. Va., and eight children were born to them, seven

of whom came to maturity as follows: John Lewis, James C., who was in the Confederate service and was colonel of the regiment of militia when it was called out in Augusta, where he now resides; Dr. Henry King, who served as surgeon in the Confederate army throughout the war; Howe Peyton, who was captain of the ordnance department in the field in the Confederate service all through the war, and now living at Charlottesville, superintendent of public schools; William Lynn (deceased in 1883), was a lawyer and at one time mayor of Charlottesville; he was also a major in the quartermaster's department in the Confederate service, taking a position in that department on account of his physical condition, being a cripple; and George Moffett Cochran (deceased in 1886). The last-named was a private in Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's command, entering the service when about sixteen years of age; and Mary Lewis, who married her kinsman, Capt. John M. Preston, and resides at Seven Mile Fork, Smyth county, Va. There were 105 of the Lewis family, including the subject of this sketch, his brothers, his father's and mother's nephews and grandnephews, in the Confederate service. John L. Cochran's father died in 1884, and his mother in 1882. His grandfather's name was James Cochran, born in Augusta county in 1768. He was a farmer all his life, though educated for the ministry. He was a presiding magistrate in Augusta county twice and succeeded to the office of high sheriff. He married Magdalen Moffett, daughter of George Moffett of Augusta county, a colonel in the Revolutionary war. To them were born four children, named James (deceased); George M., deceased in 1890 at the age of ninety-two years;

Henry K. (deceased) and James A. Cochran, deceased in 1870. The grandfather died in 1836, his wife preceding him in 1826. Mr. Cochran's great-grandfather, John Cochran, was born in county Antrim in the north of Ireland in 1712, emigrating to this country about the year 1742. He settled in Augusta county and married Miss Susanna Donnelly, a native of Antrim county, Ireland, with whom he was acquainted in his native country. He carried on merchandising in Augusta county for many years and there he died. An uncle of Mr. Cochran's father was a soldier in the Revolutionary army under Gen. Greene in North Carolina. The maiden name of Mr. Cochran's mother was Margaret Lynn Lewis, daughter of John Lewis of Monroe county, Va., a son of William Lewis, of Augusta county, a son of John Lewis who was born in Ireland, and whose father's name was Andrew Lewis. John Lewis, who was the progenitor of this branch of the family in America, was born in Ireland in 1678 and came to America in his early manhood, settling in Augusta county. He was known as "the pioneer." His wife's maiden name was Margaret Lynn, a native of Ireland, born in 1693. She was a descendant of the Lynns, of Lock Lynn, Scotland, her father's name being William Lynn. This couple (John, the pioneer, and his wife) had seven children, of whom Samuel, the eldest, was a member of the Virginia convention of 1774. Andrew, another son, was a general in the Revolutionary army and commanded the state troops at the battle of Great Bridge, near Norfolk, and also led the state troops at the battle of Point Pleasant, in western Virginia, where his brother, Col. Charles Lewis, was killed. Gen. Andrew Lewis was at one time suggested by Gen. Washington

for commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. John Lewis, the pioneer, fled from Ireland for killing a nobleman, who had responded to the remonstrance of a crippled brother of John for riding through their wheat field, by a blow from his riding whip. A grandson of John Lewis, the pioneer, was John Lewis, son of William Lewis, who was a captain of the regular troops in the Revolution, and was at the battles of Saratoga, Monmouth and Brandywine, and was at Valley Forge in 1777-8. He was the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. John Lewis, the pioneer, settled in what is now Augusta, near the town of Staunton, Va., in 1731. The county of Augusta was organized in 1745, and John Lewis was made a magistrate, and his son Thomas was made surveyor. Five of John Lewis' sons were in the Revolutionary army and were all at Braddock's defeat.

HON. CHARLES F. COLLIER

was born in Petersburg, Va., September 16, 1827. He was the first-born of Hon. R. R. Collier and Mary A. Collier. Mrs. Collier is the daughter of Samuel and Fannie (Tinsley) Davis, of Hanover county, Va. She was born in Petersburg, August 22, 1808, and is still living in the house where she was born. Mr. Collier's early education was acquired at the best schools in his native city. His collegiate course was at Washington college, now Washington and Lee university, and at the university of Virginia. After completing his classical education he entered the law school of Harvard university at Cambridge, Mass., at the time when Edward Everett was president of that institution, and Chancellor Kent and Simon Greenleaf were law professors. His law course completed, he returned to Petersburg and

began the practice of his profession in company with his father. At this period he had not attained his majority by about six months. During this year he was united in marriage with Miss Arabella E. Gee, of Prince George county, Va., second daughter of the late Theron and Mary Douglass Gee, née Clemmens. After practicing his profession in Petersburg for a year or more, Mr. Collier removed to his plantation in Prince George county. The farm was originally owned by the late Edmund Ruffin, Sr., where that gentleman edited and published the *Farmers' Register*. About a year after Mr. Collier's residence in Prince George county, he was nominated by the democratic party as representative of the counties of Prince George and Surrey in the house of delegates. He was duly elected and served one term, declining a re-election. During this period he was elected and commissioned major of militia. In 1857 Maj. Collier moved back to Petersburg and resumed the practice of law. Shortly afterward he was elected to the legislature from Petersburg and was a member of that body when the state seceded from the Union. Mr. Collier, in accord with an overwhelming majority of the people of Virginia, was strongly opposed to secession, but under President Lincoln's call upon Virginia for her quota of troops to put down secession, the ordinance of secession was passed and the same influence led Mr. Collier to concur in the action of the convention in the passage of the secession ordinance. When the state troops were organized by Gov. Letcher, Mr. Collier proffered his services to Maj. General Gwyn, who had been invited to take command of the state forces. He was offered the position of assistant adjutant-general

on Gen. Gwyn's staff, which he accepted. While in this service at Norfolk he was re-elected to the legislature from the city of Petersburg. During his term of legislative service he was elected to the Confederate congress as the representative of the Petersburg district to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, who had entered the military service of the Confederacy. At the close of his congressional term, Mr. Collier again co-operated with the army, though exempt from military duty, and took part in the battles of Rives' farm and Avery's farm. At the former battle he was brevetted adjutant for "gallant services in the face of the foe." Col. Collier, at the close of the war, was elected to the office of mayor of Petersburg, Va., in which he served for one full term and a part of another, when he was removed by the military authority for inability to take the iron-clad oath. Immediately upon his removal as mayor, and before he had surrendered the office, he was elected president of the Petersburg & Weldon railroad company, which office he filled for some four years. For several years after this he practiced at the bar. In the spring of 1887, after the democratic party had been for many years without a voice in the municipal affairs of Petersburg, Col. Collier was again nominated for mayor, at the head of an unexceptionable ticket for the other general city offices, and the democrats carried the ticket by a heavy majority. Col. Collier was again installed as mayor and served throughout his term. At the election in 1890, he was again nominated upon the democratic ticket and elected, and in 1892 again re-elected, his present term extending to July 1, 1894. Just before his election he had the misfortune to lose

his estimable wife, who died suddenly on the 7th of May, 1890, an occasion of deep sorrow. Colonel Collier is and has been for many years an elder in the Tabb street Presbyterian church, and from the date of his joining the church has been connected with the Sunday school of the Tabb street Presbyterian church, of which he has been president and superintendent. As ruling elder he has been chosen a commissioner from East Hanover presbytery to four general assemblies of the southern Presbyterian church, at one of which he was elected one of the commissioners to attend the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance at London, but the death of his law partner prevented his attendance upon that occasion. On June 24, 1891, Mr. Collier was married to Miss Mary Epes Jones, daughter of the late Judge R. H. Jones, of Petersburg.

GEN. MONTGOMERY D. CORSE.

The following interesting sketch of the life of Gen. Montgomery D. Corse is taken from "Pickett's Men," by Walter Harrison, and is well worthy of perusal:

Gen. Corse was born in the city of Alexandria, D. C., on March 14, 1816. He was educated at the military school of Capt. Bradley Lowe, and high school of Benjamin Hallowell, and then entered into the exchange and broker's office of his father, in Alexandria. In 1846 he was elected captain of a volunteer company, and went to the war with Mexico, in command of company B, First regiment of Virginia volunteers, commanded by Col. Hamstrank. He served thus until the end of the Mexican war, and returned to Alexandria in 1848. In February, 1849, he went with an early emigration to California, sailing from New York in the steamer Falcon, via Isthmus of Panama, arriving in San Francisco by the first trip of the steamer Oregon, on April 1, 1849. He was occupied in California in various callings, as a miner, merchant, steamboat

agent, custom-house officer, and, for a time, as joint proprietor of the Orleans hotel, Sacramento City. He was also captain of the Sutter Rifles of that city, organized in 1852.

In December, 1856, he returned to Alexandria, and re-embarked in the banking business with his brother, John D. Corse, under the style of the Corse Brothers.

In 1860, he organized, in Alexandria, a volunteer company called the "Old Dominion Rifles," and later in the same year, when, in view of the approaching struggle between the northern and southern states, a battalion of volunteers was organized, he was elected major of it. This battalion was composed of three infantry companies—the Alexandria Riflemen, Capt. Morton Marye; Mount Vernon Guard, and Old Dominion Rifles, Capt. Arthur Herbert—and the Alexandria Artillery, Capt. Delaware Kemper. These infantry companies were afterward merged in the Seventeenth regiment Virginia infantry, which distinguished itself so greatly throughout the war, and the artillery company was afterward so well known as Kemper's battery, playing a brilliant part in the battles of Bull Run and Manassas. General, or as he then was, Major Corse, served for a time as assistant adjutant-general to the different commanding officers of the post of Alexandria during the early part of 1861, viz.: Brig.-Gen. Philip St. George Cooke; Col. Sidney Taylor and George Terrett. After the evacuation of Alexandria by the Virginia troops, the falling back to Manassas and the organization of the Confederate army by Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Major Corse was assigned to the command of the Seventeenth regiment; Lieut.-Col. David Funsten; and Major George Brent. Afterward Lieut.-Col. Funsten was made colonel of the Eleventh Virginia, and William Mumford assigned as lieutenant-colonel in his place. Col. Corse commanded his regiment at the engagement of Bull Run, at Blackburn's Ford, July 18, 1861, and battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861.

He was at different periods in this brigade commanded by Longstreet, Ewell, Clark, A. P. Hill, and Kemper. With this brigade he fought his regiment at

Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, and in the seven days' fighting around the city of Richmond in 1862. Col. Corse commanded Kemper's brigade in the second battle of Manassas (Gen. Kemper commanding division) when he was wounded slightly in the leg, and had his horse killed under him. He was on duty, however, the next day, and marched with his command into Maryland. He next commanded his regiment at the battle of Boonsborough, when he was wounded in the mouth. At the battle of Sharpsburg or Antietam, he carried in his regiment (the 17th) with only fifty-six men, and only brought out seven; Major Arthur Herbert, Lieut. Thomas Perry and five privates. Here Col. Corse was wounded a third time, and left for a time in the hands of the enemy, being unable to retire with his little remnant of seven; he was subsequently relieved by the advance of the Confederate troops.

Gen. Corse relates an incident of his temporary capture and suspense worth recording. While lying helpless from his wound he was surrounded by a small squad of the enemy; one of these men, more brutal than the others, after asking him if he were wounded, deliberately prepared to shoot him, coolly cocking his gun and examining the cap; but one of his companions prevented this dastardly coward from perpetrating the vile act, and drove him off with indignation; at the same time promising to Col. Corse protection and treatment becoming a prisoner of war. Gen. Corse has often mentioned this as a remarkable act of humanity, for which he desires to give credit to an unknown soldier of the enemy.

On November 1, 1862, Col. Corse was commissioned brigadier-general and assigned to the command of Pickett's old brigade. About this time, having obtained ten days' leave of absence for the purpose, Gen. Corse was married to Miss Elizabeth Beverley; and after much less than a "lune de miel" was ordered back to the army at Fredericksburg to take command of a new brigade made up for him. This brigade was made up of the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Thirtieth and Thirty-second Virginia regiments, to which was after added the Twenty-ninth

Virginia. Corse's brigade then became part of Pickett's division and served with it throughout the war, always commanded by its gallant old commander. When the army of northern Virginia moved into Maryland in the campaign of 1863, Gen. Corse was left with his brigade and a North Carolina regiment at Hanover Junction in Virginia, for the purpose of guarding the railroads and bridges and approaches to the city of Richmond. He was thus detached from his division and proper army by order of the war department, and deprived of participation in that disastrous campaign, as well as in the glorious but sad struggles of the division of Gettysburg. Meantime, Gen. Corse performed good service in this detached and undesirable duty, marching backward and forward between Richmond, Hanover Junction and Gordonsville, until he rejoined the army again near Winchester, Va., on its return from Pennsylvania. There he was enabled to perform signal service for that army. Under the direction of Gen. Pickett he moved his brigade with a small force of artillery in advance of the army (then following back into eastern Virginia), and succeeded in securing the passes of Chester and Manassas Gaps—which the enemy had already laid hold of—and thus effected for the whole army an easy passage over the Blue Ridge, which otherwise would have been roughly contested. Gen. Corse again commanded his brigade when detached from the division and sent to the command of General's Sam Jones and R. Ransom in southwestern Virginia, during the autumn and winter of 1863-4. He moved his brigade thence into Tennessee to join Longstreet's expedition against Knoxville; had an engagement at Danridge, Tenn., with the enemy (he commanding his own and Wharton's brigade), and thence marched his brigade, in the depth of winter, half of his men barefoot, to Bristol, Tenn. (about ninety miles), over hard-frozen roads, where he took the cars for Petersburg. He was no sooner in Petersburg than he was ordered to Kinston, N. C., where he took active part and did valuable service in the attack upon Newbern, N. C., in February, 1864. Gen. Corse commanded, for some time after-

ward, the military district around Kinston, N. C., made a demonstration with his troops against Newbern, to draw off attention from the attack and capture of Plymouth by Gen. Hoke, and assisted Hoke in the second attack upon Newbern. Commanded his brigade in the battle of Drewry's Bluff, May 16, 1864, where he cleared the whole front before his command, taking about 600 prisoners but losing several officers and many men. He then rejoined the army of northern Virginia at Hanover junction, from which his brigade was never again separated.

Gen. Corse was warmly engaged with Sheridan's cavalry at Dinwiddie, March 31st, and the brigade behaved most handsomely both at Five Forks and Sailor's Creek, where Gen. Corse, along with most of his officers and men, was captured. He was carried a prisoner of war to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, where he was held until some time in August, 1865. He was finally released when the war was ended, and returned, like so many others of his comrades, to the peaceful vocations of citizen life. In the quiet contentment of home, still surrounded by those, so many of whom have shared his trials and perils of war, let us hope that this scarred old veteran may be forgetting the troubles of cruel civil war in the calm of peace, and remembering only the noble devoir done by himself, and the warm place he will ever hold in the hearts of his army companions.

The Corse Brigade.—In November, 1862, a brigade composed of the Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Thirtieth Virginia regiments was organized at Fredericksburg, to which were afterward added the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-second Virginia, and the command assigned to Brig.-Gen. M. D. Corse, recently promoted from colonel of the Seventeenth Virginia regiment. Gen. Corse had for a short period previously commanded Pickett's brigade. The Fifteenth regiment was recruited in the city of Richmond early in 1861; first commanded by Col. Thomas P. August, who was wounded at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, and incapacitated for field service; from that time subsequently by Lieut.-Col. E. M. Morrison. A portion of the regiment was engaged at the fight of Bethel, May, 1861, served with the

command of Gen. J. B. Magruder on the peninsula during the first year of the war; fought with distinction at Malvern Hill, where its gallant major, John Stuart Walker, was killed; attached to Semmes' brigade, it participated in the Maryland campaign, 1862. The Seventeenth regiment, commanded by Col. Arthur Herbert, has already been mentioned as attached to Kemper's brigade. The Thirtieth, first commanded by Col. R. Milton Cary, subsequently by Col. Archy T. Harrison, recruited in Fredericksburg and Caroline county at the beginning of the war, did service at Acquia Creek, supplying the batteries, in their affairs with the flotilla of the enemy's gun boats, on the Potomac in 1861. Owing to the continual ill health of Col. Harrison this regiment was for the greater part of the war under the immediate and able command of Lieut.-Col. Robert S. Chew of Fredericksburg.

The Thirty-second regiment, recruited from several of the tidewater counties, commanded by Col. Edgar B. Montague, had been engaged with credit in various actions before its attachment to this brigade. At Petersburg, in the spring of 1863, the Twenty-ninth regiment, recruited in western Virginia and commanded by Col. James Giles, was detached from Colston and assigned to this brigade. A large regiment, composed of sturdy mountaineers, it did good service on the Blackwater and in various engagements. It was for some time ably commanded by Lieut.-Col. Arthur Herbert of the Seventeenth Virginia.

O. A. CRENSHAW, M. D.,

was born in Goochland county, Va., May 11, 1822. His collegiate education was received at William and Mary college, which college he entered in 1838 and left in 1840, at once beginning the study of medicine by attending the lectures in the Richmond Medical college. In 1842, he entered the university of Pennsylvania, where he further prosecuted the study of medicine, graduating with honors in 1844; the following year he located on lower James river, entering upon an active and

uninterrupted practice, and continuing until 1854, when failing health warned him of needed rest and recuperation. He therefore spent about one year in Europe; returning, he located in 1856 in Richmond, where he has since resided. Upon the breaking out of hostilities between the states, Dr. Crenshaw was commissioned (May, 1861) as surgeon in the Confederate service, and assigned to duty at Norfolk, in the navy yard. Upon the evacuation of Norfolk, he was assigned to the Sixteenth Virginia regiment and stationed at Fortress Monroe. In September of 1861, he was made medical director of the army of Virginia, and with headquarters at White Sulphur Springs did duty until the following December, when he was ordered to Richmond and given charge of a hospital. In 1862 he was given charge of a hospital for army officers; subsequently he was made president of the medical examining board, which position he held until the close of hostilities, when he resumed the practice of his profession in Richmond. In the profession his skill and ability have been manifest in an active and successful practice, and he sustains a desirable rank among members of the profession. He is of a progressive spirit and takes much interest in the advancement of the profession to which he has devoted his life.

In 1886 Dr. Crenshaw married Miss Susan W. Anderson, consummating a happy union, which has been blessed by the birth of two sons and one daughter, that constitute an interesting family. The parents of Dr. Crenshaw were Asberry and Ann S. (Pemberton) Crenshaw. They were natives of Virginia and they had several children, of which only three sons and one daughter survived to mature age. The father for many years followed

merchandising for a vocation, doing business and residing in New Orleans, La., and other points south; he retired from business and was at the time of his death residing in Pennsylvania, near Summer-ville. His wife was a daughter of Thomas Pemberton, a native of King William county, and who was a captain in the Revolution.

COL. WILFRED E. CUTSHAW,

of Richmond, Va., was born at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., January 25, 1828. His father was the son of George W. Cutshaw, a native of Loudoun county, Va., who died in 1887. He was the son of John W. Cutshaw, a native of Maryland and a farmer by occupation, who served in the war of 1812. The father of John W. Cutshaw was a native of Scotland. The mother of Col. Cutshaw, Martha J. Moxley, was born in Alexandria and she is still living. Maternally the genealogy traces back to England. Col. Cutshaw graduated from the Virginia Military institute in 1858. This course gave him a knowledge of both civil and military engineering. He then taught one term in his native county, and in 1859 became a teacher in the Hampton Military institute, continuing there until the spring of 1861, when he resigned, to enter the service of the Confederate army. In April, 1861, he was made first lieutenant; in the spring of 1862 he was promoted to captain of artillery; in the fall of 1862 he was made a major of artillery; in February, 1865, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of artillery. Col. Cutshaw served on the peninsula under Gen. McGruder, and in the valley of Virginia under Gen. T. J. Jackson until May, 1862, when he was severely wounded in the battle of Winchester by a shot in the left knee

and was left in the hands of the enemy. He remained as paroled prisoner within the lines of the enemy until April, 1863, and after sufficiently recovering was then exchanged as a prisoner of war. Having been pronounced by a medical examining board unfit for active duty, he was assigned acting commander of cadets at the Virginia Military institute, a position he held until September, 1863. He then again applied for admission in the army, and this time was accepted, notwithstanding the fact that his wound was yet unhealed. He was assigned to duty as assistant inspector-general of the artillery, second corps, army of northern Virginia. He continued in that capacity until the early part of 1864, when he was promoted to major of artillery and was assigned to the command of a battalion of artillery of the second corps, serving in this position until 1865. In the battle of Spottsylvania he received a slight wound in the right arm. In February, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and served as such until April, 1865, when, in the battle of Sailor's Creek, just three days before the surrender at Appomattox, he had the misfortune to receive a shot in his right leg. This was late in the evening, and on the next morning his leg was amputated between the knee and the hip. Col. Cutshaw was paroled about the first of June, 1865. For a year after the close of the war he was engaged in temporary pursuits. In September, 1866, he was appointed assistant professor of mathematics in the Virginia Military institute. In January, 1868, he was appointed assistant mining engineer with Charles P. Stone, engineer and superintendent of the Dover Coal and Iron company of Henrico county. In the spring of 1868 he was made assistant pro-

fessor of mathematics and physics in the military institute. He thus continued until September, 1871, when he was appointed assistant professor of civil and military engineering and was placed in full charge of the chair. He thus continued until 1873, when he was appointed city engineer of Richmond. Col. Cutshaw has served in the last mentioned position ever since, having been re-appointed by the council. He is a member of the American society of civil engineers, of the Royal Arcanum and of the Virginia Historical society and the Southern Historical society. He is president of the society of Alumni of the Virginia Military institute and is a member of the Y. M. C. A. Col. Cutshaw has been twice married, but both of his wives are dead. His first wife was Mrs. E. S. Norfolk, whom he married in December, 1876. She died in January, 1877. In January, 1890, he married Miss M. W. Morton, who died in December of the same year.

PROF. WILLIAM CECIL DABNEY, M. D.,

of the university of Virginia, was born in the "Old Dominion." The Dabneys are of French origin, and formerly bore the name of d'Aubigné, the progenitor of the American branch of the family, Cornelius d'Aubigné, having settled in Virginia. To him was born a son, named George, and to the latter was born a son, also named George, in Hanover county, Va. The latter had a son named James, who was born in King William county, Va., in 1735, became a planter, and in 1756 married Judith Anderson, who bore him nine children: James was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and rose to the rank of colonel, dying in 1803. The fifth child born to James Dabney was named William, who was born in King William county

in 1771. He was a planter, and in 1792 married Sallie Watson, who bore her husband six children. The elder William died in 1813. William S. Dabney, the fifth child of William, above mentioned, was born in King William county, Va., in 1805. Like his predecessors he was a planter. He was married, in 1846, to Susan Fitzhugh Gordon, daughter of Samuel Gordon, of Lochdogan Galoway, Scotland and to them were born seven children, of whom two died in infancy and five grew to maturity, as follows: Basil, who belonged to Stuart's horse artillery, and was killed at High Bridge four days after his enlistment, at the age of seventeen years; William C.; Walter Davis, of Washington, D. C.; Marion Gordon Dabney, wife of John B. Moon, of Albemarle county, Va., and Dr. Samuel Gordon, of Louisville, Ky. The father of this family died in 1865.

William Cecil Dabney was born in Albemarle county, Va., July 4, 1849, and was educated at the university of Virginia, taking his medical degree there in 1868. He next acted as house surgeon in a Baltimore hospital, and then returned to Charlottesville, Va., and commenced to practice medicine. He was made the first president of the state board of medical examiners of Virginia, and held that office up to September, 1886. In 1886 he was made professor of medicine and obstetrics in the university of Virginia, and has held that chair ever since. He also represented the Medical society of Virginia, in the medical congress national committee held in Washington, D. C., in 1887; is a member of the American Medical association, the association of American physicians, and honorary member of the West Virginia Medical society. Prof. Dabney was married, in 1869, to Jane

Belle Minor, daughter of W. W. Minor deceased, of Albemarle county, Va., and to them were born nine children, of whom seven survive, as follows: Susan Fitzhugh, William Minor, James Cabell, Jane Belle, Martha Davis, Marion Gordon and Cecil Dabney. In 1873 Prof. Dabney was the Boylston prize essayist on medical chemistry of Harvard college, and has now in press an abstract of his lectures on the practice of medicine. He has also contributed a number of articles to the medical journals.

WILLIAM BATHURST DAINGERFIELD

was born in Alexandria, Va., March 27, 1845, and was educated in his native city. He has been a farmer all his life. He was married in 1874 to Miss Harriet Taylor of Charlestown, Md., and they have had four children, whose respective names are Rebecca, Arthur (deceased in 1877), Bathurst and Jennie Belle. Mr. Daingerfield's father was John Bathurst Daingerfield, born in Alexandria in 1815. He was a merchant in his native city, doing an extensive business. In 1842 he was married to Miss Rebecca Fowle of Boston, Mass. They had three children, Mary, deceased wife of Captain P. B. Hooe; William Bathurst and Edward Lonsdale Daingerfield. The father died in 1886 and the mother in 1885. Bathurst Daingerfield was the name of Mr. Daingerfield's grandfather. He was born May 13, 1768, at Belvidere, Spottsylvania county, Va., below Fredericksburg. In 1795 he was married to Eliza Kay, an Englishwoman, at St. George's chapel, Liverpool, England. He settled in Alexandria, Va., in 1800, and was a sea captain commanding several vessels sailing from the port of Alexandria. He was appointed surveyor of the port of Alexandria under President

Monroe, and held that office at the time of his death, February 22, 1827. He left several children. His daughter Harriet married Captain David B. Smith. His sons, Henry, Edward and John B., successfully conducted for many years the business of importing and shipping, adding greatly to the foreign commerce of the port of Alexandria. John B. Daingerfield, the father of William Bathurst Daingerfield, presented the city of Alexandria with the steeple, town clock and alarm now on the market building. Mr. Daingerfield's grandparents were William and Sarah Daingerfield.

HON. RICHARD B. DAVIS,

attorney of Petersburg, Va., was born in Norfolk county February 5, 1845. He is a son of William T. Davis, a native of Gloucester county, Va., born February 6, 1817, a teacher by profession, and died July 17, 1888. William T. was the son of John Williams Davis, a Virginian by birth and by occupation a farmer. On the paternal side Richard B. Davis is of Welsh descent, his ancestor being a Welsh emigrant. Mr. Davis' mother was Elizabeth Taylor Corbin Beale, a native of Westmoreland county, Va., and daughter of Maj. Robert Beale, a major in the war of 1812. She died January 21, 1851. On the maternal side Mr. Davis is descended from the English. He was educated in the Randolph-Macon college and the university of Virginia, where he completed a law course in 1870. Prior to this, however, he had spent three years in the service of the Confederate army, having entered company E, of the Twelfth Virginia regiment in May, 1862, as a private, in which position and regiment he served until the end of the war. In the battle of Seven Pines he was wounded

by the explosion of a shell, and at the battle of the Crater he received a shot through the right arm. He took part in the battles of Chancellorsville, second Manassas, Gettysburg, and all the fights around Petersburg. In the autumn of 1866, he entered the university of Virginia, where he remained, with the exception of one year during which he taught school, until 1870. He entered upon the practice of law in January, 1871, at Petersburg, where he has ever since remained and become one of the leading lawyers of the city. He is a member of the State Bar association of Virginia, and has served as city attorney of Petersburg for one term. In politics Mr. Davis is a democrat, and he was elected to the lower house of the legislature in 1875, serving one term. He is an official member of the Methodist Episcopal church, being an active worker in the Sunday school. He is a royal arch Mason, and a member of the board of trustees of the Randolph-Macon college. Mr. Davis was married in April, 1875, to Miss Annie Warwick Hall, by whom he has had three sons and one daughter, all living.

RICHARD THOMAS WALKER DUKE

was born in Albemarle county, Va., June 6, 1822. He was educated in his native county, went to the Virginia Military institute and graduated from that institution in 1845, the second in his class of twenty students. Among his classmates were Gen. R. L. Walker, Capt. Simpson, Major Wheelwright, Dr. Dan. Langham and others. After graduating he taught in the Richmond academy one year, then taught for three years in Greenbrier county, W. Va. In 1849 he went to the university of Virginia and graduated from the

law department in 1850. He located in Charlottesville, Va., where he has ever since practiced his profession. In 1858 Mr. Duke was elected commonwealth attorney for Albemarle county, and held that office ten years. He entered the Confederate service in May, 1861, as captain of company B, which had been organized the preceding year in Albemarle county and which was assigned to the Nineteenth regiment of Virginia infantry. In May, 1862, he left the regiment and returned to his home in Charlottesville, and in about three weeks was elected colonel of the Forty-sixth Virginia infantry, Wise's brigade, and served in that regiment until March, 1864. He then resigned his commission, returned home, and in May of the same year organized a battalion of reserves. The battalion was first employed in guarding prisoners on Belle Isle, and spent the fall and winter in the trenches at Fort Harrison. April 6, 1865, he was captured at Sailor's Creek and held as a prisoner in the old capitol prison at Washington, where he was at the time President Lincoln was assassinated. He and his five hundred fellow-prisoners were threatened with burning by the Washington roughs, but the mob was dispersed by the soldiers. Col. Duke was then taken to Johnson's Island, where about 2,500 Confederates were imprisoned, and held there until July 25, 1865. He was in the first battle of Manassas, at Malvern Hill, and in other less important engagements. On the 26th of July, 1846, Col. Duke was married to Miss Elizabeth Scott Eskridge, daughter of William S. and Maragaret (Brown) Eskridge. Her mother was the daughter of John Brown, chancellor of the western district of Virginia. The issue of this union was five children, two of whom died in infancy. The

names of those who came to maturity are William Richard Duke, R. T. W. Duke, Jr., and Mary Willoughby, deceased wife of Charles Slaughter, now of Duluth, Minn. R. T. W. Duke, Jr., now judge of the hustings court of the city of Charlottesville, married Miss Edith R. Slaughter, daughter of John F. Slaughter of Lynchburg, Va. Mrs. Mary Willoughby Slaughter at her death left one daughter, Mary Willoughby Slaughter, who was reared by her grandfather, the subject of this sketch. In 1868, Col. Duke was re-elected commonwealth attorney of Albemarle county, and in 1870, was nominated for the same office; but before the election took place he was nominated for the forty-second congress, his republican opponent being Alexander Rives. Mr. Duke was elected by about 1,000 majority. While the canvass was in progress, Hon. Robert Ridgeway, then the sitting member of that congressional district, died, and Messrs. Duke and Rives were respectively nominated to fill the vacancy in the forty-first congress, and Mr. Duke was successful. He was then elected to the legislature in 1879 and served one term, having been put in office by the debt-paying faction of his party. He has ever been an active politician of the democratic faith. The name of his father was Richard Duke, who was born in Albemarle county in 1777 and was a farmer and contractor. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and for years was magistrate of Albemarle county. He succeeded to the office of high sheriff. In politics he was a federalist and favored the election of John Quincy Adams to the presidency. He was married in 1805 to Maria Walker, daughter of Thomas Walker of Castle Hill, Va., a commissary to Washington's

regiment at Braddock's defeat. They had ten children, whose respective names were William Johnson, deceased; Lucy, deceased, wife, first, of David Wood, and, second, of John Bills of Tennessee; Mary Jane, widow of W. T. Smith; Margaret, deceased; Elizabeth Barclay, deceased wife of Robert Rhodes; Mildred Wirt, widow of George C. Gilmer, a brother of Gov. Thomas W. Gilmer; R. T. W. of Charlottesville; Sallie, deceased wife of Harvy Deskins, deceased; Martha B., died in 1887 unmarried; and Charles Carroll Duke of Texas. The father of this family died in August, 1849; the mother in January, 1852. The grandfather's name was Cleviars Duke, born in Hanover county, Va. He was a farmer and owned for years a fine estate in Hanover county. He finally settled in Ablemarle county, where he died. He married Ann Overton, and they had three sons and one daughter.

LONDON BRAME EDWARDS, M. D.,

the gentleman whose well known name both north and south forms the caption of this biographical mention, and who has resided at Richmond, Va., since 1872, was born September 20th, 1845, in Prince Edward county, Va. His father, Rev. John E. Edwards, D. D., was a distinguished and well known minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, south. His early scholastic training was received at the military college at Lynchburg, Va., and at the Randolph-Macon college, Va. Prompted by the ardor of patriotism he enlisted in the artillery corps of the Confederate army in 1863, when hardly more than seventeen years of age, and participated in the struggle between the states till, in the winter of 1864-65, in consequence of failing health, he received a

furlough; and, returning to his home, took a partial course of lectures at the Medical college of Virginia. In 1865-66, he attended medical lectures at the university of Virginia, and in 1866 entered the medical department of the university of the city of New York, from which institution he graduated March 1st, 1867, receiving the degree of M. D. Until October of the same year he was house physician in the Charity hospital, Blackwell's island, then became assistant physician at the hospital for nervous diseases, known as that of Dr. M. Gonzales Echeverria, at Lake Mahopac, Putnam county, N. Y. In the spring of 1868, Dr. Edwards located in Lynchburg, Va., and four years later removed to Richmond, Va., where his residence has continued. While at Lynchburg he inaugurated a movement toward the organization among the Virginia physicians and surgeons of a state society, and through his efforts mainly was organized, in 1870, the Medical society of Virginia, which, in its organism, perfection and excellency, stands second to no other state medical society in the country, and to its progress and welfare Dr. Edwards has unremittingly directed his time and attention. He has grown to regard the society with the solicitude with which a devoted father watches the destiny of a loved and hopeful child. At the organization of the society he was elected recording secretary, which position, with marked ability and faithfulness, he has since retained, excepting the year 1884, covering a period of over twenty years.

Soon arising to rank and prominence in his profession after entering upon the field of medicine, and being gifted as a writer on medicine and allied subjects, he became, in 1873, a corresponding member of the Gynecological society of Boston.

In April, 1874, he established the *Virginia Medical Monthly*, of which journal he has continued to be editor and proprietor, and which journal has had much influence in the propagation of the Medical society of Virginia. It has, too, by able and successful management gained character and taken appropriate rank among the leading medical journals of the south, and as an editor its proprietor has won an enviable reputation. In 1873 Dr. Edwards was appointed, by the faculty, lecturer on anatomy in the Medical college of Virginia, and in the spring of 1875 he was appointed lecturer on materia medica and therapeutics, which position he resigned one year later. However, in 1877, he was appointed lecturer on medico-legal jurisprudence, which position he held for one year, and then he discontinued his connection with the institution.

Dr. Edwards is an honorary member of the Medical society of the state of West Virginia; he is also a member of the Medical and Surgical society of the District of Columbia; of the American Medical association, and of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological society. Dr. Edwards was among the first in the advocacy of strychnia in cases of chronic tobacco poisoning. Upon the organization of the Richmond Medical and Surgical society, he became the first president. From '75 to '83, he was surgeon of the First Virginia regiment, and was subsequently appointed by Surgeon-General Hammond, without solicitation, as assistant surgeon of the United States Marine hospital service, port of Richmond, which position he held for several years. Dr. Edwards has given much time and energy to the propagation and welfare of the Medical society of Virginia, and has devoted that energy, interest and tact in the manage-

ment of the *Virginia Medical Monthly* as has consumed much of his time, and these duties have been most exacting as well as important; nevertheless he has continued in an active practice of his profession, taking appropriate rank as a skillful and successful practitioner. In fact, Dr. Edwards has led an unusually active professional life, and has won for himself an enviable reputation in his profession, both as a practitioner and as editor of a most popular and influential medical journal. His pleasant and courteous bearing renders him popular among men; his gentility and kindness of heart, together with a marked diplomatic capability, secure the esteem, affection and confidence of his many patients. His sincere and earnest purpose, his positiveness and general learning, gain the esteem and deference universally paid him by his professional brethren. The doctor was happily married January 17, 1871, to Miss Nannie, the daughter of George M. Rucker, of Lynchburg, Va., and their home has been blessed by two daughters and two sons.

HON. J. TAYLOR ELLYSON,

the efficient and popular mayor of the city of Richmond, Va., was born in that city May 20, 1847. His father, Henry K. Ellyson, was also born in Richmond and was a son of Onan Ellyson of the same city, who was a millwright by trade, and a son of William Ellyson. Henry K. was born August 31, 1823, and was educated in Richmond, where he learned the printer's trade, which trade he followed for some time. Among the several public positions which he held may be mentioned those of register of Richmond, member of the legislature of 1855-7-8, sheriff to 1865, and mayor of Richmond in 1871, serving

as such one term. He was married, in 1842, to Miss Elizabeth P. Barnes, who was born in Philadelphia March 5, 1814, and died July 27, 1886; six children, of which four survive, became the issue of this marriage. J. Taylor Ellyson was in attendance at school at Hampden-Sidney college, which he left, in 1863, to enlist in the second company of Richmond howitzers, with which company he served until the close of the war in 1865. He participated in the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania C. H., second Cold Harbor, and in all the battles around Richmond. At the close of the war, Mr. Ellyson entered Columbian college of Washington, D. C., where he remained one term, and left to enter Richmond college, which college he also left after attending one term; then entering the university of Virginia he remained there till 1870, when he left to engage in the book and stationery business in Richmond as a member of the firm of Ellyson & Taylor, which firm was dissolved in 1879. In 1878, Mr. Ellyson became business manager of the *Religious Herald* of Richmond, continuing as such till 1887, in which year he became part owner of the publication, of which he is now secretary and treasurer. As a business man, Mr. Ellyson takes appropriate rank among the most competent and successful of Richmond—the city of so many sapient business men. He is connected with several very important business institutions and affairs; among them may be mentioned the Old Dominion Building and Loan association (of which he is president), the American Refrigerator company and others. Mr. Ellyson's public political career began in 1878, the year he was elected a member of the city council of Richmond, and being re-elected from time to time he continued to serve as a member of the council for a period of eight years; then, being elected a member of the board of school commissioners, he served until elected to represent Richmond and Henrico counties in the state senate, which office he resigned in 1888, to become mayor of Richmond, which most exacting and responsible office he has since held, meeting the most sanguine hopes of his many friends, and his administration has given gratifying satisfaction to the people of the city. So popular was the administration of the first term that, in 1890, he was re-elected without opposition, and hence he is the present incumbent of this office. In the politics of his state, he is both prominent and influential, having been elected, in 1890, as chairman of the state democratic committee, which chairmanship he still holds, directing the affairs of the party with singular ability and judgment. Mr. Ellyson was married, in 1870, to Miss Lora E., daughter of Major Nelson H. Hotchkiss, and he and wife are active members of the Baptist church, of which church he is deacon. In 1873, he was elected corresponding secretary of the board of education of the Baptist general association of Virginia, which position he has held for nineteen years, while, in 1890, he was made president of the Baptist general association of Virginia, and he was re-elected in 1891. Mr. Ellyson has taken an active part in the Young Men's Christian association, of Richmond, of which association he served as president for four years from 1873. Again were his valuable services called into requisition in 1890, in which year he was sent to the Peace conference at London as a delegate from Richmond. He has been a delegate to the several city and state conventions

from time to time, and was vice-president of the state convention of 1889. Mr. Ellyson has taken no less interest in educational matters than he has in other public affairs, for he has taken deep concern and interest in the cause of public education, since, for the last seven or eight years, he has been a member of the board of education of his city, and of which he has been and is president. He has also served as trustee of both Richmond and Hartsthorn colleges. Mr. Ellyson is an active member of the I. O. O. F., and is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of charity, and few other citizens of his city and state, if any, are more progressive than he or enjoy greater respect and esteem on the part of the people. Of modest and unpretending temperament and of sincere integrity of purpose, he well merits that esteem and deference paid him.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR EMMERSON

died in Portsmouth, Va., June 7th, 1842. This gentleman, who was among the useful citizens of Norfolk county, Va., was born in Brunswick county (now Greensville county) in 1778. He located in Portsmouth with his father in 1785, and was educated with the object of entering the Episcopal ministry, but later gave his attention to the study of law, but finally concluded the sea was his vocation, which he adopted and followed for twenty years. In 1798, while on the ocean, his ship was captured by the French and taken to France, where he was detained one year. In speaking of this event in after life, he would say the only hardship was being from his home, while the compensation was learning the language. In 1805 he was married to Mary A. Herbert, daughter of Thomas Herbert, of Norfolk county,

whose farm and residence are now in the Gosport navy yard; they had a family of twelve children, only four of whom reached maturity; the eldest, Thomas, died in 1837; Arthur died in 1870, John in 1885; one sister survives these brothers. When, in 1809, the congress of the United States passed the "non-intercourse" act, which caused the merchant marine to withdraw from service, Capt. Emmerson gave his attention to surveying land, and about this time he organized an artillery company in Portsmouth, of which he was elected captain, and, as such, served his country throughout the war of 1812; his company was actively engaged at Crany Island. He was for twenty-five years preceding his death called on to fill various offices by the citizens of his town, and county; his home was where his father had lived and died, near Trinity church, of which his father was rector, and when this old church was re-opened in 1821, Capt. Emmerson was elected vestryman and warden; he served as such until his death, and after him his son Arthur (a sketch of whose life can be seen in Johnson's memorials of old Virginia clerks of courts), filled the same office until death, and Arthur's brother, John, was in the same office until 1880, when he resigned. Among the many offices filled by Capt. Emmerson was the presidency of the Portsmouth & Weldon railroad (now the S. & R. R. R.), and at his death was clerk of the county court. Capt. Emmerson died at his home, Portsmouth, June 7, 1842, aged sixty-four years. The papers of that day stated that "he was buried with military honors, which was eminently due, as the deceased was in the battle of Crany Island, in 1813, when his cool determined courage was the subject of general eulogy on that occasion; beside the military, various other

organized bodies showed their appreciation of his public usefulness and virtuous life by uniting in the funeral procession, which was of a magnitude far beyond what had ever before been witnessed here on a like occasion." John, the son of Capt. Emmerson, was engaged in steam engineering, which gave to his mind that disposition to investigate scientific subjects, to which he inclined through life. During the Civil war, he entered the signal corps, was afterward commissioned captain, and sent to South Wert, Va., to superintend the commissary department; he was at his post when the war ended. He married Susan B., the daughter of C. L. Cocke. He died in 1885, aged sixty-four years. His wife and four children survive.

Rev. Arthur Emmerson, father of Captain Emmerson, was born in Accomac county, Va., and was educated for the ministry of the church of England. He graduated from William and Mary college and was ordained priest in England in 1768; his first charge was Saint Andrews parish, Brunswick county, Va. He was married in 1770 to Mrs. Anne Nivison, daughter of William Tazewell; later he was in charge of Meherrin parish, in Brunswick county, Va.; in 1885 he located in Portsmouth, and was rector of Trinity church; he died in 1801. His children who survived him were Captain Arthur Emmerson; Thomas, the eldest, married Miss Burwell, daughter of James Burwell, of Virginia; he moved to Tennessee, practiced law, was made judge and died in 1837. The following is from a Tennessee paper of that date:

"Judge Emmerson was a native of Virginia and received a liberal education; soon after moving to Tennessee he filled some of the highest judicial positions of the state with honor to himself and usefulness to his adopted state. In the death

of the Honorable Thomas Emmerson, society has lost an enlightened philanthropist, his profession a distinguished member, and his country a sincere patriot."

His other son, Littleton, was unmarried and died in 1817.

The Rev. Arthur Emmerson, father of the above, was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, in 1710, and came to Virginia in 1737; he was ordained in England; he was located in Accomac county, where he married Annie Wishart, daughter of Thomas Wishart; the children of Mr. Emmerson who reached maturity were—William, Arthur and Annie; this last married John Upshur of Accomac. The name of Emmerson is not uncommon in the New England states, but is written with one "m;" the addition of the other "m" is said to have occurred about the year 1643, during the civil wars in England, when it was made to mark the difference of those bearing the same name, with regard to their opinions on state and ecclesiastical affairs.

FAUNTLEROY FAMILY OF VIRGINIA.

This family is one of the oldest, most authentic, and at the same time aristocratic, highly distinguished as it is in the annals of Virginia's history, and equally an historic English pedigree. The most immediate subject of this sketch is a highly eminent judge of Virginia's highest tribunal—a tribunal which stands, par excellence, one of august dignity, and vigorous intellect. Its history and its ability need no commendation at the hands of the publisher. It is linked with the brightest fame of Virginia—this her appellate tribunal's splendid accolade. The history of her judiciary is long since the common fame of the country.

The judiciary of Virginia has ever been held beyond the range of political squabble

and too august a tribunal to be ever assailed in the public press, and is never referred to save in terms of respect. During the many years which the eminent subject of this sketch (Judge Fauntleroy of Virginia) has been upon the bench—it is an uncommon statement to make—that in nearly every single case of note decided, the opinion of the court has been prepared and written and on opinion day read by his honor—the Hon. Thos. T. Fauntleroy. Most notably among these cases celebré, in which Judge Fauntleroy wrote the court opinion, is the “case of Clunerious.” It will not be extravagant to say, that this case is perhaps the most notorious in the murder cases of the world’s history.

The famous “Bettie Thomas-Lewis” chancery litigation over the estate of a Richmond, Va., millionaire, who gave his vast estate to his illegitimate child,—an octoroon,—and the heirs at law lost the bulk of the estate, as a result of the opinion of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia as written by Judge Fauntleroy.

We copy the following from the columns of the *Richmond Times*, edited by a recognized brilliant editor and a man of great wealth, Mr. Joseph Bryan, who made perhaps the best Richmond daily out of a new venture:

“BETTIE THOMAS-LEWIS.

“Extracts from opinion of court.

“The facts in the interesting case as set forth by Judge Fauntleroy are more entertaining than any novel.

“By the recent decision of the supreme court of Virginia, Bettie Thomas-Lewis is made the richest colored woman in Virginia, if not in the known world.

“Judge Fauntleroy’s opinion in the case comprises 60 pages of closely written legal cap paper. It is said by the legal fraternity to be a magnificent exposition of the law in the case and was spoken of

by the concurring members on the bench in the most complimentary terms.

“After reviewing the history of the case in the lower courts and the questions raised in the controversy to be decided by the higher court, Judge Fauntleroy proceeds to recite the facts in the case as disclosed by the record and concurrent testimony.

“It is written in a highly original style, peculiar for a decision of this character, and reads like the pages of a strong modern novel.

“It is interesting from beginning to end, but on account of its necessarily great length as demanded by the many facts it has to cover, only extracts are herewith published.

“Bettie Thomas-Lewis, who before her marriage was Bettie Thomas, is the only living child of the late William A. Thomas, a wealthy retired merchant, who at the age of seventy years, and enfeebled by long sickness, departed this life, intestate, on the 4th day of January, 1889, at his residence in or near the city of Richmond, possessed of a large estate of both real and personal property, but principally personalty. He never married, but cohabited with a woman of half white blood, formerly his slave, in the county of Pittsylvania, Va. Bettie had an elder sister, Fannie, who married and died soon after the late civil war, without issue. Bettie, thirty-five years of age when her father died, and Fannie were always recognized and acknowledged by William A. Thomas as his children. Fannie Coles, Bettie’s friend and companion, lives with her. Fannie Coles is the daughter of a white man who was killed, while defending her honor, by a young Englishman in Albemarle county, Va., several years ago. Fannie was present when Thomas died. She was on the witness stand for six hours, and it was through her evidence, which the finest legal talent in Virginia could not successfully assail, that the case was won.

“Bettie Thomas-Lewis would be mistaken for a white woman by any person who did not know her. She does not associate with the masses of her race.

“It is vehemently charged that the testimony of Fannie Coles as to the *factum* of the gift is false, a gift *donatio*

mortis causa of money to his credit in bank, \$325,000; that it is a conspiracy with Bettie Lewis to defraud the legal distributees of William A. Thomas; that no such gift as she testifies to was ever made. The charge is easily asserted—but law, logic and a decent respect for human nature, all require clear and indubitable proof to induce judicial credence to such an atrocity.”

So spake and wrote Judge Fauntleroy in his characteristic vigorous style, and energetic language.

The Chicago papers at the time published the opinion in full, and it elicited unstinted comments by the entire northern press, and not so much because of the immense fortune in controversy, but chiefly because the wonderfully vigorous, concise, painted and yet brilliant composition, all disclosing a remarkable record.

It has been declared by an eminent member of the Virginia bar, that this opinion in and of itself is a “monument more lasting than brass,” and against which time itself cannot prevail or dim the sterling worth of judicial excellence.

But there is yet another world renowned opinion rendered by Judge Fauntleroy,—the shocking spectacle of the monument over the grave of Mary, the mother of Washington, the hideous traffic in the grave itself, coupled with the advertisement sent out to all the world, that her grave and uncompleted monument to her honor would be sold (and title guaranteed) above and below, at public outcry, from the steps of the capitol of the United States of America, upon the occasion of the inauguration of President-elect Harrison, March 4, 1889.

No tribute, either adequate or too extravagant, can be paid to this matchless opinion of this world renowned jurist.

His decisions have been quoted in Eng-

land. Through the system of reporting (national), this jurist is eminently known in the appellate courts of other states. (Vid. southeastern reports West Publishing Co.'s system of national reporting decisions of courts of last resort in America.)

Nor does his greatness consist alone in his accredited high intellectual ability. He is known as a genuine old Virginian gentleman, and no higher-minded man ever trod the soil of Virginia. Gifted, godly and accurately the gentleman, he stands to-day the person who, like Washington himself, illustrated the virtues of candor, courage and liberality. Judge Fauntleroy's ancestry is traced in an unbroken line from the famous family of Staunton (Stourton) of England, prior to the Norman conquest. *Hutchins's Dorset Hist.* says, “This noble family of Staunton was said to be of considerable rank even prior to the conquest, when one of its members brought William the Conquerer himself to terms.”

From him descended Sir Ralph de Staunton, knight of the Holy Sepulchre, who married Alice, the daughter of Lord Berkley, and was succeeded by his only surviving son William de Stourton, who by his marriage with Joan, daughter of Richard Vernon, of Horninghan, Wiltshire, had a son Jno. de Stourton, Lord of the Manor of Preston, Wiltshire, knight, a statesman and gallant soldier in the reign of Henry VI, who, in consideration of his eminent services, elevated him to the peerage May 13, 1448, as Baron Stourton, of Stourton, county Wilts. He married Agnes Fauntleroy, and was the ancestor of the present Lord Stourton, had a daughter, Joane, who married Tristram Fauntleroy, third, great-grandfather of subject of this sketch—Hon. Thos. T. Fauntleroy of Virginia.

Alveston, Fautleroy's Marsh, England, is still in the Fautleroy family of England, and whose most recent landlord, together with the old family seat, has been made famous by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett in her charming and most exquisite work, *Little Lord Fautleroy* of England.

Of this place (Alveston) Coker, in his survey of Devonshire, published in 1732, writes: "This place (Alveston, Devonshire, England) was named from the Fautleroy's, men of no mean antiquity, and if you understand the name, of equal descent, who long since seated themselves in these parts and by an heir of the Stourtons, and whose ancient house is still owned by their offspring."

That a family so distinguished and gallant in England should have achieved additional renown on this side of the globe, i e., fighting for American independence, is not surprising.

Griffin Fautleroy, the grandfather of Judge Fautleroy, was killed at the Revolutionary battle of Monmouth, captain in the American Revolutionary army, and says the immortal Thos. Jefferson, in his works: "This young Virginian, a most gallant and chivalrous officer, killed while yet a very young man, at the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1777, born June the 28th, 1749.

Thos. Jefferson's works, p. 221, speaking of the battle of Monmouth: "On the part of the Americans, the fate of the young, chivalrous and brave Captain Fautleroy, of the Virginia line, was remarkable. He was on horseback, at a well near a farmhouse; waiving his turn, while the fainting soldiers, consumed by a thirst arising from their exertions on the hottest day supposed to have occurred in America, were rushing with frantic cries to the well imploring for water. The captain, with the point of his sword resting on his boot, his arm leaning on the pommel, continued

to waive his turn, when a cannon shot, bounding down the lane that led to the farm house, struck the unfortunate officer near the hip and hurled him to the ground a lifeless corpse.

"The lamented Fautleroy was descended from one of the old and highly respected families of Virginia. Leaving the comforts of a luxurious home and the delights of a large circle of friends, this gallant young soldier repaired to the standard of his country early in the the campaign of 1776. He was greatly respected in his grade and his untimely fate was deeply mourned in the American army."

Major Henry Fautleroy. (Captain Griffin's brother), Major, Virginia light dragoons, in the Revolution, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Guilford C. H., March 15, 1761 — also received mention at the hands of Thomas Jefferson. (Vid. Jefferson's works), Curtis' recollections American Revolution.

The brave Captain Fautleroy, so handsomely mentioned by Thomas Jefferson, was the father of Col. Thomas T. Fautleroy, colonel First regiment United States dragoons, a noted Virginian and was a brave and chivalric soldier in the United States army.

The gallant Captain Fautleroy, killed at Monmouth, had a sister, Miss Elizabeth or Betsey Fautleroy, who it appears was the "Lowland Beauty" who made an impression on the youthful and susceptible heart of George Washington.

In 1872 the following, from the original letter, was published in the *Alexandria Gazette* over the signature of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Its genuineness admits of no doubt, and it is addressed to William Fautleroy, *Senior*, the father of the brave Captain Fautleroy so handsomely mentioned by Thos. Jefferson himself in his book of reminiscences of the American Revolution.

“WILLIAM FAUNTLEROY, SENIOR,
“Rappahannock.

“Sir:—I should have been down long before this, but my business in Frederick county detained me somewhat longer than I expected, and immediately upon my return from there I was taken with a violent pleurisy, which has reduced me very low, but propose as soon as I recover my strength to wait on Miss Betsy (Fauntleroy) in hopes of a revocation of the former cruel sentence, and see if I can meet with any alteration in my favour. I have enclosed a letter to her which I should be much obliged to you for the delivery of it.

“I have nothing to add but my best respects to your good lady and family, and that I am, Sir,

“Your most obedient humble servant,
“GEORGE WASHINGTON.
“Winchester, Va., May 20, 1752.”

In 1888, there was a celebration in New York city, in honor of the centennial of the constitution of the states. A distinguished Virginian there present called the attention of the guests there assembled to the fact that “Washington the Virginian,” was a poet and lover. The following is from a New York paper:

“*Washington as Lover and Poet!*—Who was Washington’s, “Lowland Beauty?” Bishop Meade pronounced her Mary Cary, who married Edward Ambler; Lossing declared her Mary Bland. Others have said Lucy Grimes, who married Henry Lee and became the mother of ‘Light Horse Harry’ Lee (of whom Washington himself was fond) and grandmother of Gen. Robt. E. Lee.

“Some have surmised Miss Eilbeck of Charles county, Md., who married Geo. Mason, the great Virginian. Others, Annie Daniels, one of his Stafford cousins. Of late years the opinion has gained that the lady was Sallie Cary. This has been hitherto my own conviction, based on certain letters found among papers discovered in Bath, England (1811).

“It now appears to me certain that the ‘Lowland Beauty’—Washington’s first love—was Miss Betsy Fauntleroy.”
[Vid. Washington’s letter above!]

This letter and the earlier letter to “Robin,” prove that no Lowland Beauty could have charmed Washington—since he was but fifteen—other than Betsy Fauntleroy.

Betsy married an Adams and became the mother of Thomas Adams, signer of the articles of confederation, member of the Philadelphia convention (1778–80).

The Adamses have indeed long since been a distinguished family in Virginia, whose Historical society possesses certain “Adams papers” from which its enterprising secretary, Dr. Brock, may derive for us something concerning the personality of Betsy. The following is the original production of Washington’s poetic mind—deploring Miss Betsy Fauntleroy’s cold indifference:

“Oh! Ye Gods! Why should my poor restless heart
Stand to oppose thy might and power,
At last surrender to Cupid’s feathered dart
And now tis bleeding every hour,
For her that pityless of my quiet and woes,
And will not on me pity take,
I’ll sleep amongst my most inveterate foes
And with gladness never wish to wake.
I deluding sleepings let my eyelids close.
That in an enraptured dream I may
In a soft lulling sleep and gentle repose,
Possess those joys denied by Day.”
From your bright sparkling eyes I was undone,
Rays you have more sparkling than the sun
Amidst its glory in the rising day,
None can you equal in your bright array,
Constant in your calm and unspotted mind,
Equal to all, but will to none prove kind,
So knowing, seldom one so young you’ll find,
Ah! woe is he that I should love and conceal,
Long have I wished, but never dare reveal,
Even though severely love’s pain I feel.
Nexes the great, wasn’t free from Cupid’s dart
And all the greatest heroes felt the smart.”

Recurring to Col. Thomas T. Fauntleroy, colonel of First regiment of United States dragoons, and who at the beginning of the late war outranked all the distinguished Virginians who resigned to fight for their native heath (Virginia), we find he was commissioned by President Andrew Jackson (Old Hickory), a lieutenant in the war of 1812, member of Virginia senate from Fauquier county, 1823,

commissioned major of dragoons United States army 1836, then promoted to the high and distinguished position of colonel First regiment United States dragoons. We have said he was a brave and chivalric soldier. Witness the following joint resolutions of the territorial legislature of New Mexico, 1856.

New Mexico, Preamble and Joint Resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The legislative assembly of the territory of New Mexico have been informed that Thomas T. Fauntleroy of the First regiment of dragoons of the United States army, the gallant commander of the recent expedition against the different tribes of Jacarilla, Apaches and Yutah Indians, will visit the capital of this territory before the final adjournment of this body, and whereas

"By his gallantry, brave deportment and soldierly daring while traversing the snow-clad heights and breasting with unshrinking courage the wintery storms and tempests of the north, he succeeded not only in overtaking those savage and inhuman hordes, but in forcing them to meet him and his brave command in mortal combat, face to face, upon the field of deadly strife, there to decide not only the fate of battle, but all that New Mexico has, her defenders, that she is not so inert and so effeminate as to permit her citizens to be robbed and murdered without visiting upon the aggressors a just and thorough bloody vengeance, and whereas, through the perseverance and gallant bravery of that officer and his resolute command, these said savage hordes of Indians have been forced to acknowledge the superiority of our arms and sue for peace, and that said tribes have most wisely, as it is politic, agree to remain at peace since the making of the treaties; Therefore, Be it resolved by the legislative assembly of the territory of New Mexico;

"1st. That the thanks of the legislative assembly of New Mexico be hereby tendered to Col. Thomas T. Fauntleroy, the gallant commander of the late expedition against the several tribes of Jacarilla, Apaches, and Yutah Indians, and through him to the brave and gallant officers and soldiers which he had the honor to com-

mand, for their gallant and soldierly deportment during said campaign,

"Be it further resolved, That a committee of six be appointed, three from the senate and three from the house of representatives, to wait upon Col. T. T. Fauntleroy and present him with a copy of these resolutions and that said committee invite him to visit both houses during their session.

"Be it further resolved, That the editors of the *Santa Fé Gazette* be hereby requested to published this preamble and joint resolution."

"Compliments of J. Bell Bigger (*vid. Va. acts of 1859-60*) clerk of house of delegates and keeper of the rolls of Virginia. For R. R. Fauntleroy, Esqr.

"Joint resolutions complimentary to Col. Thomas T. Fauntleroy, colonel First regiment United States dragoons, commander-in-chief department of New Mexico. Adopted March 31, 1860.

"Whereas, Thomas Turner Fauntleroy, colonel first regiment of United States dragoons, a son and citizen of Virginia, has reflected credit upon his native state by gallant and distinguished services in the army of the United States, and more especially in the conduct of campaigns against the hostile, daring and formidable Indian tribes of New Mexico, as attested by a formal and enthusiastic vote of thanks of the legislature of that territory in 1856, and again in 1859, and also by official letters of acknowledgment from the governor of the territory, and from Kit Carson, the Indian agent and celebrated mountaineer and guide of the west, which repeated and handsome testimonials of the authorities of New Mexico to the gallantry and good conduct of Col. Fauntleroy, now commanding the military department of New Mexico, call for some appropriate recognition and response from his native state. Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the general assembly of Virginia, that the said Col. Thomas T. Fauntleroy, First United States dragoons, be and he is hereby cordially commended to the honorable secretary of war, and to his excellency, the president of the United States, for promotion to the rank of brigadier general.

"Resolved, That the president of the senate and speaker of the house of delegates

transmit to Col. Fauntleroy a copy, enrolled on parchment, of the foregoing preamble and resolution, also a copy of the same to the president of the United States and the secretary of war.

"JOHN LETCHER,
Gov. of Va."

"J. BELL BIGGER,

Clerk of house of delegates, and keeper of the rolls of Virginia, November 11, 1892."

Judge Fauntleroy's father married a granddaughter of the famous Charles Minn Thruston, the bishop of the Episcopal (established church of England and Virginia) church of Virginia, at the commencement of the Revolution, and who repaired (distinguished divine as he was) to the standard of his country and was killed in battle. Then in turn Judge Fauntleroy himself married (as his second wife) a great-great-granddaughter of this famous Charles Minn Thruston.

The judge is a first cousin of Alfred M. Randolph, bishop of the Episcopal church of Virginia; his last wife was also first cousin to the Randolphs, and third cousin to her husband. Thus it can be seen that Judge Fauntleroy, the present distinguished Virginian, is a man of the highest ordered lineage. Assuredly he is a Virginian of wide reputation and unblemished personal worth. Judge Fauntleroy rendered an opinion in a case célèbre—Baughman Boycott—among the first decisions upon this subject in America. To any one reading the Virginia reports he soon discovers intuitively that a *lion* has been.

The conformation of arms of Fauntleroy family of Virginia is a *Fleur de Lis* (crest) and the head and shoulders of a handsome boy with a countenance betokening strong mental endowments, and noble countenance and character.

HON. HENRY W. FLOURNOY,

secretary of the commonwealth of Virginia, is a native of Halifax county, Va., having been born in that county June 6, 1846; and he has played an important part in the public affairs of his state, but before giving an outline of his career, attention may fittingly be given the career of his father, who was Thomas S. Flournoy, born in Virginia, December 11, 1811. Thomas S. Flournoy was a son of John J. Flournoy, who was also a Virginian, and a man of influence and popularity in his day; he served as a member of the state legislature; was a high sheriff, and a presiding justice. His son, Thomas S. Flournoy, graduated from Hampden-Sidney college, studied law, and being admitted to the bar in 1833, entered into the practice of law, and soon rose in the esteem and popularity of the people, who, in 1847, called into requisition his services in congress, by electing him from the strong democratic district in which he lived, though he, himself, was a whig. Such was the popularity of his public servitude that he was re-elected for a second term, though defeated by a strict party vote for a third term. In 1855, his friends and party made him their candidate for governor, but he was defeated. In 1861, he was a member of the state convention that passed the ordinance of secession, and was active in the organization of the Sixth Virginia cavalry, and, becoming colonel of the regiment, he was faithful and gallant on the field of action till 1863, when, in consequence of ill health, his resignation was tendered and accepted. He participated, among others, in the valley of Virginia and Atlanta campaigns, and in all the operations of the army of northern Virginia, up to the date of his resignation. After the close of the war

he became interested in the Norfolk & Western railroad, of which he was for a time president. However, he continued in the practice of law until his death, which occurred in 1883. He was a lawyer of no mean ability, and the profession was peculiarly suited to his taste, character of mind and ardor of temperament, and at the law he was unquestionably a success. In 1835, he chose a companion in marriage, being fortunate in securing the faithful and devoted hand of Susan A., daughter of Allen Love, a lawyer of ability and promise, but who died comparatively early in life. Of the issue of the above marriage, we have introduced Henry W., as the immediate subject of this biographical mention. He was a youth and in attendance at school, when the war between the states came on, and in January of 1862, when not yet sixteen years of age, he enlisted in company G, of the Sixth Virginia cavalry, with which he served till the surrender of Gen. Lee, in 1865. Hardly did he serve continuously with this company for the whole time, for during the last three months of his servitude he was a member of an artillery battalion of Richmond. He took active part as a field courier, and was in all the engagements of his command, and to his military service can be paid high tribute.

On the close of the war, Mr. Flournoy began the study of law under the direction of his father, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar, and, locating at Danville, began the practice of the profession. In 1870 he was elected judge of corporation court, and in 1877 was re-elected, but the following year resigned, and, resuming the practice of law, and removing to southwestern Virginia in the fall of 1881, continued in an active and successful

practice till 1889, when he was elected secretary of the commonwealth, which office by re-elections he has since held. As a man of public life, he is trusted and esteemed, and being of a genial spirit and courteous bearing, and of an irreproachable character, he is extremely popular, and the course of few others, if any, of the public men of the state, is watched with more interest and more anticipation. Being of a progressive spirit and business turn of mind and ability, he has become interested in the industrial development as well as social and political advancement of his state. He is vice-president of the Virginia Steel, Iron & Slate company, and he is also supreme governor of the Beneficial Endowment guild. In June of 1871, Mr. Flournoy married Miss Rosa B. Wood, daughter of Hon. Henry Wood, a prominent attorney of Mecklenburg county; and in social circles Judge Flournoy and family enjoy high standing.

Such is a brief outline of the career of Mr. Flournoy and his father, and of each much more of interest could be said, but it is not in the domain of this paper to give much of detail.

It may not be out of place here to state that Cabell C. Flournoy, a brother of the judge, and the eldest of the nine children born to Thomas S. Flournoy, entered the Pittsylvania cavalry, C. S. A., in April, 1861, as sergeant, rose to the rank of colonel of the Sixth Virginia cavalry, and was killed June 3, 1864, while leading his regiment at Cold Harbor.

REV. WILLIAM LOYALL GRAVATT,

the popular rector of St. Luke's church, Norfolk, was born in Caroline county, Va., December 15, 1858, and is the son of Dr. James and Mary Gravatt, natives respectively of Port Royal and Richmond, Va.

Dr. James Gravatt was born in the year 1817, received his literary education in William and Mary college, and afterward completed a medical course in the Pennsylvania college of Medicine. He practiced the healing art quite successfully in Port Royal until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he received the appointment of surgeon in charge of the hospital at Richmond, the duties of which responsible position he discharged in a highly creditable manner until the cessation of hostilities, when he returned to his home and resumed the practice of his profession. He married, in 1849, Mary Eliza Smith, daughter of Col. J. H. Smith, of Richmond, to which union were born five children, namely: Mary C. A., Lucy J., wife of Gen. R. E. Bowen, of Tazewell county; Charles W., a surgeon in the United States navy; John J., pastor of St. John's Episcopal church, Hampton; and William L. Dr. Gravatt was a delegate to the reconstruction convention, served as mayor of Port Royal for a number of years, and departed this life on the 23rd day of September, 1868. The doctor's father was Robert Gravatt, a native of Port Royal and for many years a prominent merchant of that place. His wife, a Miss Timberlake, of Caroline county, was a woman of many excellent endowments of mind and heart. The founders of the Gravatt house in America were French Huguenots, who came to the United States after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled in Caroline county, with the early history and development of which they were prominently identified. On the maternal side Rev. W. Loyall Gravatt is descended from distinguished English ancestry.

Rev. William Loyall Gravatt received a thorough literary education at Blacks-

burg college, Montgomery county, Va., and completed a divinity course in the Episcopal Theological seminary at Alexandria, from which he graduated in the year 1884. He was then ordained deacon and the following year admitted to the priesthood of St. Paul's church, Richmond, Va., and assigned as curate for three years. At the end of that time he became rector of St. Luke's church, Norfolk, of which he has since had charge and which under his able ministrations has enjoyed an era of great prosperity. Mr. Gravatt was married, October 13, 1888, to Miss Sidney S. Payton, daughter of Thomas Payton, of Richmond. Two children have been born to this marriage, of whom William L. is living.

DR. WILLIAM B. GRAY,

of Richmond, a native of Fluvanna county, was born February 20, 1833, and is the son of Dr. William A. Gray, of Goochland county, a physician of prominence, who died December 25, 1888, aged eighty-two years. He was the son of Col. William Gray, a Virginian also, who commanded a regiment in the war of 1812. Col. Gray's wife was Jane, sister of Gen. John Guerant, a French Huguenot. The father of Col. Gray was John Gray. The mother of Dr. William B. Gray was Mary Ann Brooks, a native of Fluvanna county and daughter of William and Isabella K. (Perkins) Brooks. Dr. Gray is of English and French descent. He was brought up in his native county, where he received a classical education; in early life he took up the study of medicine under the direction of his father, and in 1850 entered the medical department of the university of Virginia and took a full course in medicine. He then entered the Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia and grad-

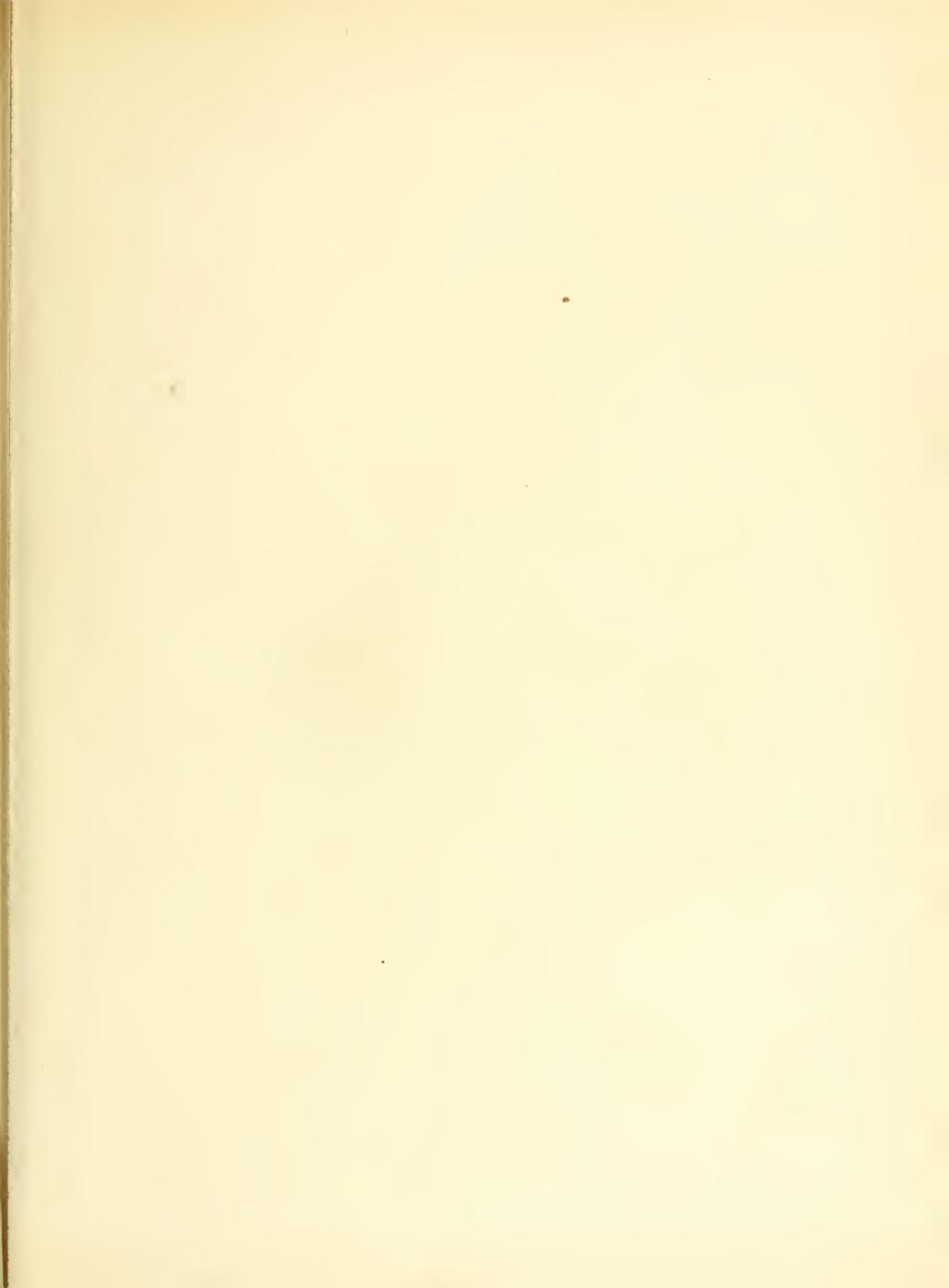
uated in 1852, for twenty years being the partner of his father in the practice of medicine in Fluvanna county. During the war, Dr. Gray did service as a volunteer surgeon on the staff of Dr. J. B. McCaw in Chimborazo hospital at Richmond. In 1872 he located in Richmond, where he has practiced his profession very successfully ever since. He is at present a member of the Virginia Medical society of the Richmond academy of Medicine and Surgery, ex-vice-president of the Richmond Medical and Surgical society and the Virginia Medical society. He is a member of the board of education of Richmond college, the duty of which is to examine young men contemplating the Baptist ministry. In 1890, Dr. Gray, in honor to the memory of his father, established a scholarship in Richmond college, known as the Gray memorial scholarship, providing for one male student in the college in each year. He is an official member of the Baptist church. Dr. Gray was married November 13, 1872, to Lucy Susan Bowles (widow of C. C. Ellets), and daughter of Judge D. W. K. Bowles, late of Fluvanna county. Dr. Gray is well known to the profession as the discoverer of oxygen gas as an anesthetic. He has, through a number of liberal contributions, suggested many original ideas in medical science which have given him a wide and very enviable reputation, among them being a paper, "Indigestion a Cause of Bright's Disease," and one entitled, "Diagnostic Value of the Phosphates in Pregnancy." He is a member of the board of directors of the Columbia Gold Mining company of Fluvanna county.

ALEXANDER PINKHAM GRICE

was born in Portsmouth, Va., May 9, 1835, and died January 1, 1891. He was educated in Portsmouth, and at Littel's col-

lege, Pennsylvania. At the age of eighteen he began the business of life as a bookkeeper for Mr. George Reid, Norfolk, in whose employ he remained for several years. He then accepted a more lucrative position with Leigh Phelps & Bro., with whom he remained several years, when he was made treasurer of the Union car works, and later on treasurer of the Pioneer steamboat company. He was at one time an alderman of the city Portsmouth. The last ten years of his life he engaged in the milling business. At the time of his death he was a director of the bank of Portsmouth, a harbor commissioner, treasurer of the Lewis Spring Manufacturing company, and in the real estate and insurance business. Prior to the evacuation of Portsmouth he raised a company of volunteers, but gave up the command to fill another position. He was then appointed quartermaster, with the rank of captain, and was stationed at Florence, S. C., most of the war, having at one time the care of thirteen thousand prisoners. At the time of his demise he was a member of the Stonewall camp, Confederate veterans.

October 27, 1881, Mr. Grice married Miss Susan Thorowgood Brooks, daughter of Thomas and Julia Brooks. They had three children: Susan Brooks, Charles Alexander, and Alexander Pinkham. Mr. Grice's father was Charles Alexander Grice; he was born in Burlington, N. J., October 26, 1792, and died in Portsmouth, Va., July 21, 1870. His mother, Eliza Taylor Davis, was born in Portsmouth, September 10, 1803, and died February 2, 1843. They were married November 23, 1820, and had seven children; Mary Eliza, Henrietta M., Samuel Davis, Maria, Caroline Pinkham, and Charles Carroll and Alexander Pinkham.





Geo W Greece

He was a soldier in the war of 1812. During his life he held several offices of trust. At one time was city treasurer and president of the gas company. He was a devoted Freemason for fifty-three years. Fifteen years he was grand commander of the grand commandry of the state of Virginia; for thirty-eight years eminent commander of commandry No. 5; for two years grand high priest; for twenty-five years, high priest of Mt. Horeb royal arch chapter; for six years district grand master, district No. 1, and master of Naval lodge for twenty years, discharging the duties of the high and responsible positions with honor to himself, and fidelity to the order. Mr. Grice's grandfather, Francis Grice, was a quartermaster in the Revolutionary war (see sketch of Major Geo. W. Grice). Thomas Brooks, the father of Mrs. Grice, was born in Norfolk county, April 19, 1818. He was a merchant in Portsmouth, at one time a director of the Portsmouth Savings bank, and an active business man. Prior to the Civil war he was colonel of the militia and at the beginning of the war was appointed lieutenant-colonel; but ill-health prevented his serving in that capacity, and he died October 21, 1862. December 2, 1840, he married Julia Ann Frith, daughter of Captain Tudor, a native of Bermuda, and Mary Frith. She was born in Princess Anne county, Va., March 17, 1820, and died October 14, 1890. They had nine children, all but one of whom grew to maturity: Tudor Frith, Susan Thorowgood, widow of the subject of this sketch, Henry Watson, deceased in 1888, Julia Frith, Thomas, deceased in July, 1861, aged ten years, Arthur Watts, James Madison, Charles Lee, and Edward Frith. Mrs. Grice's grandfather, Thomas Brooks (son of George Brooks, of Glou-

cester county, and Diana McCoy, his wife), was born in Norfolk county, November 17, 1768, and died March 2, 1857. He married three times, was a farmer and a soldier in the war of 1812. Her grandmother, Frances Butt, wife of Thomas Brooks, was born in Norfolk county October 3, 1773, and died in December, 1829.

MAJOR GEORGE W. GRICE.

George Washington Grice, son of Joseph Grice and Abby Cox, his wife, was born in Portsmouth, Virginia, May 16, 1824. He was one of the best known, highly esteemed and useful citizens of eastern Virginia. From his boyhood to his death he left the impress of his character upon all with whom he came in contact. When seven years old he lost his father; at fourteen he had to leave school, and begin the battle of life, to assist in the support of his widowed mother and orphaned sisters. By honesty of purpose, unflinching attention to business, and a conscientious devotion to duty, he won the esteem of the whole community. When most men were just about to begin life, he had already reached an enviable position, and soon became one of the most successful business men of Virginia. While yet a young man he was honored by the confidence of his fellow townsmen and elected to many important public as well as municipal positions, filling all offices with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. A devoted lover of his native state, when Old Virginia bared her bosom to the storm in 1861, he was among the first to come forward in her defense. Occupying the position of chief magistrate of the city at the time of the secession of Virginia, it was on his cool, clear wisdom that all relied in those

days of unprecedented events. By his well concerted and skillfully executed plans, he materially assisted in causing the panic among the Federals which led to the burning and evacuation of the Gosport navy yard in April, 1861. From that time until the end of the war he was distinguished for the zeal and ability with which he served the Confederate cause. He was appointed, by the Confederate government, captain and acting quartermaster, and assigned to duty as post quartermaster at Portsmouth, Va.

The first organized regiment of Georgia soldiers to reach the soil of Virginia, in 1861, was the well known Third Georgia regiment, and their organization was completed amid the smoldering ruins of the navy yard. Mr. Grice, as the representative of the city, was appointed to meet these gallant men, and assign them quarters; thus began his services with Wright's brigade. When the brigade was ordered to evacuate Portsmouth, in 1862, he marched with them as brigade quartermaster, and served with the brigade in all the circles of battles around Richmond, ending with the bloody heights of Malvern Hill. Of his efficiency in this capacity, the testimony of one of his officers is as follows: "The people of Portsmouth were acquainted with him in the civil walks of life, as a Christian and a gentleman always ready to do good and alive to every public interest. The Third Georgia regiment knew him as a soldier and a patriot. With Major Grice as our brigade quartermaster, our supplies were always complete. In short, he was the best officer in that position we ever had. I was his sergeant most of the time after we left Portsmouth. I have often been with him on the march, tented with him, traveled with him through Virginia, and

I must say of him that truly he was one of the best men I ever knew—ever hopeful. To him there was no such word as fail." He was elected a member of the senate of Virginia, and served several terms in this body. He severed his connection with Wright's brigade at Falling Creek. His abilities were speedily recognized by promotion. After his promotion on the staff of the army, General Dick Taylor, in 1862 or 1863, specially asked for his transfer to the trans-Mississippi department, with plenary powers as assistant quartermaster-general, but Major Grice declined the service. In 1863 Mr. James Seddon, secretary of war, and Quartermaster-general Myers summoned Major Grice to a consultation, and the secretary exhibited to him a formal communication from Gen. Lee, announcing that unless supplies were furnished to his army, he would be compelled to evacuate Virginia in three days. Major Grice had been sent for to know if he would accept the responsibility to collect and forward these supplies and avert the threatened disaster. Nor did he hesitate to assume it. Major Grice was then at once detailed by Secretary Seddon on "special service, which no military officer was to deny or refuse to respect." Thus armed, he proceeded to Petersburg, Weldon, Wilmington, Charlotte, Danville and Columbia, cleaned out the store-houses, and rushed on the supplies. Gen. Lee did not evacuate Virginia in three days. At Augusta, Major Grice found thirteen cars loaded with blockade goods, and upon his request for them to be unloaded for government use, he received a very profane reply from the owner of the goods. Major Grice gave notice that unless the cars were unloaded by a certain time, he would tumble

the goods from them upon the ground. The owner complained to the post commander, Gen. Fry, who arrested the major and threatened him with a court martial. After seeing the major's written authority, he confessed to the irate owner of the goods that he could do nothing in this matter, as "Major Grice was clothed with more power than any single man he had ever seen."

Major Grice, as chief of subsistence and transportation for the three states of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, fixed his headquarters at Columbia, S. C. With the large force of subordinates under his command, by almost superhuman efforts he promptly collected and rapidly forwarded to Virginia the supplies so sorely needed by Gen. Lee, to enable him to continue the unequal contest. In this position he continued until the end of the war. In the chaos following the surrender, and amid the general anarchy prevailing, he showed the wisdom and cool-headed determination which was such a marked trait of his character, vindicating the majesty of law and order while facing a mob of frenzied men crazed by defeat and hardship, quelling their turbulence by the mere power of his presence. Loving the south with heroic devotion, he was among the last to believe that the cause was indeed lost, but when there was no longer room for hope he accepted the result in good faith. Upon receiving his parole, he used all his influence to heal the sore hearts, and imbue others with his own determination to "go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear, and with a manly heart." He returned to Virginia in the fall of 1865. Giving up public life and eschewing politics in all its forms, he set himself resolutely to work to repair his

shattered fortunes. He founded the bank of Portsmouth in 1867, and was elected its first president, which position he held until a short time before his death. He took an active part in all benevolent and public enterprises of the town and state. There was no organization of any prominence of which he was not either president or active director. He gave liberally of his time, his counsel and his means to further all efforts made to benefit the people of his community. Truly has it been said of him by one who knew him well:

"He shrunk from no responsibilities of life. He was fully abreast with the spirit of the age, wise in the wisdom of the world, and yet with all he was a Christian. He had his foibles, as other men, but he had few. I hazard nothing in saying that he had as few faults and as many noble qualities as fall to the lot of most men. There was an honesty and straightforwardness about him which struck every one with whom he came in contact. Truth was stamped upon his brow; this it was that drew so many to repose in him their confidence. Who can tell the number of those who sought him, not alone for material aid but for counsel, and to unbosom themselves for advice? Fidelity to duty was a marked feature in his character. One of the cardinal principles of his life was, that every thing that he assumed, whether public or private, was to be discharged to the best of his ability."

His benevolence and philanthropy were so well known that even to this day his name is a synonym for all that is meant of a large-hearted liberality or christian charity. No wonder that the death of such a man was recognized as a public calamity, or that one said of him, "Prince among men, when shall we see his like again?"

September, 1875, he was elected president of the Raleigh & Gaston and Raleigh & Augusta Air Line railroads. He filled this position only one

month, but in that time his wonderful executive ability was abundantly proven. His death occurred from an attack of apoplexy November 12, 1875.

The great-great-grandfather of George W. Grice immigrated from Wales, and settled in the province of Delaware. His wife was a daughter of Walter Martin, who immigrated from England and purchased a farm in the province of Pennsylvania. Francis Grice; their son, was born March 29, 1732. He married Mary Brockenbury, whose parents immigrated from England. Their children of whom there is any record were, Francis, settled in North Carolina; Charles, settled in North Carolina; Joseph, grandfather of Geo. W. Grice, in Philadelphia, Penn. Francis Grice, Sr., served in the war of the Revolution. The following interesting facts, are related in the diary of his son Joseph:

"My father carried on the business of his shipbuilding until the fall of 1775, when he took a very active part in the war, and commenced with his apprentices building ships for the government defense, at which he continued as long as they were building ships in Philadelphia. After which he took a situation in the quartermaster's department of the army under Gen. Mifflin, in which capacity he acted and ranked as major until he was taken prisoner by the British, September 26, 1777, near the city of Philadelphia, as he was making his way out of it, where he had been ordered to destroy whatever public property that was left in the city, and his over-conscientiousness to complete his orders was the cause of his capture, as he was leaving the city the day before it was taken."

Francis Grice, while a prisoner in the hands of the British, suffered many hardships. He was exchanged in January, 1780. His Revolutionary record is noble and pathetic.

Joseph Grice, Sr., enlisted in the army

in the spring of 1776 at the age of seventeen and served in many varied capacities. His Revolutionary annals are also interesting reading. The greater part of his life after the war was spent at the business of building vessels for the government at his private ship-yard in Philadelphia. Joseph Grice, Sr., married Mary Smith, December 12, 1780. Their children were Susan, Francis, Samuel, Charles, George, Joseph, and others who died young. Joseph Grice, Sr., moved to Virginia some time between 1812 and 1818. He with several of his sons was engaged with furnishing large supplies of timber to the government. It was while attending to his duties in this respect that his son Joseph contracted a cold that resulted in his death, leaving a widow with three small children, of whom George W. was the eldest. Joseph Grice was married to Abby Cox, July 26, 1823. Abby Cox was a descendant of some of the early settlers of New Jersey. Her father was also a Revolutionary soldier and served his country well. Abby Grice was a woman worthy to be the mother of such a son, and from her he inherited a vast amount of energy and disinterested philanthropy. She occupied a position of distinction in the community and was much admired for her courtly manners and beauty of person, as well as for her large-hearted hospitality, sterling sense and christian character.

Major Grice was twice married. His first wife was Miss Margaret Nash Edwards, who died in 1864, leaving no children. November 29, 1866, Major Grice married Miss Henrietta Harding, of Norfolk, Va., by whom he had three children. Nenie died in infancy; George W., Jr., a child of brilliant promise, died in childhood; Joseph, born September 29, 1869, is

now living and resides with his mother in Portsmouth, Va.

WILLIAM T. HANCOCK,

the well known tobacco manufacturer of Richmond, Va., is of good old Virginia stock and was born in Chesterfield in 1835, a son of Ananias and Bessie (Stanton) Hancock, both natives of the state and descendants from its earliest settlers. Ananias Hancock was an extensive lumberman and millman in Chesterfield county, and with him William T. passed his youth and adolescent years until he had reached the age of seventeen, when he went to Richmond in search of a better knowledge of life and of the business upon which civilized life depends, be it scientific or industrial. With him both seemed to have combined, and he eventually acquired wealth by adding knowledge to industry. His first act in Richmond was to enter the employ of J. W. Atkinson, as manager, and after faithfully and satisfactorily filling the position for several years, he engaged with William Grainer, and was in that employ until the breaking out of the recent war, when inspired with patriotism he entered the ranks of the Tenth Virginia battalion, and served as a private until the surrender of Lee's army in 1865 with valor, unflinching courage and devotion to duty, having no desire for personal advancement and no ambition other than to serve his beloved state. During this service he took part in the battles of Seven Pines, Fort Gillmore, and a number of other sanguinary engagements in which his corps was conspicuous, and when the terms of peace were proclaimed and the war closed, he returned to Richmond and became manager for J. B. Pace, with whom he remained for seven years. In 1873 he formed a partnership with William L.

Salmon, in Richmond, with a cash capital of \$1,600, under the firm name of Salmon & Hancock, and the firm did a very successful tobacco manufacturing business for ten years, when Mr. Hancock bought out Mr. Salmon's interest, and by his energy, honesty and business abilities has raised the factory to its present proportions. Now having a surplus of capital, he has invested in and become a stockholder in a number of enterprising monetary institutions in Richmond, among them the Security Savings bank, of which he is a director.

William F. Hancock was married, in 1856, to Miss Pauline Carrington, of North Carolina, but had the misfortune to lose his wife in 1864. He then had the good fortune of winning the affection and hand of Mary J. Sutherland, of Richmond, to whom he is now happily wedded.

LAFAYETTE HARMANSON

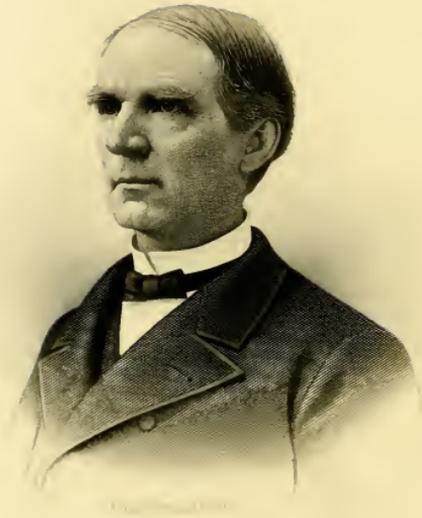
was born in Northampton county, October 16, 1824. He attended in his early youth William and Mary college, and afterward the law school at the university of Virginia, and was graduated there in 1845 as a bachelor of law. He commenced the practice of his profession the next year in the counties of Accomac and Northampton and practiced there until 1852, when he was elected clerk of the circuit and county courts of Northampton county, and served in these offices till 1869, when he was removed by the declaration of the military law. He thereupon resumed the practice of law and continued therein until he removed to Norfolk, where he has, since 1872, practiced with Jas. E. Heath, his present partner. Mr. Harmanson has held many positions of trust and honor, having been assistant clerk of Norfolk city under Thomas Pierce from July, 1870, until the spring of

1872. He is now United States commissioner and was formerly under the late Federal bankrupt law register in bankruptcy. Mr. Harmanson has been twice happily married, his first wife having been Virginia C., daughter of Rufus and Susan Heath of Northampton county, and to them were born two children; Mary C., wife of Prof. James Dillard of St. Louis, Mo., and Anna G., wife of Lieut. Jno. M. Robinson, United States navy. The first wife died in 1875, and he was again married in 1879, this time to Sallie Pope Taylor, the estimable daughter of the late John C. Taylor of Norfolk. The father of Mr. Harmanson, John H. Harmanson, who was born in Northampton county in 1783, was educated in what is known in Virginia as the "old field" schools, devoted all his life to farming, and was a representative citizen of his day. He was for many years a member of the old county court and presiding magistrate of the same in the days when only men of the highest intelligence and social standing were elected to the magistracy, as it was an office without any salary, which in a large measure kept it beyond the pale of contention. He too was married twice, the first alliance being with Catharine Coleburn, by whom he had ten children, and the second with Juliette B., daughter of Nathaniel L. Holland, of Northampton county. To this union one child was born, Lafayette.

EDWARD ALEXANDER HATTON.

The founder of the American branch of the Hatton family came to Virginia during the first half of the eighteenth century. He was an Englishman, Lewis Hatton by name, and he settled on Hatton's Point, Norfolk county, Virginia, where he became a large landed proprietor. He married Elizabeth Goodrich, a

young woman of English parentage, whose brother, Capt. John Goodrich, was a Revolutionary soldier, and also a member of the Virginia house of burgesses. Their son, Edward Hatton, was born in Virginia, about 1770, during the stirring pre-revolutionary times. His son, John Goodrich Hatton, was born in 1800, and during the course of a long and useful life he followed various pursuits; being at different times a farmer, a naval store-keeper, a magistrate and a member of the old county court. His wife was Emeline Lecky, the daughter of Alexander Lecky. Edward Alexander Hatton was their son, and he was born in Portsmouth, Va., in 1830. He was educated at the Norfolk academy, and afterwards took up the study of medicine in the Naval hospital at Portsmouth. His health never permitted him to follow the arduous calling of the physician—though he did render valiant service in the Portsmouth yellow fever epidemic of '55—and so at an early age he commenced farming, and continued in this work until after the war. It was during this period of his life that, in 1860, he married Susan Rebecca Nash, a daughter of Dempsey and Elizabeth Nash, of Portsmouth. To them six children were born, two of whom died in infancy and the others survive as follows: Goodrich; Elizabeth Nash; Edward A., and Leckey Hatton. After the war Mr. Hatton left his farm and went into the real estate business. In 1880 he abandoned this to become cashier of the bank of Portsmouth, which position he held until his resignation of it in October, 1890. He has retired from business life in order to more fully enjoy the rewards that his industry and sagacity have acquired, and to fill up the measure of his days at home.



William West Henry.

W. & A. G. B. 1850

HON. WILLIAM WIRT HENRY.

the eldest son of John Henry and Elvira Bruce McClelland, was born February 14, 1831, at Red Hill, Charlotte county, Va. John Henry was the youngest son of the Revolutionary patriot, Patrick Henry, and his second wife Dorothea Spottswood Danridge, the granddaughter of Gov. Alexander Spottswood. Hon. Hugh Blair Grigsby, one of the most accomplished historians ever produced by Virginia, in an obituary notice of John Henry, says: "He was the youngest son of that illustrious man whose voice may be said to have called a nation into existence, and who, according to Fox, was more dreaded by George the Third than any other man of his generation. A visit to Red Hill, when John Henry was in the fullness of his health and before the raging of that terrible storm which has prostrated the fortunes of the south, was a day long to be remembered by the recipients of the courtesies of that hospitable mansion. It was not his disposition to engage in the turmoils of public life. In the employments of his beautiful plantation, in the rearing of a large and intelligent family and in the gentle and generous pursuits of literature, he spent a peaceful and honorable life. Just before his death, he had the gratification to read from the pen of his eldest son an able and conclusive vindication of his father's memory from all the charges which, in a time of unusual party rancour, had been cast upon it, and to feel that the honored name he bore might receive a fresh illustration in coming years." His wife, Elvira Bruce McClelland, was a daughter of Thomas Stanhope McClelland, a lawyer of eminence, and the granddaughter of Col. William Cabell of Union Hill, an officer in the Revolutionary army, and a mem-

ber of the committee of safety and of the Virginia conventions looking toward independence. She was noted for her beauty of person and her loveliness of character. John Henry named his eldest son William Wirt, in compliment to the accomplished biographer of his father.

William Wirt Henry was educated at the university of Virginia, where he took the degree of master of arts in 1850. He read law with Judge Hunter H. Marshall, and came to the bar in 1853, at Charlotte Court House, Va. He practiced his profession there and in the adjacent counties until his removal to the city of Richmond, in 1873, gaining a high reputation, and holding for a number of years the position of commonwealth's attorney. In 1854 he married Lucy Gray Marshall, daughter of Col. James Pulliam Marshall, a soldier of the war of 1812, and a man of great integrity and force of character. John Henry had been an ardent admirer of Henry Clay and raised his son with whig principles. The celebrated "Reply of Webster to Hayne" was one of the first political pamphlets placed in his hands. That son did not believe in South Carolina's doctrine of nullification and secession, but when Virginia took her stand with the southern states in 1861, he volunteered as a private soldier in an artillery company commanded by Capt. Charles Bruce of the county of Charlotte, which saw service on the coast of Georgia and North Carolina. When the conscription act was passed by the Confederate congress and the army was reorganized he was discharged from duty, not being liable to conscription, and returned to his home, where in different capacities he contributed to the service until the end of the war. While he felt that he was performing a sacred duty in

taking up arms for his state, and protecting her from the invading foe, he was free from the bitterness so generally engendered by the war, and at the end he accepted the results in good faith and bent all his energies to the restoration of peace and prosperity within her borders. Upon his removal to Richmond he at once entered into a large law practice, principally in the supreme court of the state, in which he has been called upon to argue some of the most important cases which have been before that court. Upon the death of Judge E. H. Fitzhugh, chancellor of the city of Richmond, he declined the appointment to fill the vacancy which the governor desired to confer upon him. He was elected in 1877 to the house of delegates from the city of Richmond, and served two sessions in that body. He was then elected to the senate, in which he served two years, and declined re-election, preferring to devote himself to his profession and desiring to write the life of his grandfather, Patrick Henry. He was recognized as one of the leaders of debate in the house and in the senate. While he was in the house the plan of settlement of the Virginia state debt, known as the McCullough bill, was introduced. It met with the approbation of the creditors, and was in every way honorable to the state. Mr. Henry was an advocate of it, and gave substantial aid in securing its passage. On the rise of the readjuster party, which got possession of the legislature, and repealed the McCullough settlement, he found himself in a minority in the senate, but instead of acting upon the defensive, he boldly attacked the combination of repudiators and negroes which constituted the bulk of that party. A writer of the day, sketching the members of the house,

said of him — "He is a ready speaker, fluent, logical, full of quaint sarcasm and sharp satire; an antagonist with whom it is dangerous to fence, for the button will fly from his foil. Tall, thin, and slender; with something of the air of the scholar and the recluse; earnest and determined, and at times, when on the war-path, in pursuit of the scalp of some obtrusive foe, there is something almost of grimness in his manner — which bodes no good to his antagonist. With all the independence of his renowned ancestor in his opinions, he sometimes reminds us of the descriptions of John Randolph of Roanoke in the piquancy of his remarks and the pungency his satire, but in private life he is a courteous and affable gentleman and enjoys the personal friendship and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances." Since retiring from the senate he has taken no active part in politics except occasional contributions to the press.

In 1855 he united himself with the Presbyterian church, and not long afterward was elected an elder. In 1860, he was sent, as a delegate, by the West Hanover presbytery, to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church which met at Rochester, N. Y. This was the last occasion at which the northern and southern wings of that body met in common council. In that memorable assembly he heard the celebrated debate between Dr. Thornwell of South Carolina, and Dr. Hodge, of Princeton, on "What is Presbyterianism?" or "The Internal Polity of the Church." He was a member of the southern general assembly which met in Augusta, Ga., in 1886, and took a prominent part in the debates growing out of the relations of Dr. Woodrow to the Theological seminary of South

Carolina. His speech on that subject was conceded to have settled the question at issue. He is now, and has been since his removal to the city, a ruling elder in the Second Presbyterian church, of which Dr. Moses D. Hoge is pastor. He became president of the Virginia Historical society upon the death of the Hon. A. H. Stuart, and also succeeded Mr. Stuart on the Peabody board. He was president of the American Historical society for 1891. A few years ago Washington and Lee university conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him, and he has been made an honorary member of a number of historical societies. He delivered the oration in Philadelphia upon the centennial of the nation for independence, and was commissioner from Virginia at the centennial celebration in Philadelphia of the formation of the constitution. As a youth he found in his father's library Shakespeare, British classics, and the works of Sir Walter Scott—upon these his taste for literature was formed. He spends all the time he can spare from his profession in reading and study. He has always been a devoted student of history and has a fine library and a unique collection of volumes on Virginia history, on which he is acknowledged to be the best authority in the state. His training as a writer commenced with occasional articles furnished the newspapers in early life. Among his writings are "Rescue of Captain Smith by Pocahontas," "Patrick Henry, the Earliest Advocate of Independence," the "Truth Concerning the Expedition of George Rogers Clarke," published in Potter's magazine; "Early History of Virginia with Reference to Attacks upon Captain John Smith;" "Pocahontas and Rolfe;" "Virginia Historical Collec-

tions;" "Chapter on Sir Walter Raleigh" in Winsor's Narrative, and "Critical History of the United States;" "Scotch-Irish in the South;" "Address before Scotch-Irish Congress." He has just completed and published "The Life, Letters and Correspondence of Patrick Henry," in three volumes. This has had much praise from the northern and southern press. The New York *Critic*, the highest authority in matters of literary criticism, says of this work: "With a love of order and sequence that reveals itself on every page, with a style at once lucid, concise and engaging, the biographer has made an offering of the first value to the splendid thesaurus of American history. Like the pillars of Hercules, this edition will stand at the end of the sea of Patrick Henry literature. As far as merit goes, we may write here, *Ne plus ultra*. . . . In American political and biographical literature it would be hard to point to anything superior to this work. . . . We congratulate both author and publisher and the lovers of historical literature on this notable addition to the treasures of American prose."

REV. DR. MOSES D. HOGE.

Among the distinguished Virginia clergymen who have lived within the last half century, none have left a more permanent impression upon the people of the state of Virginia than has Dr. Moses D. Hoge, the celebrated Presbyterian divine. Dr. Hoge was born in the county of Prince Edward, Va., and is descended on his father's side from ancestors who emigrated from Scotland and settled in Frederick county, Va., in 1736, on the domain of Thomas Lord Fairfax, of colonial memory. His grandfather was Dr. Moses Hoge, president of the Hampden-Sidney

college, one of the best men who ever lived, and one of the most eminent among great and good ministers who have so richly blessed the Presbyterian church in Virginia. John Randolph says in one of his letters that he was the most eloquent man he ever heard in the pulpit or out of it. Three sons became ministers of the gospel, viz: Dr. James Hoge of Columbus, Ohio; John Blair Hoge of Richmond, Va.; and Samuel Davies Hoge, president of Athens college, Ohio. The last named died early in life; leaving two sons who became ministers of the gospel, the younger of whom was the late Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D., and the elder is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. On the maternal side Dr. Hoge is descended from the family of Lacys, who emigrated from England to Virginia in early colonial times. His grandfather was Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., president of Hampden-Sidney college, a minister of great eminence and worth. Two of his sons became ministers—the Rev. William S. Lacy, of Louisiana, and Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., formerly president of Davidson college, and late of Raleigh, N. C. Many of the remoter descendants of Dr. Hoge and Dr. Lacy have also entered the office of the ministry. On both sides, therefore, Dr. Hoge, is emphatically of the tribe of Levi. Dr. Hoge's ministry began in Richmond in 1844. His church was built in 1848. Invitations to the presidency of Hampden-Sidney college; to become a pastor in Lexington, Va., St. Louis, Brooklyn, New York, Nashville, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Charleston and elsewhere, have never tempted him from the field of his first labors. It has fallen to the lot of few men to attract such congregations as habitually attended his ministry, and

still larger wherever he went to preach or lecture. During the first year of the Civil war Dr. Hoge was a volunteer chaplain in the camp of instruction (Camp Lee). He preached to the soldiers two or three times a week without discontinuing his services in his own church. In 1864, he ran the blockade from Charleston and went to England by way of Nassau, Cuba and St. Thomas, to obtain Bibles and religious books for the Confederate army. Lord Shaftesbury, the president of the British and Foreign Bible society, gave him a hearty welcome, and invited him to make an address to the society in explanation of the object of his mission. The result was a free grant of 10,000 Bibles, 50,000 testaments and 250,000 portions of the scripture, just what was most convenient to put in the soldiers' pockets, in all worth about 4,000 pounds. Dr. Hoge remained during the winter in London, superintending their shipment by the blockade runners to the Confederacy. He also obtained a large supply of miscellaneous religious books adapted to camp life, which were sent over in the same manner and most of them came in safely. On his return from England he delivered an address at an anniversary of the Virginia Bible society in St. Paul's church to one of the largest audiences ever assembled in that spacious building. By invitation of the Virginia legislature he delivered an oration at the unveiling of the Jackson statue, presented by English gentlemen to Virginia, in October, 1875. The ceremony occurred on the capitol square, where there had gathered an immense throng of people, and the scenes and incidents of the memorable day are yet fresh in the minds of hundreds of Virginians who were present. Dr. Hoge was appointed to positions of

honor and responsibility by the southern general assembly of the Presbyterian church. In 1875, he was unanimously elected to the moderator's chair in the assembly which met in St. Louis. In 1876, in the assembly convened in Savannah, Ga., he advocated and carried by overwhelming majorities two measures, greatly opposed at that time by some of the most distinguished members. These were the establishment of "fraternal relations" not "organic union" with the northern Presbyterian church and the sending of commissioners to represent the southern church in the alliance of the reformed churches of the world. In 1877, he was a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian council which met in Edinburgh. Dr. Hoge was also a delegate to the meeting of the evangelical alliance, which met in New York in 1873, in which he made an address in vindication of the civilization of the south. Also to the alliance of the reformed churches of the world which met in Copenhagen in 1884, where he made an address which obtained for him an invitation to visit the crown princess of Denmark at the palace. He was sent as a commissioner of the reformed churches which convened in London in 1888, and the subject of his speech before that body was "The Antagonisms of Society and How to Reconcile Them." His last mission of the kind was at the conference of the evangelical alliance in Boston, where he delivered a speech which was pronounced by the press of that city to have been one of the most effective of all that were made at that meeting, and extracts from which have been frequently published and commented on by the newspaper press. Dr. Hoge was pastor of the Second Presbyterian church for forty-five years; in fact all his ministerial life was passed

there, he having from a small membership built it up to the largest and most influential christian organization in the city. He possessed the accomplishment, not common with fine speakers, of also being a fine writer, and as such earned a high reputation while he was associated with the *Central Presbyterian*. The degree of D. D. was conferred on Dr. Hoge by Hampden-Sidney in June, 1854, the degree of LL. D. by Washington and Lee university in 1886. As an orator he had few equals and no superior in any branch of learning in the Old Dominion.

DR. FRANK STANLEY HOPE,

a descendant of one of the prominent families of Virginia, was born in Portsmouth, Va., in 1855. He was a grand-nephew of Commodore James Barron Hope, late of the United States navy. His grandfather's name was George Hope, who was born in Whitehaven, England, March 28, 1749, and who came to America in 1769. Being a shipbuilder, he first located in Norfolk, Va., and later in Hampton, Va., where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1818. His wife's name was Mrs. Rebecca Ballard, née Meredith. The great-grandfather of Dr. Hope was John Hope, a native of Virginia, born in Hampton, January 20, 1786. By trade he was a shipbuilder. Marrying Miss Ann Watkins, of Hampton, Va., he became the father of nine children, of whom the father of Dr. Frank Stanley Hope is the third, and only survivor. John Hope died in 1863. The doctor's father's name is William Meredith Hope, who was born in Hampton, Va., in 1812. He received his education at Hampton academy, leaving at the age of sixteen, since which time he has been a shipbuilder. For two years he was a

member of the Portsmouth council, and was master shipwright in the Portsmouth navy yard under President Cleveland. In 1840 he was married to Catherine F. Nillis, of Hampton, Va., by her having one child, which died in infancy. His first wife died in 1841, and he was next married to Miss Virginia Frances Owens, daughter of James Owens, of Portsmouth. This union was blessed by the birth of nine children, of whom five grew to maturity, as follows: Rev. Herbert M. Hope, of Danville, Va.; William Owen Hope, of Portsmouth; Dr. Frank Stanley Hope; Dr. James Shirley Hope, of Portsmouth, and Virginia Lee, deceased wife of Dana L. Roper, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Frank S. Hope received his early education at the university of Virginia, graduating from there in June, 1876. After spending a year in Illinois he went to Philadelphia, Penn., where he took a special course in medicine. Returning to Portsmouth in 1879, he has since continued to practice his profession in that place. In 1885 he was elected health officer of Portsmouth, and still holds that office. The doctor is a member of the American Medical and Virginia State Medical societies. He was married, in 1884, to Anna M. West, of Norfolk county, Va. They have one child, Mary, who is the delight of their home.

JAMES BARRON HOPE

(deceased) was born on the 23d of March, 1829, at the residence of his maternal grandfather, at that time commandant of the Norfolk (Va.) navy yard. He was the son of the late Wilton Hope, youngest son of George Hope, of "Bethel," in Elizabeth City county, Va., and of Jane A., eldest daughter of the late Commodore Barron, whose father organized the Vir-

ginia colonial navy, of which he was the commander-in-chief during the Revolution. The founder of the family on the paternal side was one George Hope, who accumulated a large estate, and on the maternal side was one Samuel Barron, a captain in the British navy, who, during the supremacy of England in America, commanded "Fort George," which occupied the present site of Fortress Monroe. James Barron Hope received his earlier education at Germantown, Penn., and at the Hampton academy. He was graduated from William and Mary college in July, 1847, with the degree of A. B. After a year spent at Williamsburg, Va., in the practice of the law, Captain Hope accepted the position of secretary to his relative, Com. S. Barron, of the navy. Being transferred to the United States sloop-of-war "Cyanne" he made a cruise in the West Indies and subsequently, in 1850, went upon the field with J. Pembroke Jones, of Virginia, then a passed midshipman in the navy. At the first fire both fell, badly wounded. The difficulty was afterwards most honorably adjusted. In 1857 Captain Hope married Annie Beverly Whiting, of Hampton. In the year previous he had been elected commonwealth's attorney for Elizabeth City county, in which the town of Hampton, where the captain then resided, is situated. On the 13th of May, 1847, he delivered the poem at Jamestown, on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Virginia. At the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Washington, by Crawford, on the capitol square in Richmond, in 1858, Mr. Hope pronounced the metrical ode. Captain Hope served gallantly in the Confederate army, attaining the rank of captain, and was paroled at the capitulation of the forces

of General Joseph E. Johnston at Greensboro, N. C. After the war Capt. Hope made Norfolk his home, and successively edited the Norfolk *Day Book*, under its democratic auspices, *The Norfolk Virginian*, and in 1872 founded the *Norfolk Landmark*, of which journal he was up to his death at the head. In 1881 Capt. Hope was selected by the Yorktown centennial congressional commission as the poet on that occasion, and the fitness of the selection was universally recognized. The poem he delivered was a masterpiece, and will rank with the finest poetic productions. Capt. Hope was a delegate to the Chicago convention that nominated President Cleveland, and he was appointed by Gov. Lee superintendent of public schools of Norfolk, a position he filled with signal ability. It was through his efforts that the fine school building for the colored children was erected. On the organization of Pickett-Buchanan camp, C. V., Capt. Hope was first commander, and on the occasion of the first memorial services in Norfolk in honor of the Confederate dead, he delivered the poem. But a few days before his death, which occurred suddenly the evening of September 15, 1887, of heart failure, he was invited, by Governor Lee, to deliver the poem at the coming laying of the corner stone of the Lee monument at Richmond. His editorial work, his duties as school superintendent, and the work of preparing the poem for the occasion of the Lee monument, no doubt hastened his death. Captain Hope left a widow and two daughters, Mrs. R. A. Marr and Mrs. R. H. Baker, Jr., to mourn his loss. As a gentleman he was irreproachable; as an editor, he was brilliant, chivalric and courteous; as a poet, he sang songs as undying as Homer's great measures;

as a Virginian and citizen, he was an ideal type of both. He was the soul of honor. He was incapable of a dishonorable act, or of a dishonorable thought. He was a man of undaunted courage; and as true as steel to his friends. His heart overflowed with kindness to all, and the needy never appealed to him in vain. As a husband and father he was indeed worthy of the love of a family that adored him.

DR. GUSTAVUS RICHARD BROWN HORNER

was born in Warrenton, Va., June 18, 1804, and was educated at the high school taught by Rev. Wm. Williamson near Middleburg, Va., and at the Warrenton academy. He then went to Philadelphia, Pa., in October, 1822, and remained there until May, 1826, securing a medical education at the university of Pennsylvania. He was appointed assistant surgeon on board the frigate "Macedonian" and remained on board her two and a half years, when he was transferred to the frigate "Brandywine" as assistant surgeon for six months. He was next transferred to the sloop-of-war "John Adams," having been promoted to surgeon in 1831, and went to the Mediterranean sea, which cruise lasted until 1834. A second cruise to the Mediterranean followed, he serving as surgeon on the frigate "United States," the cruise lasting until 1838. He was next detailed on shore duty until 1841, when he went to the coast of Brazil on the "Delaware," an eighty-nine-gun ship, as fleet-surgeon and remained there until 1843, and then again went to the Mediterranean, remaining until 1844. Then he went on the frigate "Savannah" as fleet-surgeon to California, and remained there eighteen months, and then came home by way of Panama in 1850

His next active service was in 1856, when he served in the same capacity on the "Wabash" until 1858. Then he went out in 1861 on the flag frigate "Colorado," of the gulf blockading squadron, as fleet-surgeon, and went by the way of Key West to Fort Pickens; in 1862 he was transferred to the "Niagara," which was made the flag-ship, and, before the division of the gulf squadron into east and west squadrons, he was assigned to the "San Jacinto" as fleet-surgeon to the former. The yellow fever breaking out on the "San Jacinto," she was sent north, but before she left he was transferred to the "St. Lawrence," under Admiral Lardner, with whom he remained until June, 1863. He was then transferred to the marine rendezvous at Philadelphia, where he did good service until 1866, when he was placed on the retired list, although he did not really abandon active duty until 1867. He is at present one of the oldest officers in the United States navy and heads the list of medical directors.

Dr. Horner was married in the fall of 1858 to Mary Agnes Teresa Byrne, daughter of Dr. Charles Byrne, of Jacksonville, Fla., one of the electors of President Pierce. To this marriage there were born four children, of whom one died in infancy, and three grew to maturity as follows: Alfred Byrne Horner, who is in the office of Superintendent Thom Williamson of the state war and navy departments; Emmeline Byrne Horner, wife of J. W. Belt of Prince George's county, Md.; and Charles Gustavus Horner. Dr. Horner's wife, his companion for over a quarter of a century, died in 1884. William Horner, father of the doctor, was born in Charles county, Md., in 1766. He was a merchant in Charles county and in

Alexandria, for a short time, but located in Warrenton, Va., in 1786 and carried on merchandising for about forty years, when he retired. He was a member of the Fauquier county court, and high sheriff of Fauquier county. He was married in 1789 to Mary Edmonds, daughter of Col. William Edmonds of Fauquier county, Va., who commanded a regiment in the Revolutionary war. To this union were born ten children, of whom eight grew to maturity, as follows: Inman (deceased in 1860); he married twice; first to Mary Henderson of Dumfries, Va., and second to Anna Peace. William Edmonds Horner (deceased in 1853), professor of anatomy in the university of Pennsylvania from 1831 to his death; he married Elizabeth Welsh of Philadelphia; her brother, John Welsh, was minister to England under President Hayes; Robert Richard Horner (deceased in 1831); he was married first to Miss Mary A. Tyler, of Prince William county, Va., and second to Mary Baylor. Mary Edmonds Horner died in 1872, unmarried, Dr. G. R. B. Horner of of Warrenton, Va.; Alfred Horner (deceased in 1881); he married Elizabeth White of Philadelphia, Pa.; for twenty-seven years he was secretary and treasurer of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railway company. Joseph Horner (deceased in 1886); he was an attorney at law. He married Eliza Baylor, of Fauquier county, Va. Her grandfather Baylor contributed freely in money and equipping troops for the Revolutionary war, and after the war congress granted his widow \$30,000 to reimburse her. Joseph Horner married for his second wife Miss Lucy Chapman, daughter of George Chapman, but to this marriage there were born no children. Benjamin Franklin Horner, who married Caroline

C. Gray, daughter of Nathaniel Gray, Sr., of Fauquier county, but they had no children, and she died in February 1888. He died June 24, 1892. The doctor's father died in 1841 and his mother in 1837. Dr. Horner's grandfather was Robert Horner, who was born in Yorkshire, England, about 1730, and came to America in his early manhood. He was a shipping merchant at Port Tobacco, Md., for many years, and died in 1772. He married Anna Brown, widow of Rev. Samuel Cleggett, youngest daughter of Dr. Gustavus Brown, of Port Tobacco, Md., whose daughters were known as the "nine Miss Browns." To this union were born several children. After the doctor's grandfather's death his widow married for her third husband Samuel Hanson, whose brother was at one time speaker of the United States house of congress. Her son by her first husband (Rev. S. Cleggett) was surgeon in the Revolutionary army.

PEYTON RODES CARRINGTON,

son of Col. Joseph Littlebury and Adaline Sydney (Jones) Carrington, was born at Cartersville, Cumberland county, Va., January 9th, 1834. Col. Carrington is extendedly and warmly remembered as the accomplished late proprietor of the leading hotels of Richmond, Va.—the Exchange and the Ballard.

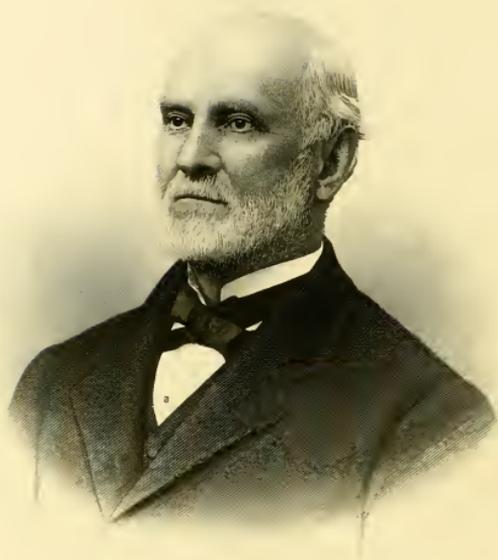
The lineage of P. R. Carrington combines some of the most worthy of the families of the Old Dominion. He is fifth in descent from Dr. Paul Carrington (of the ancient family seated at Carrington's Cheshire, England, whose arms are: Sa. on a bend ar. 3 lozenges of the field; *Crest*—out of a ducal coronet or. a unicorn's head, armed and crined or.; *Motto*—Deus meumque jus) who married Hen-

ningham, daughter of Lieut.-Gov. Christopher Codrington of Antigua; and was seated at Carrington's St. Philips parish, Barbadoes, W. I., whose fifth son, Col. George Carrington (1711-1785), emigrated from the said island to Virginia, about 1723, and married, on the 26th of June, 1732, Anne, a daughter of Major William and Frances (Gold) Mayo, of the Wiltshire family, England, armiger. Major Mayo has memorable connection with the history of Virginia, as having been one of the surveyors who ran the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina, in 1728, and was assisted by said Col. George Carrington in running the same, who laid off, for Col. William Byrd, in 1737, the beginning of the present city of Richmond. The Carringtons and the Mayos in succeeding generations have made the names historic. The mother of P. R. Carrington, daughter of Powhatan and Sydney Frances (Rodes) Jones, of Buckingham county, Va., was, it is stated, of royal lineage—the grandmother of her father, Lady Arabella Stuart Hughes, being fourth in descent from Charles II of England. P. R. Carrington received a classical education from private tutors and at Hampden-Sidney college; commenced life as a civil engineer, serving for a time under his kinsman, the late R. E. Rodes, major-general of the Confederate States army, and aiding in the construction of various important improvements in Virginia and Texas until 1858, when he associated himself with his father and his brother, the late Samuel J. Carrington, in the conduct of the Bolling-Brooke hotel, Petersburg, Va., under the firm name of J. L. Carrington & Sons. In 1859 he made the tour of Europe; returning, he re-entered business with his father as proprietors of the American hotel, Richmond, Va.; May 12,

1861, he entered the Confederate States army as a member of the Petersburg cavalry, of which he became orderly sergeant; his health giving way, he served for a time in the quartermaster's department at Richmond; returning to the field he participated in a number of engagements in the vicinity of Richmond, Petersburg, and the big cattle raid in Grant's rear. In 1864 he was transferred to the engineer corps and served as an assistant to Lieut. Dade in the construction of various roads which were a military necessity. He also, for a time, served as aid to Gen. Robert Ransom. On the evacuation of Richmond, April 3, 1865, he left the city with Commissary-General I. M. St. John (his brother-in-law) and Gen. John C. Breckinridge, secretary of war, whom he accompanied to Danville. He was paroled at Farmville, Va., April 25, 1865, and returned to Richmond; he was a merchant until 1880, when (his health, always delicate, giving way) he engaged in farming in Henrico county. For the past four years he has followed, with increasing success, that branch of chancery practice known as abstracter of titles. He is a gentleman of culture, refined instincts, and antiquarian tastes, with a special bias for historical research.

In faith Mr. Carrington is an Episcopalian, and served for years as senior warden of St. John's church — a historic colonial church. He is a Mason of the thirty-third degree; a member of the Virginia Historical society; of the Virginia branch of the Cincinnati; of the Sons of the American Revolution — his claims being thus published: "Grandson of William and Martha Povall Carrington; great-grandson of Joseph (1741-1802) and Theodosia Mosby Carrington. Capt. Joseph Carrington

organized, by his father's aid, a company of minute men from Cumberland county, in service in North Carolina and lower Virginia in 1775, and was with his brothers Edward, Mayo, and Nathaniel; a member of the Cumberland committee of safety; great-great-grandson of Col. George Carrington of 'Boston Hill,' Cumberland county; member of the house of burgesses and chairman of the Cumberland company committee of safety; county lieutenant; county surveyor, and a member of the general assembly of Virginia, as were his said sons for many years. Four of his eight sons were officers in the Revolution, viz: Captain Joseph Carrington, Judge Paul Carrington (1733-1818) of 'Mulberry Hill,' Charlotte county; member of the Virginia convention, and state committee of safety (whose three sons were distinguished officers in the continental line); Col. Edward Carrington (1749-1810) and Major Mayo Carrington (1753-1803) — the last two original members of the society of the Cincinnati, and who served for seven years each in the Revolution), and Col. William Cabell and Col. Nicholas Cabell were his sons-in-law; great-grandson of Charles and Martha Goode Povall; great-great-grandson of Bennett and Martha Jefferson Goode, of 'Fine Creek,' Powhatan county, whose nephew was Thomas Jefferson, author of the declaration of independence; great-great-grandson of John Goode of 'Falls Plantation,' killed in the early Indian wars, son of John Goode of 'Whitby,' a soldier under Bacon in the Rebellion of 1676," and of various philanthropic bodies. He married January 23, 1866, his fourth cousin, Sarah Jane, daughter of Col. George Mayo Carrington, and his wife Margaret Adams, grand-



Ro. W. Hughes

1860

daughter of Col. Richard Adams and his wife Elizabeth, sister of Hon. Cyrus Griffin, whose wife was Lady Christine Stuart, daughter of the Baron Fohquair of Scotland.

Col. Adams served as a member of the house of burgesses of Virginia, convention of 1775, and as colonel of Virginia troops in the Revolution. He was a prominent and enterprising citizen of Richmond (and his sons were like useful)—an addition in its plan, and a street bearing his name. The surviving issue of Mr. P. R. Carrington is one son, Peyton Rodes, Jr., born February 21, 1871, who assists his father in his present business.

JUDGE ROBERT WILLIAM HUGHES,

who resides at Norfolk, Va., was born in Powhatan county, Va., June 6, 1821. He was educated at Caldwell institute, Greensboro, N. C.; was tutor (1840-3) in Bingham's high school, Hillsboro, N. C.; was a practicing lawyer in Richmond, 1846-1853; was editor of the Richmond (Va.) *Examiner*, 1850-7, and joint editor of that journal from May, 1861, till April, 1865; editor of the Richmond *Republic*, 1865-6; editor of the Richmond *State Journal*, 1869-70; was United States attorney for the western district of Virginia, 1873; republican candidate for governor of Virginia, 1873; appointed United States judge for the eastern district of Virginia, January 14, 1874, and still holds that office; he is the author of biographies of Gen. John B. Floyd and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, published in "Lee and his Lieutenants," 1867; of a volume entitled, "The Currency Question," 1879; of a volume entitled, "The American Dollar," 1885; and of five volumes of United States circuit and district court reports, entitled, "Hughes's Reports," 1879-85.

Robert W. Hughes married, June 4th, 1850, in the governor's mansion, Richmond, Va., Miss Eliza M. Johnston, daughter of Hon. Charles C. Johnston, M. C., and Eliza Mary (née) Preston, and niece of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. Mrs. Hughes was born July 3, 1825. Both of her parents having died in her childhood, she had been adopted and reared by two first cousins of her mother, Gov. John B. Floyd and his wife, Sally B. (née) Preston, who were childless. Through her mother, Mrs. Hughes is granddaughter of Gen. John Preston, of Montgomery county, Va., who was the head of the very large family of Prestons living chiefly in Virginia and Kentucky. The father of Mrs. Hughes, Charles C. Johnston, was a member of congress from Virginia, when he lost his wife by drowning, at Alexandria, Va., June 18, 1832. He was a son of Judge Peter Johnston, of Abingdon, Va., and of his wife, Mary (née) Wood, daughter of Valentine and Lucy Wood, the latter one of the sisters of Patrick Henry. Robert W. and Eliza M. Hughes have two living children, viz.: Robert M. Hughes and Floyd Hughes, who are lawyers now residing in Norfolk, Va. Let us now trace the genealogy of the judge as far as its most ancient source in America:

Robert W. Hughes is the second son of Jesse Hughes and Elizabeth Woodson, née Norton. Jesse Hughes, of Muddy Creek plantation, Powhatan county, Va., was born September 22, 1788, was married in 1812, and died in March, 1822. He was a lawyer, and a captain in the war of 1812. His wife, Elizabeth Woodson Hughes, was born September 25, 1793, and died July 12, 1822. One of the children of these two, who lived to marry and have children, was John Morton Hughes, who

was born February 20, 1813, and who died in Mobile, Ala., where he lived, September 20, 1865, leaving one surviving child, William Morton Hughes, a druggist in Baltimore, Md. Another child was Elizabeth Jessie Hughes, who married Samuel G. Hughes, of Orange county, N. C.; another and younger child, was Robert W. Hughes, the fifth Robert Hughes, whose name heads this sketch. Elizabeth Woodson (Morton) Hughes, wife of the above Jesse Hughes, was the daughter of Hezekiah Morton, of Prince Edward county, Va., and of his wife Phæbe Moseley. Capt. 'Kiah Morton served throughout the whole period of the Revolutionary war; in the latter part of it as captain in the campaigns of Generals Gates and Greene, in the Carolinas. He was descended in this wise from Dr. John Woodson, of Dorsetshire, England, who came over as surgeon of Sir John Harvey's command, and settled in Virginia in 1625; and whose grandson, Richard, married Anna Smith. Richard and Anna Woodson had, beside six other children, a daughter Elizabeth, who married Thomas Morton. This pair had, among other children, a son, John Morton, who was in middle life at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, and who formed a company of infantry, embracing four of his own grown and nearly grown sons. His wife was Miss Anderson, daughter of a successful English merchant who lived in Prince Edward county, Va. One of the sons, thus enlisted in the patriot cause, was the above named Captain Hezekiah Morton, father of Elizabeth Woodson (Morton) Hughes.

The grandparents of Robert W. Hughes were David Hughes, of Muddy Creek plantation, Powhatan county, Va., and Judith Daniel, his wife, daughter of

Chesley Daniel and Judith (Christian) Daniel. David Hughes was a captain in the Revolutionary war. His eldest son, Robert (fourth of the name), died unmarried. His second son was Jesse, above mentioned. His third child was Anne Hartwell, who died unmarried.

The great-grandfather of Judge R. W. Hughes was the second Robert Hughes of Hughes creek, Powhatan county, Va., who married Anne Hartwell of New Kent county, Va. They had three sons, Jesse, Robert, and David; and one daughter, Fanny. Jesse Hughes was a pioneer and explorer of the mountains in what is now (1892) West Virginia. He was a hunter and Indian fighter, and was never married. (See De Hass' Indian wars.) Hughes river, a branch of the Little Kanawha, was named after him. His brother, the third Robert Hughes, inherited the Hughes Creek plantation, which was the original seat of the family, by the law of primogeniture. This Robert Hughes had born to him daughters only, one of whom had surviving descendants. This one married Francis Goode, and thus the family seat passed to the name of Goode. Their daughter, Fanny, married Rev. John Williams, and went to North Carolina, where they left a numerous offspring.

The great-great-grandfather of Judge R. W. Hughes was Robert Hughes, the first one of that name, of Hughes creek, Powhatan county, Va. He married and left sons and daughters, but no list of them and of their marriages is now extant, except as to Robert Hughes, the second of the name above mentioned.

The great-great-great-grandfather of the judge was David Hughes, of Hughes creek, Powhatan county, Va. Records exist only of the facts respecting Robert

Hughes (first) and of the family of his descendant, Robert Hughes (second).

Jesse Hughes, a Huguenot immigrant, who came into Virginia with his Huguenot wife about 1695 to 1700, took up the plantation in Powhatan county, Va., then part of Goochland county, on the south side of James river, called afterward and to this day the Hughes Creek plantation, taking its name from a bold stream flowing into the James. The tradition concerning Jesse Hughes, the immigrant, is that he escaped in a boat from Rochelle, France, at the age of fourteen, disguised and alone, and was fortunate enough to reach England. After remaining some years in England and marrying a Huguenot refugee, the two came to Virginia, and settled across the James river from Manakin town, where a large company of Huguenots had settled on lands granted them by the English crown. One of his sons married Sallie Tarlton, and had, amongst other children, a daughter, Martha Hughes, who married George Walton, the uncle and educator of the Walton of North Carolina that signed the declaration of independence. The family of Hughes intermarried with another family of Hughes, of Welsh blood, who were among the colonizers of Powhatan county, Va. The original immigrant of this Welsh family was Stephen Hughes, who was born in Caernarvonshire, Wales (some say Glamorganshire), near the river Taafe, east of Cardiff. Stephen Hughes married Elizabeth Tarlton, who was born in 1696 and lived till 1785, dying at the age of eighty-nine years. No records are extant showing the intermarriages between the Welsh family of Hughes possessing the Tarlton blood and name, and the Huguenot family of Hughes creek, but there were sev-

eral of them in the first two generations of the offspring of the immigrants. Of the offspring of the first of these intermarriages was Major David Hughes, who married Nancy Merriwether and went to Kentucky, where they reared twenty-four children. Another descendant from an intermarriage is Gen. Bela M. Hughes, of Denver, Col., and so are his relations in the trans-Mississippi, west. It will thus be seen that Judge Robert W. Hughes is a descendant of one of the oldest and most highly respected families of the noble old commonwealth of Virginia, and that talents of an unusual order have been possessed by the members of each generation.

ROBERT M. T. HUNTER

was born on the 21st of April, 1809, in Essex county, Va. His father, James Hunter, was a man of remarkable force, both of intellect and character, and possessed an amount of literary taste and culture unusual among his contemporaries. His mother, Maria Garnett, a sister of James M. and Robert S. Garnett, who at different times represented the district to which they belonged in the Federal congress, was also a person of extraordinary talents and culture. At an early age this son, R. M. T. Hunter, and the youngest but one of eight children, displayed an ambition and capacity which proved him as no unworthy descendant of such parents. Though enjoying in childhood little beyond the very moderate school opportunities then common in rural Virginia, he derived great advantage from the early teaching of his sisters, and his precocious taste for reading was gratified by access to a small but well-chosen stock of books. Characteristically enough, Plutarch was one of his boyish favorites,

and he has been heard to say in later life that he was, even at that early period, struck with the philosopher's leaning in his famous parallels toward the side of his countrymen. In his seventeenth year he went to the university of Virginia, where he was a classmate, among others distinguished in after life, of the poet Poe. After remaining there four sessions, the last of them as a law student, he continued his professional studies under Judge Tucker, at Winchester, Va., and entered upon the practice of law in his native county with excellent prospects of success, to be drawn away from it, however, almost immediately, into the current of political life. In 1834 he was elected to the Virginia house of delegates, where his services proved so acceptable that he was transferred three years later to the Federal house of representatives. The principal subjects of discussion in the legislature during his term of service were the expunging resolutions of the United States senate and the growth of abolition associations in the north. In both cases Mr. Hunter favored a strict construction of the constitution, and a jealous watchfulness alike of the encroachments of the executive upon the other branches of the Federal government and of the Federal government itself upon the reserved rights of the states. Entering the house of representatives for the first time at the extra session in 1837, he so early achieved a high position that in 1839 he was chosen speaker, being at that date both one of the youngest men and one of the youngest members who had ever been called to fill that important office, second, perhaps, in power and responsibility only to the presidency itself. Here began his close public and private friendship with Mr.

Calhoun, of whom he has been called "the ablest lieutenant, and most resembling his great chieftain in the unblemished purity of his private and public life, as in his fine endowments and his clear comprehension of the true principles upon which our political system should rest." Transferred in 1847 to the United States senate, at that period one of the ablest deliberative bodies that the world had ever seen, Mr. Hunter took his place among the "giants of those days" with an ease and mastery which nothing but conscious strength could have given. A constant advocate of economical government and low taxation, he brought with him from the house a high reputation for financial ability and information, and it is sufficient evidence of the estimation in which he was held by his senatorial associates that he was early placed and long retained at the head of the finance committee. In 1850 he earnestly and ably opposed the so-called compromise measures on the ground that they consisted, solely, of concessions on the part of the south, and that they would serve no purpose save that of inviting further aggression. Failing in the effort to defeat the passage of these bills, he was the author of the dignified and impressive protest entered on the journal of the senate against that one of them which provided for the admission of California. Conservative by nature and habit, and devoted heart and soul to the success of the "great American experiment," as long as there was a shadow of hope, Mr. Hunter labored unweariedly for the preservation of the Union. Even as late as the winter preceding the outbreak of hostilities, and after the secession of several states, he made on the 11th of January, 1861, a last most eloquent and statesmanlike appeal in be-

half of peace and reconciliation. But it was to the Union as framed by the "fathers," a constitutional Federal union of co-equal and sovereign states, with a government of strictly defined and limited powers, to which he felt that his devotion was due, and was so deeply imbued with the doctrines of Jefferson and the spirit of 1775 to doubt for an instant where his duty lay, when his native state, while still standing between the contending parties, and pleading for peace, was peremptorily ordered by the Federal government, or rather by its executive branch, to take one side or the other, to fight against her sisters who were but asserting their right of peaceable withdrawal and self-government, or with them. The states' rights doctrine, indeed, to which he was so strongly attached, was only a form of that wider theory of human society, which, whether it be called individualism, decentralization, or the enlargement of the sphere of liberty and the contraction of that of authority, has been, whatever the name, the creed of the world's most profound and liberal political philosophers. However unpopular and discredited at present, to expound and defend this principal will be the future task of the party of progress, nor can society be safe from the tyranny of numeral majorities until in one shape or another it is recognized and admitted. Immediately on the secession of Virginia, Mr. Hunter was appointed one of her representatives in the provisional congress of the Confederate states, and soon afterward was called to the department of state in Mr. Davis' cabinet. In executive office, however, he did not long remain, being called by his state, on the organization of the permanent government of the Confederacy, to represent her in the Confederate senate.

During the absence of the vice-president he was the presiding officer of this body, and at all times one of the most active, prominent and influential members. Toward the close of the struggle Mr. Hunter acted as one of the Confederate commissioners at the famous Hampton Roads conference, where he strove earnestly but vainly to effect a pacification, and avert the catastrophe which has since proved so injurious to both sections. After the fall of the Confederacy he was arrested and detained in confinement for some time at Fort Pulaski. On his return, disappointed in all his hopes, and deeply wounded in spirit as he was, he nevertheless refused to yield to despondency and exerted every effort to revive and sustain the spirit of his suffering countrymen, crushed beneath the weight of their almost unparalleled misfortunes. Blow after blow of various kinds fell thick and fast upon him in his declining years, but he bore them with fortitude and patience above praise, and the pressure of private trials and griefs never made him indifferent to public welfare. In spite of an inexpressible shrinking from entering again, under such sadly changed circumstances, the arena of his former triumphs, he took an active part in the organization of the conservative party in Virginia, urged in more than one speech on the hustings the election of Greeley to the presidency in 1872, and on repeated occasions brought forward and advocated through the press his very ingenious and skillfully contrived plan of a currency consisting of treasury notes interconvertible with government bonds. He also served as state treasurer of Virginia for several years after the war, and in 1874 (though steadily refusing to take any personal part in the canvass), was warmly supported by his friends for

his former seat in the United States senate, a position to which, however, Col. R. E. Withas was elected. The remainder of his life after the close of his services as treasurer was passed in domestic retirement. In 1831 he had married Miss Dandridge of Jefferson county, Va., and the singularly happy union thus formed became the chief consolation and support of his after life. Under Cleveland's administration he was appointed collector of the port of Tappahannock, in his native county, resigning this office only a few months before his death, which occurred on the 18th of July, 1887. Mr. Hunter possessed the fundamental condition of excellence as a political leader in an elevated conception of the nature and the responsibilities of the statesman's office. He viewed with a sentiment approaching awe the paramount dignity, and importance pertaining to the task of guiding a great society in its onward march toward the goal of indefinite improvement. His mind was eminently conservative, judicial, unbiased by a passion or prejudice. His patriotism was ardent, his sense of public duty elevated. When going to address a mass meeting in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., during the canvass of 1856, it was suggested to him that he could advance his own political fortunes by changing the character of his intended speech. His reply in substance was that no possible prospect of personal advancement could tempt him to swerve from the course he had marked out for himself as most conducive to the public interests. Even his strongest opponent admitted the spotless integrity and singular elevation of his public character, while the sentiments of his friends can hardly perhaps be better expressed than in the language of one of the oldest and most competent to judge among the

number, that he was "the most accomplished, wisest, most disinterested, best, and gentlest of all the men that I knew that were his contemporaries."

GEN. EPPA HUNTON

was born in Fauquier county, Va., September 23, 1823, and there educated at an academy. After finishing his literary education, he taught school three years, and while teaching he studied law under Judge Jno. W. Tyler; he was admitted to the bar in June, 1844, and located at Brentsville, Prince William county, Va., and commenced to practice. In 1849 he was elected commonwealth attorney, first by the court and then by the people, and filled that office until June, 1861. In February, 1861, he was elected to the secession convention from Prince William county, as a secessionist, and voted for the ordinance, and immediately upon its passage was placed upon the military committee to prepare the state of Virginia for defense, he having been a brigadier-general of militia from 1850, and after the passage of the ordinance he desired to resign that position and enter the Confederate regular army, but at the request of Gov. Letcher he held on a while, but finally resigned and applied for the position of colonel of the Virginia troops, and was recommended by every member of the convention; he was appointed, and was ordered to Leesburg, Va., to organize the Eighth Virginia infantry, composed of six companies from Loudoun, two from Fauquier, one from Prince William and one from Fairfax. He held the position of colonel of the Eighth and frequently had command of the brigade; at Gettysburg he was promoted to brigadier-general, and was there wounded in the famous charge of Gen. Pickett's men on Cemetery

Heights. His wound caused him to be absent from his command six weeks, when he joined the army again in Culpeper county, and served until April 6, 1865, when he was captured at Sailor's Creek in defending the artillery in Lee's last retreat. He was taken to Washington a prisoner, and thence was taken to Fort Warren, leaving Washington the same evening President Lincoln was assassinated. From New York to Boston a determined effort was made to mob the Confederate prisoners, but it failed, and Gen. Hunton and comrades were confined at Fort Warren until the latter part of July, 1865. His treatment at Fort Warren he reports was very good. On his release he located in Warrenton, Va., in his native county, and resumed the practice of the law and soon acquired a very large practice in Fauquier county, and also in Loudoun and Prince William counties. In 1872 Gen. Hunton was elected to congress and re-elected three consecutive times, serving four terms, but voluntarily retiring. The last time he was proposed for the office he was nominated by acclamation, and ran against a republican and green-backer, carrying every precinct in his district but three. After leaving congress, Gen. Hunton opened a law office in Washington, D. C., but continued the firm at Warrenton, Va., with his son Eppa in charge. In the forty-third congress the general was a member of the judiciary committee, and chairman of the committee on Revolutionary pensions. He was appointed a member of the committee of the house to draft legislation to prevent conflict over the disputed presidential election of 1876. This resulted in the report by the house and senate committee of a law providing for the famous electoral commission, and Gen. Hunton was

selected by the house as one of its five members of the said commission and served throughout its sessions.

Gen. Eppa Hunton was married, in 1848, to Lucy C. Weir, a daughter of Robert Weir, an old merchant of Tappahannock, who had moved to Prince William county, Va., some years before, and to this union were born two children, namely: Elizabeth Boothe Hunton, who died at the age of fifteen months, and Eppa, a lawyer now in Warrenton, Va. Eppa Hunton, father of Gen. Eppa Hunton, was born in Fauquier county, January 30, 1789, and had a commonschool education. He was a farmer all his life, but served two terms in the legislature. In the war of 1812 he served at Craney Island, and as a staff officer at Bladensburg. He was brigade inspector of the state militia. He was married, about 1812, to Elizabeth Marye Brent, daughter of William Brent, of Dumfries, Va., and to this union were born eleven children, of whom Virginia and Charles Arthur Hunton died in infancy, and the following named grew to maturity: John Heath Hunton, who married Amanda M. Butcher, of Loudoun county, Va., and died in 1842; Judith Ann Hunton, widow of Martin O. Butcher, Silas Brown Hunton married Margaret A. Rixey (deceased); James Innis Hunton, who married Matilda McNamara, and died in 1875; Gen. Eppa Hunton; Elizabeth Marye Hunton, who was the wife of James M. Morehead, of Fauquier county, Va., and died in 1873; Dr. George W. Hunton, of Warrenton, Va., who married, first, Virginia Perry, and secondly Rebecca Adams; Mary Brent Hunton, wife of Thomas R. Foster, of Marshall, Va. Eppa Hunton, father of the above, died in 1832, and his widow in 1865. James

Hunton, grandfather of the general, was born in Fauquier county, Va., on July 31, 1763. He was a farmer all his life, and married twice, first, in February, 1786, Hannah L. Brown, and, second, May 1, 1809, Elizabeth McNish. He had the following children: Charles, Eppa, James, Silas, Judith, who married John Hampton; William E., and Margaret, who married Arthur Blackwell. Another son was Thomas Logan Hunton. John Hunton, father of the above, died March 4, 1806. The great-grandfather of the general was William Hunton, who was born in Lancaster county, Va., and married Judith Kirk, and had children as follows: John, William, Thomas E., Ann, who married William O. Thomas; Elizabeth, who married Presley Morehead; Mary, who married John Brown; Priscilla, who married Isaac Foster, and Frances, who married William Hampton.

Although it is thought by many that there is no connection between the Huntons of Virginia and those of New England, or, if any exist, it was formed before the immigration of the families to this country, it may be well to trace the origin of the name, as found in a pamphlet, published in 1881 by D. T. V. Huntoon, of Canton, Mass.:

The word "Hunton" is of Saxon origin and of great antiquity. Hunt or hont signifies a hunter, and is connected with the word hund, a hound or dog. Ton or tun means an inclosure. From the first colonization by the Saxons, innumerable places received the generic name of ton. If a place had a clay soil, it was called Clayton, if it occupied an eminence, Hillton, if it was good ground for game, Hunton. The Saxon words ley and ton are synonymous, and are the most common of family names derived from names of towns, according to an old saw:—

In ford, in ham, in ley, in ton,
The most of English surnames run.

The priory of Hunton was situated upon land which had formerly been devoted to hunting, perhaps upon the very site of a hunter's lodge. English heraldry delights in punning devices and tun constantly occurs to represent ton in a rebus upon some name ending in that syllable, as a tun, pierced by a bolt, Bolton; a lute on a ton, Luton; a shell on a tun, Shelton, and a "hen sitting in a tun for his priory," Henton. John Huntington, rector of Ashton-under-Lyme, bore for his coat of arms "An huntsman with dogges whereby he thought to expresse the two former syllables of his name Hunting, and on the other side a vessell called tonne." When the Hunton coat of arms was granted, it is evident, from the talbots or hunting dogs and the stags' heads with which it is adorned, that the designer attempted to pun on the name of Hunton. A pun much more to the credit of our family, however, is said to have been perpetrated in later days. In 1830, when a gubernatorial convention in Maine was seeking a candidate and was unable to decide between two candidates, some one in the audience shouted: Men enough; Hunt on! Hunt on! and Gov. Hunton was nominated.

It is a common error to suppose that in ancient times persons gave names to places; the very reverse is true. Thousands of our English surnames are derived from towns, villages and obscure hamlets. At the time of the conquest there were few, if any, surnames, and young men assumed the names of the land allotted to them, with the prefix de or d'; this also was dropped about the time of Henry VI. There are several parishes in England called Hunton that existed long before the time of William the Conqueror. The priory is called by some authors Hunton, bears on its seal the word Hinton, and judging by its arms it should have been pronounced Henton.

It is beyond doubt that the names Hanton, Henton, Hinton, Honton, Hunton and Hynnton, if not synonymus, have at least been used indiscriminately by persons bearing either the one or the other surname, and I am corroborated in this opinion by the learned antiquary, Charles Bridger, Esq., of London, author

of "Index to English Pedigrees," who says that "these names, all found in Wiltshire, are probably allied." For instance, in 1558, "Griffith Hinton wills to his son Thomas Hynton." In 1559, "Jane Hynton gave to the children of Richard Hynton," etc., but this Richard, his father, and his grandfather are called, in the visitations in Wiltshire, Hunton. "In 1629, Robert Henton wills to Robert Hinton and William Hinton, sons of my brother John Hinton, deceased." In 1632, William Henton of Weeke, county Wiltshire, wills "to my brother John Hinton," etc., and appoints him sole executor, and when he proves the will he signs his name "John Henton."

Christopher Hinton, dying in 1647, wills to John Hynton "all my lands in Hynton," and Mr. Bridger informs me that Philip Hunton of Westbury, the celebrated nonconformist divine, sometimes wrote his name Hinton; this was about 1680. The biographers of Sir Henry Unton describe him as Unton of Hunton; so much for old England. "Caelum non animum, mutant, qui trans mare currunt?"

In the latter part of May, 1892, General Eppa Hunton was appointed by Governor McKinney, of Virginia, United States senator to fill out the term of Senator John S. Barbour, deceased. Mr. Hunton belongs to the same school of politics as did Mr. Barbour, except that he is not so firm a believer in the absolute necessity of practical politics and the importance of commercial methods in political campaigns as was the deceased senator.

HON. FRANCIS DEANE IRVING,

judge of the third judicial district of Virginia, was born at Cartersville, Cumberland county, Va., October 14, 1821. He is a son of Robert Irving, a native of Albermarle county and a merchant by occupation. Robert Irving was the son of Charles Irving, a native of Scotland, who served as a midshipman in the British navy. He resigned that position, and coming to America located in Albermarle county, where he married and be-

came a wealthy merchant. He died in that county while comparatively a young man. Judge Irving's mother was, before her marriage, Elizabeth H. Deane, a native of Cumberland county, the only daughter of Francis Brown Deane, a native of Galway, Ireland. He immigrated to America in 1788 and settled in Cumberland county. Judge Irving graduated from Hampden-Sydney college in his seventeenth year. He went directly to Richmond and for a year and a half was engaged as a clerk for his uncle, F. B. Deane, who was then one of the proprietors of the Tregedar Iron works. He had, however, a strong penchant for a professional life, and, in pursuance of that inclination, entered upon the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. John A. Cunningham. His predilections continued for the medical profession, but he did not possess the means necessary to take him through a thorough medical course. He therefore abandoned the pursuit of that profession and took up the study of law, which he could carry on at his home. After thoroughly acquainting himself with the principles of law he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession at Cartersville, when about twenty-six years of age. He practiced in Cartersville and the counties adjoining Cumberland until the beginning of the war. Then in May, 1861, he entered the Confederate army as captain of company D, Thirty-first Virginia regiment. He remained in that command for about a year, then declined further service on account of failing health, which prevented his entering into service. In 1863 he was elected a member of the lower branch of the state legislature, and continued a member until the close of the war, being in Richmond the

night the city was evacuated. For several years after this event he practiced his profession at Cartersville, much of the time holding the office of commonwealth's attorney.

In November, 1873, Mr. Irving removed to Farmville. For a few years prior to and for many years after this, his law partner was P. W. McKinney, who then resided at Farmville, but who is now governor of Virginia. The firm under the name of Irving & McKinney existed for nearly twenty years and until its dissolution on account of Mr. Irving's election to the judgeship of the third judicial circuit to fill out the unexpired term of Judge A. D. Dickenson, who died. Judge Irving was re-elected in 1887 and his present term will not expire until 1895. Before the war he was an old time whig, but since that event he has acted with the democratic party. He has been an elder in the Presbyterian church for more than twenty years, and was for many years a trustee of Hampden-Sidney college, resigning that position when he went upon the judicial bench. Judge Irving has been twice married, his first wife having been Lucy N., daughter of Jonathan P. Cushing, a former president of Hampden-Sidney college. The marriage took place in 1849 and Mrs. Irving died in 1853, leaving one son, Lucius Cushing, who became a lawyer and died in 1889. In 1856 Judge Irving married Mary May Page, daughter of Robert Page. She died in 1884, leaving two sons, Dr. Paulus Æmilius Irving of Farmville and Robert Page Irving. As a lawyer and jurist, Judge Irving maintains a high standing, possessing rare legal attainments, and in private life he holds the character of a christian gentleman in the highest and best sense of the term.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER JAMES,

a well known medical practitioner of Richmond, was born in Goochland county, Va., and is a son of Martin James. The father was born in Goochland county, June 21, 1789, and was at various times a teacher, merchant and planter. He was the son of William James, a native of England who came to America about 1740. The mother of Dr. James was Elizabeth T. Key, a daughter of Martin Key. Dr. James on both sides of his ancestral house is of English descent. One of the members of the Key family, in its earlier history in this country, owned a considerable portion of Manhattan Island, upon which New York city is now built. His name was Martin James. The father of the doctor served as a member of the county court of Goochland. The mother of the doctor died when the latter was an infant and he has no recollection of her. His father died May 28, 1867. Dr. James was reared on his father's plantation, which is known as "Elton," and which is still in possession of the family. Dr. James received his literary education in Richmond college and the university of Virginia, and his professional training in the Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia. After graduating from the latter he remained in Philadelphia two years, still further pursuing his medical studies. He then located in Goochland county, where he practiced his profession until 1867, residing at the old James homestead, Elton. In 1867 he located in Richmond, where he has since resided. Immediately after locating in the latter place, he was made a member of the adjunct faculty of the Medical college of Virginia. Later he was elected to the chair of materia medica and therapeutics. Still later he was promoted to the chair of practice of

medicine, which he still occupies. In 1882 an episode occurred to change the usual direction of Dr. James' life. At that time the party known as readjusters obtained for a time an overwhelming political ascendancy in the state, having complete control of every department of the state government. It was part of the policy of this party to bring all the educational and eleemosynary institutions under political influence and control in the interest of that party. The board of visitors and faculty of the Medical college of Virginia resisted this devotion of the educational institutions of the state to such a purpose, and especially the application of the college confided to their management. In this crisis, Dr. James, against his wishes, was elected dean of the faculty, but having been elected he felt that duty demanded he should accept the responsibility and make a loyal and determined resistance. This resistance was successful, and under great difficulty was followed by a season of marked prosperity to the college and a large increase of its students. When their contest was completed, Dr. James resigned the dean's office to devote himself to the more congenial pursuits pertaining to his chair and other professional work. He is a member of the Virginia state Medical society and of the Richmond Medical and Surgical society, of which he has served as president. He has been a frequent contributor to medical literature, and has built up an enviable reputation as a lecturer and teacher of medicine. As a lecturer he is forcible, clear and direct in his delivery, and he uses no notes. He is recognized as the most competent medical diagnostician in the state, and, though a general practitioner, has attained wide distinction in the treat-

ment of diseases of the lungs and heart, upon which he has written much. Dr. James, who is a man of strong religious convictions, is a member of the Baptist church, in which he has held prominent positions.

He married Miss Julia Jesse, daughter of William T. and Mary D. Jesse of Lancaster county, Va., and three children, of whom two are living, were born to them. One of his sons is a graduate of the Richmond college. During his long connection with the Medical college of Virginia, covering a period of twenty-four years, Dr. James has become noted as physician, lecturer and teacher. He is very popular both as a citizen and as a physician. In 1888 he was elected physician to the Richmond city hospital, and served one term.

JOHN MORGAN JOHNSON

was born at Alexandria, November 21, 1847; was educated at Kemper's school, and enlisted in company D of the Sixth Virginia (Clarke) cavalry, Payne's brigade, Fitzhugh Lee's division. He went in, in 1864, as a private soldier and served as such through the war, being in the following battles: Millford, Waynesboro, Lacey's Spring, Tom's Brook, Columbia Furnace, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, and all the other cavalry fights under Early in the valley, and also at Dinwiddie court house and Five Forks. After the war Mr. Johnson returned to school at Alexandria, and in 1869 went into the mercantile business at that place, remaining as clerk for four years, studying law in the meantime. He was admitted to the bar in 1872 and located at Alexandria, where he has since remained. He was commonwealth's attorney of the city for two terms, and has been a delegate to several state and congressional conven-

tions. Mr. Johnson was married in 1887 to Constance C. Beach of Alexandria, and to them were born three children, two of whom, Conrad and Marion, still survive. The father of Mr. Johnson, also named John Morgan Johnson, was born in Culpeper county in 1799, was a merchant in Alexandria and Philadelphia up to 1843, and from 1843 to 1855 he was postmaster of the house of representatives. He married, in 1825, Rebecca Josepha Moss; daughter of William Moss of Fairfax county. William Moss was clerk of the courts of Fairfax county from the year 1801 to 1835, the time of his death, and was one of the four lieutenants of the One Hundred and Sixth regiment Virginia line, who bore the body of General George Washington from the mansion to the family vault. To the union of J. Morgan Johnson, Sr., there were born eleven children, of whom eight lived to maturity, as follows: William M.; Alexander H.; Margaretta H., wife of Robert Jamieson; Virginia L., deceased; Robert C., killed at the battle of Frazier's farm in 1862; Mary Elizabeth, John Morgan and Gertrude M. The great-grandfather of John Morgan Johnson was Nathaniel Johnson. He was born in Culpeper county, and was a farmer by occupation. He married Elizabeth Fishback, and to them were born John Morgan, deceased; Dr. Frenk Johnson, deceased; and Elizabeth, deceased, who was the widow of Mr. Ship of Clarke county, Virginia. The father of Nathaniel Johnson was John Johnson. The father of John Johnson was Peter Johnson, who died in Culpeper county in 1755.

The paternal ancestors of Mr. Johnson were English. Elizabeth was the daughter of Martin Fishback, who was the son of Frederick Fishback of Culpeper

county, Virginia. Frederick Fishback was the son of John Fishback, who married Agnes Hoeger, in the year 1720. John Fishback came to Virginia in 1714 with John Kemper and others and settled in Orange county. Agnes Hoeger was the daughter of Henry (Parson) Hoeger or Hager, who was the minister of the german settlement on the Rappahannock river, and for whom the governor was petitioned to send an assistant minister to relieve him on account of feebleness of age. He was a Lutheran preacher. (See "Mead's Old Churches and Old Families of Virginia.")

John Moss was born in England, came to America late in 1600 with his two brothers, one of whom settled in Virginia and one in Alabama. He was the maternal great-great-grandfather of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. John Moss, the great-grandfather, married Ann Minor in the year 1745; they were the parents of William Moss. John Moss was the commissioner of revenue for Virginia for many years, and a justice of peace of Fairfax county from 1785 to 1796, and became, by reason of being the oldest justice in commission, the high sheriff of the county in the year 1796.

Gertrude Moss, née Holmes, was the daughter of Joseph Holmes of Frederick county, who was a descendant of Col. Joseph Holmes of Bally Kelly, county of Londonderry, Ireland. (See coat of arms of Col. Joseph Holmes in Book of Heraldry.) Hunter Holmes, the brother of Gertrude, was killed at Mackinaw in 1814; a sword was voted and given to his nearest relatives by Virginia for his gallant conduct in this battle, which is now in the possession of Major Holmes Conrad of Winchester, Va., he being one of the nearest relatives. Joseph Holmes, a

brother of Gertrude Moss, was the governor of Mississippi and United States senator from that state. Hugh Holmes, another brother, was congressman from the valley district of Frederick county, and judge of the general court of Virginia from 1805 to 1825, and one of the editors of second Virginia reports. David Holmes was a circuit judge for the counties of Rockingham, Shenandoah and Frederick. The wife of Joseph Holmes was a Miss Hunter, they were the ancestors on the maternal side of the Conrads, Boyds, McGuires, McCormicks, Hunters, Faulkners, and others of the valley of Virginia.

MAJOR GEORGE JOHNSTON.

George Johnston, son of Dennis and Eliza Johnston, was born in Fairfax county, Va., July 27th, 1829, and was educated in the schools of his native county and Alexandria, Va. After leaving school he farmed the estate of West Grove, in Fairfax county, until May 24th, 1861, when he entered the Confederate States army, and served for four years — most of the time with the army of northern Virginia — and surrendered with General Joseph E. Johnston, at Greensboro, N. C. He was married October 29th, 1857, to Henrietta Ege, daughter of M. G. Ege, of Carlisle, Pa.; she died April 16th, 1862, at Gordonsville, Va., leaving three children, viz.: George Dennis, Frederick Watts, and Henrietta Ege. On November 29th, 1871, Major Johnston married Isobel Gregory, daughter of William Gregory, of Alexandria. The only child of this marriage died in infancy. At the close of the war Maj. Johnston returned to West Grove and resumed the occupation of farming, but as the dwelling had been burned during his absence, he has

since made his residence in Alexandria, Va. Dennis Johnston, the father of Major Johnston, and son of William Johnston, was born in Fairfax county, Va., in 1788, and died at the old homestead in that county in 1852. He was a large farmer and was magistrate and coroner of Fairfax county for forty years. During the war of 1812 and 1814 he commanded a company of militia from his native county. In 1809 he was married to Rebecca Sims, and of their children six reached maturity, viz.: William S., James, Dennis, Jane A., Mary A., and Francis Edgar — all now deceased. Francis E. married Annie Burke, and left two children, James E. and Fannie E. Johnston. Dennis Johnston was married to his second wife, Eliza Dale, of Fairfax county, in 1826, and of the five children of this marriage four grew to maturity, as follows: John Richards, now deceased, who married Marcia Orme, of Georgetown, D. C., and left two children, George I. and Eliza Ellen; George, whose name stands at the head of this sketch; Charles Fenton Mercer, deceased, who married and had one child, Kate M.; and Samuel Richards Johnston, civil engineer, who served in the army of northern Virginia for four years, and surrendered as colonel of engineers with Gen. Robert E. Lee at Appomattox Court House, Va. He was married in 1860 to Mary Ege, of Carlisle, Penn., who died in 1879, leaving one son, Dr. Robert E. Lee Johnston, of Chattanooga, Tenn. Col. Johnston was married in 1886 to Sara C. Watts, daughter of Judge Frederick Watts, of Carlisle, Penn., and has one child, Eliza Henrietta. In 1865 he resumed the practice of his profession, and is now (1892) with the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad company, and resides at East Orange, N. J.

William Johnston, son of George and Sarah McCarty Johnston, was born in Fairfax county, Va., in 1751, and died there in 1802. He was a farmer and a friend and neighbor of Gen. Washington. During the Revolutionary war he served in the Virginia continental line with the rank of major, and under an act of the Virginia assembly received a grant of 4,667 acres of land for his services. He was one of the original members of the society of the Cincinnati, and the certificate and badge of membership are in the possession of the family. He was also a member of Washington lodge of F. & A. M., No. 22, Alexandria, Va., and was present at ceremonies at the lodge on the death of General Washington December 16, 1799, and also at the funeral on the following Wednesday. His wife was a Miss Simpson, and by her he had five children, Dennis (the father of Major George Johnston), George, William, Frank and Ann. Ann married Alexander MacKenzie, of Alexandria, Va., and left two children, Alexander, deceased, and Ann S.

George Johnston, brother of William, and son of George and Sarah McCarty Johnston, was born in Fairfax county. He was a graduate of William and Mary college, Williamsburg, Va., and practiced law in Loudoun county, where he stood high in his profession. In August, 1776, he entered the Revolutionary army as captain in the Second regiment Virginia continental line, but was soon called to serve as aid-de-camp on the staff of General Washington with the rank of colonel. A brilliant career was untimely ended by his death of fever on May 29, 1777, at Morristown, N. J., where "his remains were decently interred on the evening of the 30th inst. in the common place

burial at Morristown in the presence of a large number of officers, and the most respectable inhabitants of the place." Thus writes Colonel Robert H. Harrison of General Washington's staff, in a letter announcing his death to his mother. Mrs. Washington also wrote of her personal attention during his brief illness and offered his mother the sympathy of a friend and kinswoman. The letters written by Colonel Johnston during his brief military career are valuable contributions by Revolutionary literature, and some of the most interesting are embodied in the "Life of Colonel Levin Powell" edited by R. C. Powell, M. D., of Alexandria, Va., published in 1877.

George Johnston, Sr., was son of Dr. James Johnston, who came from Annandale, Scotland, in the latter part of the seventeenth century and settled in Maryland. His five sons located in Maryland and Virginia, and their numerous descendants are widely scattered over the middle and southern states. George was educated in England for the bar, and settled in Fairfax county, Va., which he represented in the house of burgesses for many years. He was a member of that branch of the Virginia assembly when Patrick Henry offered the celebrated resolutions that led to the war between Great Britain and the American colonies, and seconded those resolutions in a speech of great power and eloquence. William Wirt, in his "Life of Patrick Henry," says "Mr. Johnston, now only known from the circumstance of his having seconded Mr. Henry's resolutions, is one of those many friends of liberty who are now sliding fast from the recollection of their country, and who deserve to be rescued from oblivion by a more particular notice than I can bestow upon them. Of

Mr. Johnston, I can only learn that he was a lawyer in the northern neck, highly respected in his profession, a scholar distinguished for vigor of intellect, cogency of argument, firmness of character, love of order and devotion to the cause of national liberty; in short, exactly calculated by his love of the cause, and the broad and solid basis of his understanding, to uphold the magnificent structure of Henry's eloquence."

Mr. Johnston died just before the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. He first married Miss Thompson, and had two daughters; one married the famous "Parson Massie," and the other Col. Burr Harrison, military secretary to Gen. Washington. His second wife, Sarah McCarty of Fairfax county, was the mother of William, George and other children. Portraits of George Johnston, Sr., his wife Sally McCarty, and son Col. George Johnston, taken at Williamsburg in 1765, are in the possession of the family. The Johnston crest is a winged spur with the motto "Nunquam non paratus."

DR. GEORGE BENJAMIN JOHNSTON,

a son of Dr. John Warfield Johnston, ex-United States senator, and himself a prominent lawyer, was born at Tazewell court house, July 25, 1853. The father, Senator Johnston, was a nephew of the celebrated Joseph E. Johnston, the first commander-in-chief of the Confederate forces. The father died in Richmond, February 26, 1889. On the maternal side Dr. Johnston sprang from equally good blood as that of his father, his mother being Nickettie B. Floyd of Pulaski county, the daughter of Dr. John B. Floyd, ex-governor of the state, ex-member of congress and a lineal descendant of John B. Floyd, Buchanan's secretary of war. She is still living. George B. Johnston,

after his academical training, spent three years at the university of Virginia in the study of medicine, together with his literary and classical course. He then attended the medical department of the university of New York city, graduating there in 1876. He settled and began practice in Abingdon, a flourishing city in the southwestern part of Virginia. He practiced there till 1878, when he removed to Richmond, where he has been engaged in his profession with a large measure of success. He makes no specialty of any branch of his profession, but rather likes surgery, in which he is wonderfully successful. He was for a number of years a director of the Southwestern Lunatic asylum, is a member of the state Medical society and of the Abingdon academy of medicine, the Richmond academy of medicine, the Richmond Medical and Surgical society, having been at one time the president of each of them. He is a member of the American Medical association and is one of the founders of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological association. For three years he was professor of anatomy in the Virginia Medical college, was surgeon of the First Virginia regiment, and afterward was surgeon of the First Virginia brigade. He is commandant of the veteran corps of the First Virginia regiment, being the first to hold the position. He is at present visiting physician to St. Sophia's home for the aged and St. Joseph's Orphan asylum. He is the consulting surgeon to the Richmond Ear, Eye and Throat infirmary, and has held this position twelve years. He is member of the Roman Catholic church and of the Catholic Knights of America. Dr. Johnson married Miss Mary McClung of Tennessee, October 12, 1880. She died July 10, 1881.

JAMES ALFRED JONES, LL. D.

This prominent citizen of Richmond, Va., the son of James B. Jones, of the county of Mecklenburg, Va., and Judith Bailey, his wife, was born in that county, June 3, 1820. His father, leading, on his country seat, a life of retirement, illustrated the independence of the farmer, and the hospitalities of the Virginia gentleman, in the palmy days in which he lived. With no taste for public station, he was yet a man of mark and influence in his county, and as a delegate from it he rendered service to his state in its legislative halls; and was from an early age, nearly to the close of his life, an active and leading magistrate on the bench of the county court of his county, in its olden dignity and usefulness. He died in 1834, his wife long surviving him to rear their four sons, of which she proved herself as capable as she had been fortunate in making happy his home and life. James B. Jones was the son of Tingnal Jones, of Warwick county, Va., descendant of Matthew Jones, whose mansion now stands in that county, with the inscription of the date 1727. Tingnal Jones married Martha Anderson, the daughter of Major Thomas Anderson, who removed from Charles City county, Va., to Mecklenburg county, prior to the Revolutionary war. Major Anderson was an intimate friend of Col. William Byrd (the distinguished man of letters and secretary of the colony of Virginia), and was attracted to Mecklenburg by the accounts given of it by his friend Col. Byrd, who, as commissioner, in running the line dividing Virginia and North Carolina, fell in love with that country and possessed himself of a princely domain in it, giving it the name of Eden. The second wife of Major Anderson, great-grandmother of

James Alfred Jones, was Miss Clark; her mother's maiden name, Henrietta Maria Hardiman.

The mother of James Alfred Jones, Judith Bailey Hall, was a native of Halifax, N. C. (born at the time Halifax was the seat of government of that state). She was the daughter of Dr. Robert Hall, a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, whose grandfather, coming from the island of Bermuda to the United States, was one of the colonists of Fleur de Hundred, a settlement on the lower James river. He married a Quakeress, Martha Pleasants, of Philadelphia, a member of the family to which ex-Governor Pleasants of Virginia belonged. His son, William Hall, married Susanna Poythress, and, through this marriage, become connected with Richard Bland of Revolutionary fame, whose daughter was the mother of John Randolph of Roanoke. A sister of William Hall (Patsy) married Mr. Waller, an eminent lawyer of Williamsburg, then the colonial seat of government of Virginia, and their daughter married Judge Henry Tazewell and was the mother of the distinguished statesman and jurist, Littleton Waller Tazewell. The maternal grandparents of James Alfred Jones were French; their surname Nobbs. Landing in this country at Norfolk, Va., they removed to Hampton, Va., where they died. James Alfred Jones was one of a family of four brothers, viz.: Robert Tingnal, Beverley, Edward Littleton and himself. Robert Tingnal, the eldest, a graduate of the Military academy at West Point, fell in the war between the states, at Seven Pines, at the head of the Twelfth Alabama regiment, of which he was colonel. Beverley, a distinguished master of arts of the university of Virginia, entered upon the practice of law and died at an early age.

Edward Littleton, a bright youth, died young. James Alfred Jones, on the 4th of July, 1839, at the age of nineteen, graduated at the university of Virginia with the degree of master of arts. He has since received the title of LL. D. from Richmond college. Commencing the study of law, in connection with his academic studies, in the university, he continued this study for a year after graduating, in the city of Richmond, under the guidance of the eminent lawyer, Conway Robinson; and was licensed to practice, in the courts of Virginia, in July, 1840. In April, 1841, he located in Petersburg, Va., and began the practice of law, which he has followed ever since, removing to Richmond in 1857. He has now been engaged in the successful practice of his profession fifty years. In 1850, he was elected a member of the convention, called to consider the amendments to the state constitution. This convention assembled in October, 1850, and, excepting an interval from October to January, 1851, continued in session until July, 1851. The proposed amendments met with no favor from Mr. Jones, nor the constitution, which was framed by that body and adopted by the people. He was, indeed, the only conservative in its true sense, in that body.

In 1853 he was elected a member of the state senate from the Petersburg district, and served one term, which ended in the spring of 1857, removing to Richmond very soon after it expired. Prior to coming to Richmond, his practice was in the courts of Petersburg and the adjacent counties. His practice in Richmond has been, for the most part, confined to the supreme court of appeals. It was discriminately written of him, when spoken of as a suitable person to fill a seat on the court of appeals bench: "He is learned

in the laws; has an extensive reputation as a sound lawyer; is a logical and concise legal debater; and his learning, discrimination, judgment and pure moral character justify the prediction that he would make an excellent judge of the supreme court." He has never served in any political capacity since his removal to Richmond, which was made to devote himself exclusively to his profession. Educated in the doctrine of states' rights, at the university of Virginia, he has steadily adhered to it throughout his life. During the more active portion of his career Mr. Jones has served as director and counsel of some of the railroads and banks of the state. He is now a trustee of Richmond college.

On June 30, 1858, in Mobile, Ala., he married Mary Henry, daughter of James G. and Lavinia C. Lyon, of that city, and a niece of the late Francis Strother Lyon, a distinguished citizen of Alabama, of which he was a representative in the congress of the United States before that state seceded, and afterward in the congress of the Confederate States; but who was perhaps most distinguished as manager of the finances of the state of Alabama during its trouble in the forties. For nearly twenty-eight years this lovely woman adorned his house and charmed his life. She died March 30, 1886, leaving an only child, Mary Morris Jones, who survives to cheer the evening of his days, inheriting the sweetness of her mother's nature, and her active benevolence and charities.

DR. THOMAS MARSHALL JONES.

Among the native-born Virginians who have achieved prominence in the medical profession is Thomas Marshall Jones. He is of English and Scotch extraction, and

a descendant of one of the oldest and most honored families of the state, and traces his American ancestry to days long prior to the Revolution. His great-great-grandfather, Gabriel Jones, was born near Williamsburg, Va., in 1724, and was one of the most renowned lawyers in the valley of Virginia. He married Margaret Strother in 1748, and among the children born to them were Strother Jones and a daughter who was married to Gen. Harvey, of Richmond, Va. Strother Jones was born in Frederick county, Va., in 1758, by vocation was a planter, and also was a hero of the Revolution. In 1780 he married Frances Thornton, who bore him one son—William Strother Jones—Strother Jones, the father, dying in 1790.

William Strother Jones, also a native of Frederick county, Va., was born October 7, 1783, and pursued the calling of a planter all his life. In 1806 he married Miss Ann Maria Marshall, daughter of Charles, who was a brother of Chief-justice John Marshall. This union was blessed will several children, among whom were Charles Marshall Jones; Frances M. A. M. Jones, who was married to David Barton, of Winchester, Va., and James Fitzgerald Jones, the father of Dr. Thomas Marshall Jones. Mrs. Frances M. A. M. Jones departed this life March 25, 1823, and two years later William Strother Jones married Carrie Randolph, who became the mother of two children, viz: Col. Frank Jones, who was educated at the Virginia Military institute and was in the Confederate army from 1861 until the battle of Seven Pines, where he was fatally wounded, his death following three days later. The second child was Beverly Randolph Jones, of Frederick county. William Strother Jones died

July 29, 1845. Mrs. Carrie (Randolph) Jones survived until 1879.

James Fitzgerald Jones was born in Frederick county, Va., September 14, 1820. He was graduated in law from the university of Virginia and entered upon the practice of his profession in New Orleans, where he remained until his marriage, when he relinquished the law and settled on a farm in Fauquier county, Va., of which wealthy county he subsequently became magistrate. His marriage was solemnized January 2, 1845, with Miss Ann Lewis Marshall, a daughter of Thomas Marshall and granddaughter of Chief-Justice John Marshall. The union was blessed by the birth of eleven children, of whom nine grew to maturity and were named as follows: Ann Cary, wife of Charles Marshall, of Fauquier county, Va.; Ann Lewis Marshall Jones, unmarried; Dr. Thomas M., of Alexandria, Va.; Fannie Barton, wife of Hugh McIlhanney, of Staunton, Va.; Rev. William Strother, of Fairfield, Conn., who first married Kate and secondly Minnie, daughters of J. D. Smoot, of Alexandria, Va.; James Fitzgerald, of Fauquier county, who married Jennie, daughter of Dr. R. L. McGuire, of Fredericksburg, Va.; Fielding Lewis, of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Agnes Alexander, wife of Dr. W. W. S. Butler, of Roanoke, Va.; and Margaret Lewis Marshall, who died unmarried in 1883. James Fitzgerald Jones was a valiant soldier in the Confederate cause, having entered the army in its incipiency and doing active service until 1862, when he was placed on detached duty and given charge of the powder mills at Staunton, Va., with the rank of major. Here he formed a battalion of the men under him and took an active part in several severe engagements. His death took place in

1866, but his wife survived until April 26, 1880.

Dr. Thomas Marshall Jones was born in Fauquier county, Va., September 15, 1848, was prepared for college at Shenandoah Valley academy, at Winchester, Va., received his medical education at the university of Virginia, and graduated in medicine at the university of Maryland in 1870; he then spent ten years in Warrenton, Va., in lucrative practice, and in 1880 located in Alexandria, Va., where he has since remained. He is a member of the Virginia State Medical society and the Alexandria Medical society, and is recognized by the profession and the public as a most able practitioner. He was married June 23, 1880, to Bessie Winter Payne, daughter of Rice W. Payne, and to them have been born six children, as follows: Rice Winfield Payne Jones, Ann Lewis Jones, John Marshall Jones, Bessie Winter Jones, James Fitzgerald Jones, and Cora Shriver Jones.

WILBUR J. KILBY,

son of the distinguished lawyer, John Richardson Kilby, of Nansemond county, Va., was born in Suffolk, Va., April 18, 1850. He received his academic training at Randolph-Macon college, a Methodist institution located for many years at Boydton, Va., but removed to Ashland, Va., in 1868. In 1870 he entered the celebrated law school of the university of Virginia, where he remained two sessions, standing among the foremost members of his class. He began the practice of the law in Suffolk in August, 1872, as a partner with his father, and at once entered upon a career which has distinguished him as a lawyer of ability and great usefulness. In recognition of his sterling merits, his fellow-citizens elected him, in 1883, to the city council of Suffolk.

After he had served his first term as a member of that body and while he was serving his second term, the legislature of Virginia, in December, 1885, elected him to the position of county judge for Nansemond county. Having filled this office with distinguished ability and to the great satisfaction of the public for a period of six years, he was, in December, 1891, again elected to the same office for another period of six years. As a trustee of Randolph-Macon college, a position he has occupied for a number of years, he takes a deep interest and active part in the large and growing educational enterprises of that institution, now developing, in addition to the college itself, into large and superior preparatory academies for boys at Bedford city and Front Royal, Va., and a college for women at Lynchburg, Va. He has taken an active and conspicuous part in the politics of his state and county, having been chairman of his county democratic committee, member of state and other conventions, and being, in common with all the wealth and intelligence of the south, a democrat in his political affiliations. He has been an influential member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, the greater part of his life, and has filled various important positions in her councils. He has been twice married; first, in September, 1876, to Harriet L. Brownley, daughter of the late Joseph Brownley, of King and Queen county, Va., and next, in January, 1889, to Mary D. H. Finney, daughter of the late Dr. Crawley Finney, of Nansemond county, Va. Of the first union four children were born, of whom three, Bradford, John Richardson and Hilah, survived. The mother of these children died in November, 1887. Of the last union, there has been no issue.

Mr. Kilby's father was John Richardson Kilby, who was born at or near Negrofoot, a short distance from the home of Patrick Henry, in Hanover county, Va., December 19, 1819. When John R. was a child thirteen years of age, his father died and he was taken to Suffolk, Va., to live with his uncle, John Thompson Kilby, who was at that time and afterward, until his death, in 1838, clerk of the courts of Nansemond county. His uncle sent him to the "old field schools" of that day, and afterward placed him in the clerk's office, as an assistant. Here he spent the days of the youthful period of his life, and acquired that experience and practical information which formed the basis of his eminent abilities and profound learning as a lawyer. Upon reaching his manhood he "farmed," as the saying was, the office of sheriff, first, in Nansemond county, during the years 1840, 1841 and 1842, and part of 1843, and then in Norfolk county, in the year 1844, filling the office with marked ability and success. Leaving this office in Norfolk county, he returned to Nansemond county, began the study of the law, and on the 9th of December, 1845, was licensed to practice. That most excellent literary paper, the *Baltimorean*, in a sketch of him, which appeared with his likeness, in its issue of February 1, 1879, says:

"Entering the legal profession in 1845, he began a career, the success of which has excited the wonder and admiration of all who knew him. Almost alone and unaided, he explored the fields of legal lore, and became a workman who needed not to be ashamed in the presence of any judge or jury. He knew the law and few men surpassed him in comprehensive presentation of his case in the fewest words. Indeed, such was the keenness of his apprehension, that whilst most men were marshaling their logic, his conclu-

sions were reached almost by a glance. No man of his day had a stronger hold upon the confidence of a jury than Mr. Kilby. His acknowledged ability as a lawyer, and his great influence over men, because of his unsurpassed purity of character, gained him clients far and near, and made his profession very lucrative. He represented Nansemond county in the general assembly of Virginia of 1851, '52 and '53. He was an elector for the state; served in state and national conventions; was president of the Commercial bank of Suffolk, Va., and filled these and other offices of trust with signal ability. The subject of this sketch attained honorable distinction as a professional man and as a citizen; but he was pre-eminent as a Christian. His life furnished abundant evidence that a man can sit at the feet of Gamaliel, and also sit at the feet of Jesus. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in the year 1843. He laid all he was and all he possessed upon the altar of God. The church was loved above his chief joy, and, in turn, the church conferred upon him every honor she had to bestow. She sent him to her general conference, to her annual conferences, made him a steward, a trustee, a trustee of one of her colleges, president of a society for the relief of disabled ministers, and Sabbath school superintendent. A model church officer always, in no position did he illustrate his zeal and adaptation more beautifully and constantly than as superintendent of the Sabbath school. This mantle was never more worthily worn. In a word this man was a citizen-prince, and a prince in Israel. He lived not for himself but for others. He had learned that 'it was more blessed to give than to receive.'"

He was also a member of the legislature of Virginia in 1849 and 1850 and took a leading part in the great revival of the laws of his state in 1849. As a "Union" man he was elected by a large majority over his democratic opponent to represent his county in the Virginia convention of 1861, which finally passed the ordinance of secession taking the state out of the

Union. His name appears as one of the signers of that memorable paper, but not until President Lincoln's call upon Virginia for her quota of soldiers to oppress the south did he relent his opposition to the secession of the state. His position in the convention was one of marked conservatism and ability. He died December 5, 1878, and was buried in Cedar Hill cemetery, Suffolk, Va.

Turpin Kilby, the father of John Richardson Kilby, was born in Hanover county, Va., May 13, 1794. He belonged to the old school of Virginia gentlemen farmers and spent all his life in his native county. He married Martha Glazebrook, March 6, 1817, and by her had several children, John Richardson being the eldest. He died December 29, 1832, and his estimable wife in February, 1878.

John Kilby, the great-grandfather of Judge Wilbur J. Kilby, was born in the town of Vienna, Dorchester county, Md., married a Miss Thompson after the war of the Revolution and settled in Hanover county, Va. He was in the service of his country during the war of the Revolution, first under Commander James Campbell, on the *Sturdy Beggar*, a small brig fitted out for service on the high seas, and then under John Paul Jones on the *Bonhomme Richard*. Sailing from Newbern, N. C., where the "*Beggar*" had been equipped for her cruise, and after she had captured several prizes with valuable cargoes, the *Sturdy Beggar*, in her flight from the British man-of-war, *Resolution*, foundered, and every person on board, including her commander, was lost at sea in a storm which continued nearly fifty hours. Mr. Kilby with a complement of men had been transferred from the *Sturdy Beggar* to one of the prizes previously captured by Campbell, in his own words, "to work the

ship" and with the prize had been captured by the *Resolution*. He was on board the latter ship in the chase, and it was thus that he escaped the fate of the *Sturdy Beggar* and her crew. He was imprisoned along with his companions on the "*old Princess Amelia*" nearly two months, and in Fortune jail, formerly the Queen Anne's hospital, twenty-two months. Having suffered the experience of all prisoners of war during his incarceration, he was, along with others, at length exchanged on French soil, wherein hope of "revenge, sometimes quite pleasing to man," as he says, he at once enlisted under John Paul Jones. He was with that famous fighter and his able first lieutenant, afterward commodore, Richard Dale, in the historic encounter of the *Bonhomme Richard* with the British ship *Serapis*, and in 1810 wrote a most interesting account of the engagement and his personal experiences under Jones, whom he calls the "brave, honorable John Paul Jones." The original manuscript of this narration is now in possession of Judge Kilby, who has preserved it as a valuable historical document.

JUDGE BENJAMIN WATKINS LACY.

This eminent jurist and brilliant attorney, judge of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia, was born at "Ellsworth," the family seat, in New Kent county, Va., January 27, 1839. His father, Hon. Richmond Terrell Lacy, only son of Benjamin Lacy and Ann Holt (née Terrell), was born and lived all his life in New Kent county, Va., was graduated at the college of William and Mary in 1825, with the degrees of A. B. and B. L., was a prominent lawyer, was for many years a leading politician in the Virginia legislature, and died in 1877. Mrs. R. T. Lacy (Ellen

Green, née Lane) was born at "Vauluse," in Amelia county, daughter of Col John Lane, a lawyer and politician of note, who was born at "Rose Hill," Rappahannock county, Va., and of Sally (née Eppes), daughter of Francis Eppes, and Elizabeth (née Wayles), of "Eppington," the latter a sister of Mrs. Thomas Jefferson, and daughter of John Wayles, a colonial lawyer of note, of the "Forest," in Charles City county, Va.

Judge B. W. Lacy was reared on the old homestead, "Ellsworth," and was taught, by his talented and accomplished mother, in English, Latin and mathematics, until prepared for entering the academies in Piedmont, Va., in preparation for the university of Virginia, where his scholastic education was completed, when he entered the office of his father, where he devoted his time to mastering the principles of law; but these studies were interrupted by the breaking out of the late war. With manly ardor and enthusiasm he volunteered in the Confederate army, April 19, 1861, as a private in the New Kent cavalry troop, of which his father had been captain, and which company had won distinction in the war of the Revolution, and in the war of 1812, and had never been out of commission. He was soon elected first lieutenant, and eventually came to command his company. Valiantly and faithfully he served until the fatal day at Appomattox C. H., and participated in all the battles of the army of northern Virginia, except when absent from disabling wounds, of which he sustained several, and still bears three ugly scars resultant therefrom.

When the war ended Captain Lacy went back to his books, and in the office of his father, who was still in active practice of the law. June 26, 1866, he was

taken into partnership by his father, succeeded well from the first, and was employed in every case of any importance where he practiced. In May, 1870, the law firm of Lacy & Son was dissolved by the elevation of the son to the bench of the county court, which at that time was a court of general jurisdiction. In 1873, he retired from the bench, and was elected to the legislature by the democrats in a district heretofore largely republican, overcoming the 400 republican majority and carrying the county by over 300 majority — one of the strongest evidences possible of his popularity. In the legislature, to which he was re-elected four terms, comprising eight years, he was always a member of the committee of courts, until he was chosen the speaker of the house of delegates. In 1880, he was elected to the bench of the circuit court by the legislature, receiving every vote cast in the house over which he presided, and every one in the senate, excepting two. The democratic party having divided on the debt settlement, he had sided with the Riddleberger bill, and what was known as the readjuster wing, and opposed the McCulloch bill, which was advocated by the wing known as the funders. In 1883, he was elected to the supreme court of appeals of Virginia. His opinions are to be found in all the official reports from volume 77, Virginia reports, to the present time. He was more than ordinarily distinguished in the practice of the law and in his legislative service by industry and diligence, traits which have been of good service to him in this court, where he found an old docket several years behind, but the court has long ago cleared away all arrearages, and never adjourns without completing the docket before it. He

married Miss Sadie R. Osborne, daughter of Rev. Michael Osborne, deceased, a prominent and distinguished Presbyterian preacher, of Prince Edward county, Virginia. They have three children living, one daughter, and two sons of unusual promise who, under the care of a private tutor, at the home of their parents, are rapidly preparing for college, and to enter the profession of their father. The family are Episcopalians from the earliest date, and move in the highest circles of social life in the state of Virginia.

JOHN BRAXTON LAKE,

a well-known and successful business man, was born in Hampton, Va., November 26, 1846. He was educated at Hampton Military academy, being in attendance on that institution when the war broke out, at which time he fled with other refugees to a place of safety in the country not far from the academy, and there remained until hostilities ceased. When the war was over he went with his parents to Norfolk, Va., remaining there about a year, and then returned to Hampton, where he embarked in the mercantile trade and devoted his time to the management of his largely accumulated real estate interests. By his energy and enterprise he has done much to aid the development of the resources of his native city and has fairly entitled himself to the respect and gratitude of his fellow-citizens. He has been for several years a member of the board of supervisors, and still retains that office. He was one of the organizers of the bank of Hampton, and was instrumental in securing the erection of Hampton bridge, and the remodeling of the court house. He had been for years the treasurer of the Baptist church at Hampton. In 1865, Mr. Lake was married to

Miss Sarah Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Llewellyn, of Elizabeth City county, Va., and they have had nine children, of whom two died in infancy. The names of those surviving are: John Braxton, Julian Stronge, now at the Virginia university, Frank Hume, George Adams, Mary Louise, Fanny Llewellyn and Lucile Cleveland Lake. The name of Mr. Lake's father was John Lake, born in Washington in 1812. He located in Virginia about the year 1840, and was engaged in the mercantile business at Hampton for a number of years, or to the time of his death in 1847. In 1845 he was married to Miss Mary Louise Stronge, daughter of a Capt. Stronge of Norfolk, captain of a line of steamers. They had only one son, John Braxton, named above.

WILLIAM SYLVESTER LANGHORNE.

The Langhorne family is a very numerous one in Virginia and will be encountered very frequently in various parts of the state, but wherever met the bearers of this name will be found among the representative people of the old commonwealth. For this reason it is known that this family sprang from one family tree among some of the upper class of early English immigrants. Many of this family are found recorded in the Queen of England's Blue Book; among them will be found, Rev. Thos. Langhorne, LL. D. 45, Scarsdale Villas, Kens. W.; A. G. S. Langhorne, Esq., 26 Norland square, Notting Hill, W. The great-grandfather of W. S. Langhorne was born in Warwick county, Va., in the year 1762. His grandfather, William Langhorne, the son of Maurice and Patsy Langhorne, was born at Indianfields in Nansemond county, April 1st, 1790, and was married

to Miss Charlotte Wilson June 20th, 1820, in Portsmouth, Virginia. He moved to Portsmouth in early life, where he was elected clerk of the courts, holding that office until his death. He died January 24, 1825. At the time of his death he was captain of the Portsmouth Grays, a militia company which received La Fayette on the occasion of his visit, in 1824, to Portsmouth, and made one of the welcome addresses on this occasion. He served in the war of 1812 as a member of the Nansemond Guard, for which service his widow was receiving a pension at her death in 1880. W. S. Langhorne's father's name was Maurice Blow Langhorne, who was born in Portsmouth, Va., June 20, 1823; he was educated in his native city, was a lawyer of prominence and large practice, and died in 1854. At the time of his death he was colonel in the state militia. He was married June 4th, 1844, in Portsmouth, Va., to Miss Lucrece P. Bilisoly, daughter of Joseph A. and Eliza Bilisoly, of Portsmouth, to which union were born five children; two died in infancy and three survive, as follows: William S., Mary Anna, widow of James W. Reddick, who was a gallant captain in the Confederate army, and Lucrece, wife of Col. H. C. Hudgins, of Portsmouth, Va.

William Sylvester Langhorne, whose name opens this sketch, was born in Portsmouth, Va., August 7, 1845, and received his educational training under Prof. N. B. Webster, at the Virginia Collegiate institute in his native city. Early in 1862 he enlisted in the Old Dominion Guard, which was afterward attached to the Ninth Virginia regiment, Armistead's brigade, Pickett's division, Gen. R. E. Lee's army, C. S. A., with which command he served until Septem-

ber 9, 1862, when he was discharged at Frederick, Md., by an act of the C. S. congress, releasing all persons from military duty under eighteen years of age. He again volunteered and enlisted in the signal corps at Petersburg, Va., February 10, 1863, and remained on duty around that city until August, 1864, when he was detailed on special service and sent to Wilmington, N. C.; he was then appointed signal officer of the blockade-running steamer *Stormy Petrel*; said steamer was engaged in carrying cotton to Nassau, New Providence, Bahama islands, and bringing in supplies for the Confederate armies. The *Stormy Petrel* was wrecked near Fort Fisher, N. C., on December 4, 1864. After the loss of the *Stormy Petrel* Mr. Langhorne was ordered to duty on the steamer *Banshee* and made a successful voyage to Nassau, carrying 1,200 bales of cotton for the Confederate government. While in port at Nassau, N. P., the news was received of the capture of Wilmington, N. C., by the Federal forces. The *Banshee* was then ordered to proceed to Galveston, Tex., for a load of cotton, and, although the entrance to this port was guarded by ten armed steamers, the *Banshee* passed successfully through them in broad daylight, in the face of a heavy fire from the fleet. Whilst in Galveston the news reached there of the surrender of Genls. Lee and Johnston, and it then became manifest that the war must soon end. Mr. Langhorne, being determined to cast his lot with his country, resigned his position on the *Banshee* and reported to Gen. J. B. Magruder for duty. He was assigned to service in the signal department of Texas and was surrendered by Gen. E. Kirby Smith to Gen. Gordon Granger on June 6, 1865; he was then furnished

transportation to his home in Portsmouth, Va., which he reached on July 10, 1865, being the last member of a large family to return from the war. He served with his commands in the battles of Seven Pines, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, second Manassas, Warrenton Springs, and many battles around Petersburg.

After his return from the war and in the face of many difficulties Mr. Langhorne laid the foundation of the prosperous drug business which he now carries on. He is serving his third term as a member of the city electoral board, is a member of the city police commission, director of the Portsmouth Insurance company, quartermaster of Stonewall camp, Confederate veterans, and vice-president of the board of trade.

He was married November 22, 1871, to Rosalia Bilisoly, daughter of Charles and Rosalia Bilisoly, both of whom died in the yellow fever epidemic of 1855. There have been born to this union four children, one of whom, Lucrece, died in May, 1888, aged fifteen. The other children are William, Maurice and Rosalia. There are four generations of Mr. Langhorne's ancestors buried in and around Portsmouth city.

DR. DANIEL W. LASSITER,

of Petersburg, Va., was born in Northampton county, N. C., May 24, 1827. He is the son of William Lassiter, also a native of Northampton county, a planter by occupation who died when his son Daniel was but one year old. William Lassiter was the son of William Lassiter, Sr., a North Carolinian by birth. Dr. Lassiter is descended on his father's side from a French Huguenot who came to America in 1720. His mother was Margaret Parker, a native of Northampton

county, the daughter of an English Quaker, who, however, was a North Carolinian by birth. She died about the year 1870. Dr. Lassiter received a classical education and also one course of medical lectures in the university of Virginia. He entered the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in 1850, from which he graduated in 1851. He then became resident physician in the Eastern penitentiary hospital, of which he had full charge for nearly five years. In 1856 he went to Europe, where he spent a year in some of the leading universities, in further pursuance of his medical studies. Upon his return to America, in 1857, he located in Petersburg, Va., where he has ever since practiced his profession. He is a general practitioner, is a member of the Virginia State Medical society, of which he is one of the founders; he is president of the Petersburg Medical society and a trustee of the Medical college of Virginia. Dr. Lassiter is a director of the Richmond & Petersburg railway, of the Petersburg & Weldon railway and of the Petersburg Savings & Insurance company. He is also a stockholder in a cotton factory at Petersburg. In the past he has served in the city council and on the city school board. Dr. Lassiter was married February 8, 1865, to Miss Anna Rives Heath, by whom he has had three sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Francis Rives Lassiter, is a lawyer of Petersburg. His second son is in the United States army, having graduated from West Point Military academy in 1889. He is Lieut. William Lassiter, of the First United States artillery. The youngest son, Charles Trotter, is a student of law in the university of Virginia.

WILLIAM JOSIAH LEAKE,

the judge of the chancery court of the city of Richmond, was born in Goochland county, Va., on September 30, 1843. His early scholastic training was received in his native county and the school of St. George Tucker, at Ashland, Va. He was interrupted in the pursuit of his studies with the coming on of the Civil war, and, enlisting in July of 1861, he became a non-commissioned officer in a company of artillery under Captain Walter D. Leake. The company was of Goochland county, and after serving in Virginia and South Carolina until 1862, Mr. Leake was transferred to another company, and in March, 1863, he was again transferred, being changed to the "Goochland artillery" under Col. J. H. Guye. With this company he continued to serve until the close of the war, participating, among others, in the second battle of Manassas, the battle of Fredericksburg, attack on Fort Harrison, and the battles around Richmond. That of the law was the profession of his ambitious youth, and, the close of the war coming, the opportunity and time were afforded him to prosecute its study, and doing so he was admitted to the bar in 1867, and at once began the practice of law in the city of Richmond and Hanover county. Continuing with success and winning distinction in his professional work, as well as securing popular favor and respect of the people, he justly and fittingly was appointed (July, 1890,) to fill an unexpired term as judge of the chancery court of Richmond. Previously Judge Leake had resided in Ashland, but upon being appointed judge he removed to Richmond, where he has since resided, continuing to preside over the chancery court of that city. For a number of years he served as commis-

sioner in chancery with fidelity, and was frequently made special master by other courts, state and Federal. Judge Leake has never been an office seeker, and to politics, as such, he has aversion, yet he is a man of decision and is ardent in the advocacy of the political principles of the party to which he belongs. Imbued with the spirit of progress, he has always taken manifest interest in the public welfare. As director of the asylum for the insane, the value of his services was appreciated; as a member of the Masonic order, he is active and prominent. His domestic relations are of the most happy. In 1866 he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah R. Jordan, of his own state, and to the union were born two sons and one daughter. With grace and fidelity Mrs. Leake gave happiness to their home for over twenty-three years, and on May 23, 1890, passed away in death.

Judge Leake is a descendant of an old Virginian family, as a paternal ancestor, William Leake by name and an Englishman by nativity, settled in Goochland county as early as 1685. He was a farmer by occupation, as was also his son, Walter Leake. Walter Leake, was the father of Josiah Leake, Sr., a soldier in the Revolutionary war and a farmer by vocation. He had a son, Josiah Leake, Jr., known as Captain Leake. He was a graduate of Dickerson college, Pa. He studied law and practiced for a time in South Carolina; subsequently returned to his native state and for several years represented Goochland county in the house of delegates. He had two sons who survived to maturity, namely, Samuel D. and Walter D. Leake. The former was the father of the judge and was a farmer. He was educated at Hampden-Sidney college and was a re-

spected citizen of Goochland county, and though he served as magistrate he never aspired to any political office nor took active part in politics. He married Fannie M. Kean, who also was a native of Goochland county, Va. The marriage was consummated September 16, 1833, and among the children is William Josiah Leake, of whose career the foregoing is a brief outline.

DR. HEZEKIAH GILBERT LEIGH,

a distinguished physician of Petersburg, Va., was born in Mecklenburgh county, March 12, 1833. He is a son of Rev. H. G. Leigh, D. D., an eminent Methodist Episcopal divine, the founder of Randolph-Macon college, who died September 18, 1853. Dr. Leigh's mother was Mary Jane Crump, daughter of Col. Richard Crump of Northampton, N. C. She died April 14, 1881. The paternal grandfather of Dr. Leigh was Richard Leigh, born in Perquimans county, N. C., October 14, 1773, and died March 1, 1833. He was the son of Gilbert and Elizabeth Leigh, who were also North Carolinians by birth. Richard Leigh married Charlotte Spruill, December 18, 1794. Hezekiah G. Leigh, D. D., father of Dr. Leigh, was born November 23, 1795. Six children were born to him and his wife as follows: Richard W., born March 7, 1831, served as lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-third Mississippi regiment, and was killed at the battle of Corinth, October 22, 1862; H. G., born March 12, 1833; Louisa C., born May 31, 1835, married Judge J. B. Sale of Mississippi, in 1859. She died in 1864; Joseph E., born March 31, 1838, a prominent attorney of Columbus, Miss., died November 7, 1891; Mary Alice, born August 6, 1841, wife of Capt. James Craddock of Columbus, Miss.; Frank M.,

born February 16, 1844, a commission merchant of Columbus, Miss. On the paternal side he is of English descent. The earlier members of the family located in eastern Virginia, whence they removed to North Carolina. The descent upon the maternal side is also English. Dr. Leigh's father was held to be one of the finest pulpit orators in the Methodist persuasion. He was a man of fine physique and of high scholarly attainments. Dr. H. G. Leigh graduated as a master of arts at Randolph-Macon college. For the two years following his graduation he was assistant professor of languages at his alma mater. He was a professor in a female college at Aberdeen, Miss., during one term. In 1855 he entered the medical department of the university of Virginia and began to prepare himself for the profession which he has so long and so creditably followed. He graduated from the New York Medical college in March, 1856. For about one year following he was assistant physician at Randall's Island hospital, near New York city. In 1857 he located in Petersburg and has been a practicing physician there ever since, with the exception of about three years, during which he was a surgeon in the Confederate army. He was appointed surgeon to the Sixth Louisiana regiment, Hay's brigade, Jackson's corps, in June, 1862. In January, 1864, he was attacked with fever and was placed in charge of a hospital at Raleigh, N. C., where he remained until the close of the war. Then he resumed his practice at Petersburg, and has pursued it without interruption ever since. He is a member of the Petersburg Medical society, of the Virginia State Medical society and of the American Medical association. In 1870

he was appointed coroner of the city of Petersburg by Gov. Walker, and he has served in that capacity ever since, a period of twenty-two years. Dr. Leigh is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. In politics he is a democrat. His medical practice is general, but he is engaged extensively in surgical operations. He was married to Martha Alice Moody of Northampton, N. C., June 30, 1859. Col. Moody, her father, long served in the legislature of North Carolina, and was a member of the secession convention of that state. He belonged to one of the oldest and most prominent families in the state, his daughter, Mrs. Leigh, now having in her possession land grants given to the family by George II, king of England. Dr. and Mrs. Leigh have four children living, whose names are Mary E., now the wife of John Willis Hays of the United States geological survey; John H., a commercial salesman of Weldon, N. C., who married Senora Lockhart of that place, a great-granddaughter of the Hon. Nathaniel Macon, ex-United States senator from North Carolina; Martha W., who resides with her parents. The youngest, Hezekiah G., Jr., studied medicine at the university of Virginia and graduated from the Bellvue Medical college of New York, March 25, 1891. He is just entering upon his medical career.

HON. LUNSFORD L. LEWIS,

the president of the court of appeals of Virginia, was born in Rockingham county, Va., March 17, 1846. His father, Samuel H. Lewis, was a son of Charles Lewis, a Virginian by birth and at one time a member of the state legislature from Rockingham, his native county. Charles Lewis was a son of Thomas Lewis, who was a member of the house of burgesses

of colonial times, and who was a son of John Lewis, being a brother of General Andrew Lewis, the hero of the battle of Point Pleasant, which was fought in 1774. Samuel H. Lewis was a farmer by occupation, and long served as presiding justice of the county court of his county. He was of recognized ability, and possessed great influence and popularity in his county. He was captain of artillery in the war of 1812, and several years thereafter he represented Rockingham county in the state legislature. His life was useful, exemplary and long, and, death coming to him in 1869, he passed away beloved and lamented by all who knew him. He was three times married. To his marriage with Miss Anna Maria Lomax, daughter of Judge John Tayloe Lomax, an eminent jurist, was born Lunsford L. Lewis, whose name stands at the head of this sketch.

Judge Lewis was prepared for college in the schools of Albemarle county. In 1865, he entered the university of Virginia, where he studied law and was graduated in 1867. Locating in Culpeper county, Va., he began the practice of the legal profession. He was soon afterward elected commonwealth's attorney for Culpeper county, and though re-elected, did not enter upon the duties of a second term, in consequence of being appointed, in 1874, by President Grant, as United States district attorney for the eastern district of Virginia, which office he held for eight years, relinquishing it in 1882, upon being appointed by Governor Cameron as the successor of Judge Moncure, of the court of appeals. By the legislature he was subsequently appointed his own successor for a term of twelve years, and upon the organization of the court of appeals, January 1, 1883, he was

elected its presiding officer, which distinction came to him at the early age of thirty-six years. Perhaps, no younger man has ever been called to preside over the highest tribunal of a state. Nevertheless, Judge Lewis has continued to preside over the court of appeals in a manner that has won for himself a most enviable reputation, and while on the bench his decisions have characterized him the able jurist he is. His unpretending manner, courtesy, and dignity have rendered him a popular man, and few men of Virginia to-day, if any, are more honored than he. His domestic relations are of the most happy, and his home is the scene of culture, grace, and learning. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Rosalie Botts, a daughter of the late Hon. John Minor Botts, who bore him two sons and one daughter. His second wife was Miss Janie Looney, of Memphis, Tenn., who now graces his happy home.

REV. ARTHUR SELDEN LLOYD,

rector of St. Luke's church, Norfolk, was born at "Mount Ida," in Alexandria county, Va., May 3, 1857, and educated in the schools of Alexandria and at the university of Virginia. He left the latter institution in 1877 and entered the Alexandria Theological seminary, from which he graduated in 1880, and in 1881 he was ordained priest and sent as a missionary to Prince Edward county, where he remained until February, 1885. In the latter year he located in Norfolk, taking charge of St. Luke's church, of which he still continues rector. He was married June 30, 1880, to Lizzie Robertson, daughter of Col. William W. Blackford, of Lynchburg, Va., to which union five children have been born, namely: Mary Robertson, Arthur Selden (deceased in

infancy), Lizzie Blackford, Gay Blackford and John. Mr. Lloyd's father, John J. Lloyd, was born in Alexandria, January 3, 1800. He graduated from Harvard university in 1819 and was admitted to the bar in 1820, locating in Baltimore, Md., where he practiced his profession until 1850, at which period he retired from the legal business. He was an old line whig, but never held public office, nor desired political preferment. He was married in 1845 to Eliza Armistead Selden, daughter of Dr. Wilson Cary Selden of Loudoun county Va., and had a family of six children, four of whom still survive, their respective names being Rev. John J., a clergyman at Abingdon, Va.; Nellie S., wife of George Uhler of Alexandria; Eliza F., wife of Clarence A. Woolfolk, of San Jose, Cal., and Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd of Norfolk. The father of this family died in 1872, and the mother in May, 1871. Mr. Lloyd's grandfather was John Lloyd, born in Philadelphia. His parents dying young, he moved while a boy to Alexandria, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1860. He spent a few years when a young man in Baltimore, Md., where he was engaged in the mercantile trade and afterward resumed the same business in Alexandria, which he carried on very extensively and successfully until his death. He was married twice, first to Miss Rebecca Janney of Maryland, and after her death to Miss Harriet Lee, a sister of Cassius F. Lee of Alexandria, who survived him about three years. The Lloyds originally came from Wales to Pennsylvania, with the William Penn colony. The maternal ancestors were English.

DAVID LOWENBURG,

a merchant of Norfolk, Va., was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, October 25, 1839.

He was educated in his native city and came to America in 1855, landing at New York, where he remained but a few days and then went to Asheville, N. C., where he engaged in the upholstering trade with Hildebrand Bros. He remained in Asheville until 1857, going thence to Baltimore, Md., where for a short time he was employed as clerk in a wholesale dry-goods house, after which he went to Goldsboro, N. C., where he tarried three years, engaged in general merchandise trade. In 1860 he went to Greenville, S. C., where he carried on the goods business until the breaking out of the war, when he volunteered as a private in the Sixteenth South Carolina regiment of infantry, commanded by Col. Elliott, with which he served until the fall of 1864, severing his connection with the army and locating in Norfolk at that time. He participated in the following battles: John's Island, Jackson, Miss., and in the retreat from Vicksburg, being in the army sent there to reinforce Gen. Pemberton. When Grant's army captured Vicksburg, Mr. Lowenburg and his company retreated to Jackson, Miss., where they fought for a week. He was also at Chickamauga, and many minor engagements and skirmishes, and at the time of his discharge, in 1864, he held the rank of orderly sergeant. On reaching Norfolk, he went into business with his brother J. B. Lowenburg, the partnership continuing from 1864 until 1872. Then Mr. Jacob Heck, a relative of the brothers, and A. E. Jacobs, were taken into the firm and a wholesale business established under the firm name of Lowenburg, Jacobs & Co. This company existed until 1879, when Mr. Jacobs withdrew and Lowenburg Bros. & Co. continued the business. Mr. Lowenburg withdrew from the firm in

1886 and devoted himself for the next year to erecting a large block of business houses and starting the D. Lowenburg Boot & Shoe company. Mr. Lowenburg is president of the Tidewater Investment & Trust company and of the Norfolk Knitting & Cotton manufacturing company, is treasurer of the Chesapeake Knitting mills, of the Glasgow Knitting mills, of the Glasgow Development company, of the South Border Installment company, and of the Southwest Virginia Mineral Land company; is president of the Atlantic Improvement company, treasurer of the South Norfolk Development company, of the Virginia Railroad company, treasurer of the Montefiore Real Estate association, treasurer of the Norfolk Investment company, director in the Norfolk National bank and treasurer of the Norfolk Rolleston company. Mr. Lowenburg was married March 5, 1865, to Miss Cecelia Hecht, daughter of Rev. Jonas Hecht, who was pastor of the Norfolk Street Congregational church in New York for twenty-two years and is now living in Norfolk. They have four children, whose respective names are Minnie D., wife of A. E. Camp of Norfolk; Benjamin of Norfolk; Jacob of Norfolk, and Harry Lee Lowenburg of Norfolk, now at the university of Virginia. Mr. Lowenburg has been twice elected to the city council of Norfolk, but has resigned. He devotes himself to the best interest of Norfolk, is one of its most public-spirited citizens and is always ready to lead off in any works of public improvement. His father's name was Bernard Lowenburg, born in Wurtemberg in 1800, and died in that city in 1870. David Lowenburg belongs to that class of Germans whose presence in this country tends largely toward its development.

HUNTER HOLMES McGUIRE, M. D., LL. D.

In every generation and vocation there arise men who tower above their fellows in force of character, intellectual competency, in gifts of genius and talent, who draw to them that deference which mankind yields to superior endowment, and who take appropriate rank among the truly eminent—of such is Hunter McGuire, M. D., a surgeon distinguished in war and in peace, a teacher of surgery, and among the first surgeons of the south—nay, it is not invidious to say the first of the south, and the equal of any other of our country.

Hunter Holmes McGuire, M. D., whose name forms the heading of this biographical sketch outline, was born at Winchester, Va., October 11, 1835. His father was the late Hugh H. McGuire, M. D., an eminent surgeon and physician, whose name was a household word, especially throughout northern Virginia. He was endowed with superior gifts of mind, and it would not be overdrawing to say that he was the equal of any surgeon of the south, and was no less skillful and learned as a physician. He directed his son in his early studies, and to him is largely due the development of his since eminent son's mind and skill as a surgeon. Young McGuire received his early education in medicine at Winchester Medical college, from which institution he was graduated in 1855. Soon thereafter he entered the university of Pennsylvania and Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, matriculating at both institutions in 1856, but not graduating, in consequence of being seized with a violent attack of rheumatism and compelled to return to his home in Winchester.

He became professor of anatomy at Winchester Medical college in 1856, re-

maining as such till the fall of 1858, when he returned to Philadelphia, where, being assisted by doctors Lockett and Pancoast, he had a very large *quiz* class and a private class in operative surgery. And now we make mention of one of the many important events connected with his life. Upon the taking of John Brown (of Harper's Ferry notoriety) through the city of Philadelphia, indignation ran riot, and a great outcry was raised against all southern people, and popular animosity prevailed against them; so much so that many of the southern students of medicine, then in Philadelphia, proposed returning south, and Dr. McGuire telegraphed to Richmond to ascertain upon what terms they would be received by the Medical college of Virginia. The reply was, that no fees would be asked and all expenses would be paid. Agreeing, Dr. McGuire, in December of 1859, with over three hundred students left Philadelphia, and they were received in Richmond with great demonstration, Governor H. A. Wise welcoming them in a stirring speech, and the city of Richmond paying the railroad fare of all the students, who filled the college to overflowing. Dr. Lockett also came along, and both he and Dr. McGuire, with the students, completed the course at the Medical college of Virginia, in March of 1860; and receiving his diploma, Dr. McGuire returned to Winchester and became associated with his father in the practice of their profession. However, another turn in the course of his life was soon to take place. With the coming of the war between the states, he volunteered as a private in company F, Second Virginia regiment, and in April, 1861, marched in rank to Harper's Ferry. May 4, 1861, he was commissioned surgeon in the provisional

army of the Confederate states and assigned to duty as Medical director of the department at Harper's Ferry, known as the army of the Shenandoah, then under the command of Gen. T. J. Jackson (Stonewall); and this was the beginning of a most brilliant career as surgeon and medical director of the battle-field; and during the course of the war his surgical and medical skill not only foretold his future eminence, but gave relief to many a wounded and suffering soldier, in whose affectionate remembrance he will long continue.

General Joseph E. Johnston taking command of the army of the Shenandoah, Dr. McGuire served under him until July 1, 1861, when General Jackson, having organized the First Virginia brigade (the future Stonewall brigade), requested that Surgeon McGuire might be assigned to him as brigade surgeon. And being thus assigned, Dr. McGuire's subsequent association with General Jackson became most intimate. Surgeon McGuire remained as brigade surgeon from July to October, when General Jackson assumed command of the army of the valley district, of which Surgeon McGuire became medical director. The valley campaign commenced January 1, 1862, and included the battles of McDowell, Winchester, Cross Keys and Port Republic, after which the army joined General Lee during the celebrated seven days' fight with General McClellan. Then followed the campaign in Maryland, the battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam) and the battle of Fredericksburg closing that campaign. In all these engagements Surgeon McGuire was present, never missing a battle where his command was fighting. Neither was he absent at the battle of Chancellorsville, May, 1863, when Gen. Jackson

received his death wound, and in the last hours of that hero's life, and until death relieved the noble leader and brave soldier, Dr. McGuire administered and rendered his surgical and medical service, witnessing his beloved leader's death. Although sometimes high positions may have been occupied in the Confederate service by incapable persons, yet this could never be said truly of those serving under the scrutinizing eye of Stonewall Jackson, who possessed not only the talent to contrive and capacity to perform great deeds, but also the equally important attribute of true genius, namely, the judgment to select those competent to assist him in their execution. It was, therefore, a great honor in itself to have served satisfactorily on the staff of such a commander; but a higher tribute of praise than this may be paid Dr. McGuire, who possessed the great general's entire confidence, his warm friendship, and received his highest commendation. The sword presented by Jackson to his surgeon at the battle of Winchester, 1862, could only have been bestowed upon one possessed of indomitable energy, transcended skill and unflinching fidelity, Associated as closely and conspicuously as it was possible for a surgeon to be with the greatest war ever waged in America, following the standard of the most brilliant genius developed in the struggle, and aiding with all the resources of his art that intrepid brigade whose name has become immortal—the fame of its surgeon is inseparably united to that of the heroic band that stood "like a stone wall" in the face of assailing hosts.

After the death of General Jackson, Surgeon McGuire served as chief surgeon of the second corps of the army of

northern Virginia, under Lieutenant-General Ewell. After defeating Milroy at Winchester, they were engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, and from Gettysburg returned to Virginia, and were opposed by Gen. Grant from Spotsylvania to Cold Harbor. Afterward Surgeon McGuire acted as medical director of the army of the valley with Lieutenant-General Early to Lynchburg, and the campaign of the valley down to Frederick city and Monocacy, and almost to Washington, and then at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Waynesboro', where Dr. McGuire was captured, and paroled for fifteen days and then released. He then rejoined the second corps under General Gordon, and remained as medical director till the surrender at Appomattox. In May, 1862, at the battle of Winchester, Va., Surgeon McGuire inaugurated the plan of releasing captured medical officers. Eight Federal officers were set free upon the simple condition that they would endeavor to procure the release of the same number of Confederate surgeons. Afterward Gen. Jackson approved of this action. A few weeks after this, all of the medical officers who had been confined by both the Confederate and Federal armies as prisoners of war were released and returned to their respective commands. Although this plan of exchanging medical officers as non-combatants was interrupted by some disagreement between the commissioners for the exchange of prisoners, yet Dr. McGuire continued to release surgeons whenever it was in his power. As late as February, 1865, he liberated the medical inspector of General Sheridan's army. When Surgeon McGuire was himself captured at Waynesboro', in March, 1865, General Sheridan showed his appreciation of Sur-

geon McGuire's action by immediately ordering his release.

Surgeon McGuire was the first to organize reserve corps hospitals in the Confederate army (in the spring of 1862, in the valley campaigns). About the same time he succeeded in perfecting the "ambulance corps." Four men were detailed from each company to assist its wounded from the field to the hospital in the rear. These men wore conspicuous badges, and were selected for their courage and order, no one else during a battle being permitted to leave the ranks for this purpose. It is almost needless to add that Surgeon McGuire always received the hearty co-operation of Gen. Jackson in his efforts to perfect the medical department in the field. In all reports of battles by the generals commanding the forces with which he served, he was highly complimented for his zeal and ability. It was his good fortune to enjoy the personal friendship not only of General Jackson, but of Generals Lee, Early, and Ewell, all of whom he attended when sick or wounded.

The war being ended, Dr. McGuire, in November, 1865, removed to Richmond, having been appointed to fill the chair of surgery in the Medical college of Virginia, made vacant by the death of Dr. Charles Bell Gibson. In his new home he soon gained an extensive practice, both medical and surgical. He remained professor of surgery in the Virginia Medical college from in 1865 to 1878, in which latter year he resigned this professorship, but in 1880, he was made emeritus professor of surgery in the college, and still remains as such. As a teacher, he is fluent, lucid, and impressive; and as a writer he has contributed many instructive and valuable articles to both north-

ern and southern journals. His articles have appeared in standard cyclopedias of medicine and surgery, and he is also author of numerous monographs on surgical subjects. He has contributed numerous articles to various journals on gun-shot wounds, diseases of the bladder, ovariectomy, etc., besides a detailed account of the "last wound of General (Stonewall) Jackson, his last moments and death."

The skill and talents of Dr. McGuire have been recognized in a flattering manner in all sections of the country and his fame has extended abroad, and his merits, skill and talents as a physician and surgeon have attracted attention and have received high tribute from the most famous medical institutions and men, both in the United States, Canada and Europe. Many have been the honorary degrees, positions and associate fellowships conferred upon him from time to time, and he is a prominent member of several medical and allied associations. The degree of L.L. D. was conferred upon him by the university of North Carolina in 1887, and by Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, in 1888. He is a member of the Virginia Medical society, of which he was president in 1880; was president of the Richmond academy of Medicine in 1869; president of the Associated Medical officers of the army and navy of the Confederate states in 1875; president of American Surgical association in 1886; vice-president of the International Medical congress, in 1876; vice-president of American Medical association, in 1881; and in 1889 he was president of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological association; and is senior surgeon of St. Luke's hospital, Richmond, Va.

In 1883, finding that he needed sanitary

convenience for an increasing practice in surgery, Dr. McGuire established, at Richmond, St. Luke's home for the sick, of which he has continued manager and owner, and here has grown the number of his patients, from hardly more than twelve or fifteen, until over fifty patients occupy the home, and receive his skilled treatment. His remarkable success in surgery has placed him in the first rank of surgeons, and he shares most abundantly the honors of the south, being universally recognized as the most brilliant and successful in operative surgery. For more than the last decade of years his practice has been almost exclusively in surgery, and most numerous, brilliant and successful have been his operations, and there continues an increasing demand for his skill and talents; and he is continuously employed in attendance on his many patients, and so overworked has he been for the last several years, that each summer season he is forced to take leave of absence, and going to Europe recuperates in rest from such active and exacting labors. He has continued to reside in Richmond since locating there just after the war.

Dr. H. H. McGuire married Miss Mary Stuart, of Staunton, Va., and a daughter of Hon. A. H. Stuart, secretary of the interior under President Fillmore, and the marriage has been blessed by the birth of three sons and six daughters. His eldest son, Stuart McGuire, M. D., is a promising physician and assists his father in his practice.

The family line of Dr. McGuire may thus be traced: Edward McGuire, his great-grandfather, left Ordfest, county Kerry, Ireland, in 1756, with a kinsman (first cousin), General McGuire. (See Smollet's History of England, pp. 643-

792, 855.) He finally settled in Winchester, Va., and died in 1806. His son, Edward McGuire, was born in Winchester, Va., and married Elizabeth Holmes. Of this marriage was born at Winchester, in 1801, Dr. Hugh Holmes McGuire, who married Ann Eliza, daughter of William Moss and wife, Gertrude Holmes. On the maternal side Dr. Hugh Holmes McGuire and his wife were of the same descent, and were cousins. He died in 1875, and his wife in 1878. These were the parents of Dr. Hunter H. McGuire. Hunter Holmes, of the maternal line of Dr. H. McGuire and after whom he is named, was killed at Mackinaw in 1814; a sword was voted and given to his nearest relatives in Virginia, for his gallant conduct in this battle. Judge Hugh Holmes of Winchester, and David Holmes, governor of Mississippi and United States senator, brothers of Hunter Holmes, were descendants of Col. Joseph Holmes, of Bally-Kelly, county of Londonderry. (See coat of arms of Col. Joseph Holmes, in "Book of Heraldry.")

The foregoing is only a brief outline of a very eventful, useful and well directed life. Born of talent and genius, schooled in the field of experience, and directed in his course by purity of character, by uncommonly strong will power, and by loftiness of ambition, Dr. Hunter McGuire has won imperishable fame in his well chosen profession, and his name will go down to posterity as one of superior endowment as a surgeon of eminence and distinction.

HON. PHILIP W. MCKINNEY,

the distinguished and popular governor of Virginia, is a native of Buckingham county, Va., and was born March 17, 1834. Receiving his academic education in the schools of his county, he entered Hamp-

den-Sidney college, from which he graduated, with honors, in 1852. Predilection led him to the study of the law, a profession suiting his tastes and character of mind, and affording an intellectual field for the appropriate exercise of that liberal and adequate education he had acquired. He next entered the Washington and Lee university, where he pursued his law studies; and coming to the profession well equipped with a knowledge of the law, he entered upon the practice in Prince Edward county. In April, 1861, he entered the Confederate States army, as captain of company K, Fourth Virginia cavalry, and participated with that regiment in all its gallant services, until he was wounded and incapacitated for the field in 1863, at Brandy Station. He was then sent to Danville, Va., where for one year he did local duty. In the year 1864 he was relieved from military duty by Col. George C. Cabell, and took his seat as a member of the general assembly of Virginia, to which position he had previously been three times elected (four times in all, 1858-60-62-64) from Buckingham county, and in the general assembly he served till the close of the war.

The war being ended, Mr. McKinney resumed, at Farmville, the practice of law, and soon took rank among the eminent members of the Virginia bar; and through the course of several years has sustained and enjoyed this distinction. While his legal business has been confined mainly to Prince Edward county, still his practice has been extended to the several state courts, and to the United States courts as well, and for several terms he ably officiated as prosecuting attorney of Prince Edward county. He has played an important part in the history of jurispru-

dence in his state, and a no less prominent part in its political history. He has remained ardent in the advocacy of the principles of the democratic party, and has been twice presidential elector on the democratic ticket for the fourth district, and was elector at large in 1884. In 1881, he was the democratic nominee for attorney-general, on the ticket headed by Hon. John W. Daniel, and in 1885 was a candidate for nomination as governor of Virginia, and received, among the several candidates, the next highest vote to that by which Governor Lee was nominated. He continued in the practice of his profession, but remained prominently before the people, who, pleased with his most excellent character, both as a private and public man, and lawyer, they again called him forth in 1889, and made him a successful candidate for the highest office in their state and within their gift; and being fittingly elected governor of the state, he became its chief executive on January 1, 1890, and has presided over the state in this high and responsible position with appropriate acceptability on the part of the people. He was elected by the largest majority and received the largest vote for governor that had ever been cast for any candidate. He well merited the elevation, and it came — a fit rounding of a pure, active and able career. In character of mind, Governor McKinney is of that sagacity, wisdom, and expansion of views that well qualify him as a leader and for the duties of the honorable and exalted position he now holds. His purity of character, his singleness of purpose, his high intellectual attainments, his excellent moral courage and culture, well merit that deference and esteem paid him by the people of the state.

Governor McKinney's parents were

Charles and Martha (Guarrant) McKinney — both Virginians; the father was born in Charlotte county, and died in 1862, while the mother's death occurred a few years earlier. He was married, on May 12, 1856, to Nannie Christian, who bore him one son, Robert C., and passed away in death. December 23, 1884, he married, for a second wife, Annie Lyle, and to this marriage has been born one child, Frankie Irving McKinney.

WILLIAM MAHONE

was born at Monroe, Southampton county, Va., December 1, 1826. His father was a merchant there, subsequently removing to Jerusalem, in the same county, where he kept hotel. The Mahones are descendants of an Irish progenitor who settled in Virginia in colonial days, and William Mahone's father commanded the militia of his county during the exciting period of what is known as Nat. Turner's insurrection. The mother of William Mahone was noted for intelligence and strength of character, and it is chiefly from her that her distinguished son inherited the qualities that attracted early attention to him as a youth of bright promise.

After the ordinary rural education of that time, young Mahone was appointed state student of the Virginia Military institute, where he won the esteem and respect of his schoolmates and teachers, and whence he graduated with honor. In accordance with the obligation assumed by him as state student in the institute, he taught school for a few years after his graduation, and then entered on his regular profession and career as a civil engineer. He was thus largely engaged in locating, surveying and constructing new railroads in the state, notably the Orange & Alex-

andria railroad and the Norfolk & Petersburg railroad, upon the latter line exhibiting the capacity, energy and fertility of resource in the face of many natural difficulties which at once brought him into prominence throughout the state and elsewhere. Overcoming obstacles along the Norfolk & Petersburg line that had been pronounced insuperable, he made that road the straightest and firmest in the country at that time, and soon became the president of its company. It was then that he not only conceived his great scheme of consolidation of roads and companies from Norfolk, Va., to Bristol, Tenn., but looked still further westward to connections reaching to the the Mississippi valley and onward to Pacific ocean.

When the war between the states began in 1861, William Mahone promptly offered his services to the state that had given him his military education, and was made colonel of the Sixth Virginia regiment, which he speedily brought to a high stage of drill and efficiency. It was not long before the Confederate government made him a brigadier-general, and under his leadership "Mahone's brigade" became as famous in the army, as it will in history, as Jackson's "Stonewall brigade." Serving first at Norfolk, and then at Drewry's Bluff, in command of the defense of James river, Mahone was afterward with Lee everywhere, except at Sharpsburg — being at that time absent in consequence of a wound he received at the second battle of Manassas. From Seven Pines (or Fair Oaks) to Appomattox Court House he was one of Lee's most trusted generals; and, when Jackson fell at Chancellorsville, he at once took that fallen hero's place in Lee's regard, as was shown at the battle of the

Wilderness, where Mahone was chosen to lead the flank movement which broke Grant's lines. Before that Gen. A. P. Hill had recommended him for promotion, and now Longstreet added his voice to that of Hill; but West Pointism and red-tape kept him down as long as they could, and it was not until his brilliant repulse of the Federals in the battle of the Crater, at Petersburg, that he was made major-general — Lee promoting him on the field — a promotion promptly confirmed by President Jefferson Davis and the Confederate senate.

How he was regarded as a soldier by those most competent to judge may be gathered from the following extract from an official communication of Major-General R. H. Anderson to General Cooper, adjutant and inspector-general at Richmond, dated at camp near Fredericksburg, March 30, 1865.

"I have the honor to recommend Brigadier-General William Mahone for promotion to the grade of major-general. During the past eight months, except for a short period, when he was incapacitated by a wound, he has commanded a brigade of my division, and in that position has shown great skill and untiring activity, quick perception, energetic execution, and other dualities of a superior general officer. He has had the advantage of a military education, and is a thorough disciplinarian. He conducted his brigade into action at the second Manassas with conspicuous gallantry, and was wounded in that battle. His activity and skill were noticed in my report of the part taken by my division in the battle of Fredericksburg."

As already seen, Gen. Lee himself testified to the great part played by Mahone in the battle of the Crater, July 30, 1864, by making him a major-general on the field, and Col. W. H. Stuart, who commanded the Sixty-first Virginia regiment in Mahone's brigade, has declared: "The

whole movement was under his (Mahone's) immediate and personal direction, and to him, above all, save the brave men who bore the muskets, belongs the honor and credit of recapturing the Confederate lines in front of Petersburg, on the 30th of July, 1864." The Mahone brigade clung to its name proudly under every subsequent commander, and has survived since the war in the Mahone Brigade association, which has its annual reunions.

Till the last, Mahone held his men together, always ready for attack or defense; and if Jackson's brigade stood like a stone wall at the first Manassas, Mahone's division stood like a stone wall at Appomattox—to the end—and then broke only at the command of Mahone and Lee. In the final conference before surrendering, Mahone was one of the only two general officers consulted by Lee, or called to the solemn council, the other officer being Longstreet. After the war, when Lee was president of Washington and Lee university, Lee said at table, in the presence of Major J. Horace Lacy and others, that at one time during the struggle he had thought of surrendering command of the army, and that if he had done so, he would have recommended Mahone as his successor. Major Lacy has testified to this repeatedly, in the public press and elsewhere.

Toward the close of the war, Gen. Mahone was elected to the Virginia senate; but his activity and energy were such that he was able to do double duty, attending to his civil and political functions without neglecting his military affairs.

The war over, Gen. Mahone accepted the results in good faith, and diligently set about the work of material restoration in Virginia. His own railroad had been dismantled, and all others in the state

were in the most wretched condition; but with his usual energy he refitted his; became president of the two companies owning the two other lines extending from Petersburg to Bristol; fully re-established and equipped the entire line from Bristol to Norfolk; and, after a long and strenuous fight, in and out of the legislature, succeeded in having the three companies and roads consolidated in one under the style of the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio R. R. company, and this great accomplishment, together with various reforms instituted in the management, began the revival of prosperity in the stricken and desolated commonwealth. But a large sum of money had been borrowed, chiefly in England, to renew the roads thus happily consolidated, and when the financial crisis of 1872-73 came there was a sudden and unexpected falling off in the receipts of the line, causing a temporary default in meeting interest on the new company's bonds. This offered an opportunity to Gen. Mahone's railroad and personal rivals, of which they promptly took advantage to combine against him and his enterprise—the result being the throwing of the road into the hands of a receiver, with its final sale to a northern and foreign combination, which reorganized under the name of the Norfolk & Western R. R. company, Gen. Mahone for six years followed the fortunes of the great enterprise of which he was the architect, during its manipulations by a hostile court, to the end. Anticipating who would become the purchasers, he succeeded in making a contract with them, conditioned that in the event they should purchase, they were among other things to pay the state of Virginia a half million dollars for her claim vs. the road, which the court had de-

creed to be void—to pay all labor and supply claims, which had likewise been decreed void, and to give the stockholders of the road share for share in the new company, with no larger indebtedness ahead of them than in the old company. Subsequently his influence in the legislature had \$100,000 of the money thus secured to the state appropriated to the building of the Colored Normal institute at Petersburg, and the remaining \$400,000 paid to the account of the public free schools as arrears due them.

Meanwhile Gen. Mahone, as early as 1869, had been drawn into politics, and it is to him that the state and country are mainly indebted for the easy and peaceful reconstruction of Virginia; for, after the extreme republicans and ultra democrats had both put their tickets in the field in 1869, on bitterly antagonistic platforms, he engineered the movement which resulted in the withdrawal of the democratic nominees and the election of the "true republican" ticket, on a platform of compromise, together with the adoption of the new constitution expurgated of its proscriptive features. The constitutional amendments were ratified by the legislature elected at the same time; the civil rights bill, etc., concurred in; two United States senators chosen, one republican and one liberal democrat; and new Virginia happily set in the path of progress and prosperity. Some have sought to detract from Gen. Mahone's share in the affairs of 1869, but in the last public discussion of the movement (in the Richmond *Dispatch*) Col. Frank G. Ruffin (democrat) said: "Gen. Mahone took command of the combined forces and organized the victory over Wells and the 'party of hate,' which enfranchised the people of Virginia. Here again I speak

as a witness, for in that canvass I was a volunteer aid upon the staff of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and witnessed the manœuvres which followed, flanked the enemy and gave us the day." Franklin Stearns, Esq. (republican) said: "After the ball was put in motion, it was managed by some of the ablest men in Virginia, and no man did more than Gen. Mahone." And Dr. George K. Gilmer (republican) said: "And now a word as to Gen. Mahone. It surprises me that any one should dispute his agency in this affair. He could not have done what the republicans did; but it is due to the truth to say that the republicans could have done nothing without him. The committee of nine were not known in the case. Gen. Mahone was the power behind the throne which was greater than the throne, and so acknowledged, at least by those of us on the inside."

The state debt was taken up by the legislature in 1870, and in 1871 it passed the notorious funding bill, authorizing the issue of bonds for a much larger sum than Virginia owed, or was able to pay, with tax-receivable interest coupons. The same legislature, under the mandate of the new constitution, established the free school system; but within a few years it became obvious that the schools were doomed to ruin if something were not done to prevent the interception of their revenues by the tax-coupons, while every department and institution of government was forced into great straits from the same cause. Out of this state of things grew a rapidly widening division in both parties; and early in 1879, under the leadership of Gen. Mahone, the readjuster party was organized to save the schools and repair the mischief done and threatened by the funding bill and its coupons.

A large body of democrats followed Gen. Mahone in this movement; and after a most bitter contest, the election of November, 1879, resulted in the complete defeat of the regular democratic party (known as funders), and a legislature having a readjuster majority in both branches. Gen. Mahone was elected to the United States senate to succeed Withers (who was the candidate of the funders), and in 1881 he gave the casting vote which saved the senate to the republican party and administration, thus identifying himself and his party and signally with the national republican party.

Great and numerous reforms ensued in Virginia in consequence of the readjuster success. The funding bill of 1871 and the McCulloch bill of 1879, with their devouring coupons, were stayed by the passage and enforcement of the Riddleburger readjustment bill; the arrears to the school provided for and paid, as well as their current dues; all deficits for public institutions made good; all accruing obligations met, revenues promptly collected and duly applied, a full treasury in place of an empty one, and yet taxes were reduced one-fifth. Besides, free suffrage was restored, at least temporarily; the whipping-post and lash were abolished, colored persons were admitted to the witness stand and jury-box, excessive assessments of property for taxes were cut down; a fine asylum for colored insane was provided, lunatics of both colors and sexes were taken from the common jail and properly cared for, and in a multitude of ways that cannot be enumerated here Virginia had the condition of all her people ameliorated, inasmuch that new life and vigor took the place of general apathy and despondency, and a grand era of development was entered upon.

In 1881, under the leadership of Gen. Mahone, a republican governor, lieutenant-governor, and attorney-general were elected, together with another legislature, republican in both branches. In 1883, however, a democratic campaign of violence and terror resulted in restoring the democrats to control—a control which has since been maintained by an election-law so officered and manipulated as to assure democratic ascendancy in the state until another popular revolt, like those of 1869 and 1879, shall come.

In 1884, Gen. Mahone headed a delegation to the national republican convention at Chicago, where he and his fellow-delegates were received and seated amidst great enthusiasm and applause. Although opposed to the nomination of Mr. Blaine at that time, he gracefully acquiesced in it and made a good fight for him in Virginia—actually carrying the state for the republican ticket, as could have been demonstrated on a judicial or congressional investigation. In 1888, Gen. Mahone was again at Chicago, where he and only half of his delegates were seated—contestants being admitted to the remaining seats. Mahone was for John Sherman; but, as in the case of Mr. Blaine, he fought strenuously in the campaign for Harrison, and again carried the state in fact, although the democratic counties returned the democrat electoral ticket by about 1,500 majority only.

In 1889, Gen. Mahone was nominated for governor of the state by a very large and enthusiastic republican state convention held at Norfolk. The vote in the convention was unanimous. He was defeated in the election, however, by McKinney, democrat, who received a very large majority in the *count*. How this count was made may be estimated

from one example—that of Norfolk county: In this county, where the republican majority, in a fair vote, averages fully 2,000 republican, ticket-holders and counters were stationed at every voting place, and these reported about 2,200 majority for Mahone in the county. Nevertheless, the democratic machine gave a majority for McKinney of about 500!

Of late years Gen. Mahone has chiefly concerned himself in various large business enterprises in which he is interested; but, as state chairman of his party, he still keeps a vigilant eye and a firm hand on state and national politics—with no little influence, by reason of his sagacity, skill and experience, in all public affairs. Although sixty-six years of age (1892), he is still as vigorous, active and courageous as in his younger days, and has a devoted following in and out of the state of Virginia that has been rarely paralleled for fidelity. One of the “best abused” men living, history, if not written by his enemies, will recognize his conspicuous practical abilities, and the large part he has had in most beneficial measures and reforms in Virginia and in the country at large.

RICHARD COKE MARSHALL,

lawyer of Portsmouth, was born at Oak Hill, Fauquier county, Va., July 5, 1844, and was educated in the Clifton preparatory school in Fauquier county, leaving that institution in March, 1861. He served the first year of the war in company H, of the Sixth Virginia cavalry, of which company his father was orderly sergeant. In the summer of 1862 he enlisted in company A, Seventh Virginia cavalry, as a private, serving as such until the battle of Trevilian Station in June, 1864, in which engagement he was shot

through the right lung and disabled until January, 1865, when he rejoined his regiment. He was then appointed a cadet in the regular army and placed on the staff of Gen. Thomas L. Rosser. He remained in this position but a few weeks when the board of surgeons pronounced him unfit for duty, his arm being paralyzed. He then joined his father's family in Amelia county, whither they had gone as refugees, and remained with them until, learning of the evacuation of Petersburg, he again started to rejoin the army. He met the Confederate forces just before the fight at Amelia Court House on the second day of the retreat, and rejoining his command continued in the service until the surrender at Appomattox, when he joined in the final retreat. He bore himself bravely in many of the important battles and in numberless skirmishes, and participated in all the engagements of the cavalry, from the skirmishes on the Potomac, before the battle of Manassas, and cavalry fights in which Johnston and Beauregard's forces were engaged, up to 1862. After that year he was attached to Gen. Jackson's corps, and in the campaign of 1863, was in Gen. Lee's army. Mr. Marshall returned to Fauquier county after the surrender, and opened a school with only five pupils; he taught eight years, in 1867 taking charge of the Upperville academy in Fauquier county. In 1868 he took charge of the academy at Brooksville, Montgomery county, where he taught four years, and at the end of that time, in 1873, located in Portsmouth. During his engagement as a teacher he turned his attention to the study of the law, and after spending a year at farming was admitted to the bar in the latter part of 1874 and began the practice in Portsmouth, where he has ever since

carried on an extensive legal business. In 1880 he was elected commonwealth's attorney and was three times re-elected, serving eight years, a practical proof that his services in this capacity were highly satisfactory to the people of the county. He has been three times the democratic candidate for congress from his district, but was each time defeated by the republican majority. In 1888 he was a delegate at large to the democratic national convention at St. Louis, and four years before he had been alternate to the democratic national convention at Chicago. Mr. Marshall is president of the Portsmouth Gas company and a director of the Merchants and Farmers' bank of Portsmouth. November 21, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary Catharine, daughter of Col. Samuel Wilson of Portsmouth. They have had nine children, seven of whom survive, their names being Rebecca C., Susan L., Samuel W., Fielding L., Richard C., St. Julien R. and Myron B. Marshall.

Fielding Lewis Marshall is the name of Mr. Marshall's father. He was born in Wyanoke, Charles City county, and was educated at a private school in Fauquier county and at the university of Virginia, where he took an academic course of two years, and a law course of the same duration, but never put his legal training into general practice. He settled in Fauquier county, where he followed farming all his life. In 1868 he was elected to the legislature and served one term. He was twice married; first, to Miss Rebecca Frances, daughter of Richard Coke of Gloucester county, and by her he had ten children, seven of whom survive, namely: Margaret Lewis, wife of Cornelius B. Hite, of Fauquier county; Mary Willing, who has been twice married, her second

husband being Count Mectonitz, of Washington, D. C.; Rebecca Frances, wife of Charles R. Nash, of Portsmouth; Thomas of New York city; Fielding Lewis, of Washington, D. C.; and Agnes Harwood, wife of William Helm of Warrenton, Va., and Richard Marshall, whose name heads this sketch. The first wife died April 20, 1862, and later Mr. Marshall married again, his second wife being Miss Mary N. Thomas of Alexandria, who bore him nine children, whose names are as follows: Maria, George, Eleanor, Nancy, John N. Wallin, Alice, Evelyn, and Randolph Marshall. Mr. Marshall's grandfather, Thomas Marshall, was born in Fauquier county in 1798. He studied law but did not enter into practice, preferring the more quiet occupation of a farmer. He served several terms in the Virginia legislature. He married Margaret, daughter of Fielding Lewis, by whom he had seven children. He was accidentally killed in Baltimore, Md., in 1835, by being struck upon the head by a brick falling from an unfinished building. His children were: John, deceased; Agnes H., widow of Col. A. G. Taliaferro of Rapidan, Va.; Mary, deceased wife of W. B. Archer of Richmond; Fielding L., of Orange C. H.; Ann L., deceased wife of J. F. Jones of Woodside, Va.; Margaret L., widow of John T. Smith of Fauquier county, and Col. Thomas Marshall, who was killed in the valley of Virginia in November, 1864. Mr. Marshall's great-grandfather was the highly distinguished Chief-justice John Marshall, who was born in Germantown, Fauquier county, September 24, 1755. Chief-justice Marshall never attended college, but was well educated by his father. In 1776 he enlisted in the army, became a captain in 1777, and was in the battles of Brandy-

wine, Germantown and Monmouth. He resigned his commission in 1781 and began the practice of law, and in 1782 was chosen a member of the Virginia house of delegates. He was married, in 1783, to Mary Willis Ambler, of York, and they took up their permanent residence in Richmond. In 1788 he was a member of the convention of Virginia assembled to consider the Federal constitution, and made several powerful speeches in favor of its adoption. He was identified with the federal party, was a cordial supporter of Washington's administration, and was associated in 1797 with Gen. Pinckney and Mr. Gerry in a special mission to the French directory. He declined many offers of political preferment, but was persuaded by Gen. Washington to become a candidate for congress and was elected to that body in 1799, where his great ability soon won him recognition. In May, 1800, he was appointed secretary of state by President John Adams, in which office he displayed distinguished diplomatic ability. He was appointed chief-justice of the United States supreme court, January 31, 1801, and performed the functions of that high office for thirty-four years, during which time he performed a great service to his country in construing the constitution, and as an expounder of that instrument he gained an exalted reputation. His profound learning and high-toned virtue secured for him universal confidence and respect. He was distinguished for his benevolence, modesty, urbanity and simplicity; was a devout believer in christianity and was happy in his domestic relations. He died in Philadelphia in July, 1835. He was the eldest son of Col. Thomas and Mary Keith Marshall, who reared a family of fifteen children. Thomas Marshall, as well as

his son, was a Revolutionary soldier. His father came from England to America in the early settlement of the country.

JOHN GERROD MASON.

The family of Mason in Virginia trace their settlement in the state back to Gen. John Mason, a distinguished English soldier, who came to this country in 1651, settling in Stafford county. He was an ardent supporter of King Charles I, and when that ill-fated monarch was beheaded, he sought an asylum amid the free institutions of the occidental world. John Gerrod Mason was born at Stafford Court House, November 16, 1838, and was educated in the common schools of that place and at Fredericksburg, afterward taking the law course at the university of Virginia, graduating from that institution with the degree of L. B. in 1860, and being admitted to the bar in the same year; he located first at Bowling Green and remained there till May, 1861, when he entered the Confederate service, in the Carolina light dragoons, which, was a volunteer company before the war, and was assigned to the Ninth Virginia cavalry, known as company B. He entered as a private and served as such until after the battle of Chancellorsville, when he was appointed on the staff of Gen. D. H. Maury and served in that position until May 12, 1865, when he was paroled at Meridian, Miss. He was in the following battles: First Manassas, Big Sewall, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Brick House Landing, Seven Pines, raid around McClellan's army just before the seven days' fight around Richmond; seven days' fight around Richmond; Sugar Loaf Mountains, Sharpsburg, Carneysville, Aldee, Union, Upperville, Barbees Cross Roads, Fredericksburg, Trevilian, and many

minor engagements. After the war Mr. Mason went to King George county and practiced law until 1869, and then moved to Fredericksburg, where he has practiced his profession ever since. He served as commonwealth attorney from 1880 to 1888 and has been a delegate to many state conventions and has served as councilman in Fredericksburg. He married twice: first, March 16, 1870, when Mary M., daughter of Henry Boteler of Shepardstown, Jefferson county, Va., became his wife. She died February 9, 1884, and he married on April 25, 1888, Roberta, daughter of Rev. Dr. Murdaugh, of Fredericksburg. She died without issue June 17, 1890. Mr. Mason's father was Alexander Mason, born in Stafford county, July 15, 1807. He was a physician and a graduate of the Baltimore Medical college and practiced all his life in Falmouth and Stafford counties. He was a member of the old county court, and high sheriff of Stafford county. He married, in 1832, Jane Allen Smith, daughter of Dr. John A. Smith, of West Grove, Va., and to them were born eight children, as follows: Lucy R., widow of Lewis M. Webb, of Richmond, Va.; Dr. Augustine S. Mason, a surgeon in the Confederate army and now a resident of Hagerstown, Md.; Bettie J., wife of Gen. E. P. Alexander, of Savannah, Ga.; Alexander H. Mason, deceased, a major on the staff of Gen. Walker in the Confederate army; John G. Mason, of Fredericksburg; Jane Allen, deceased in 1888, wife of Maj. W. H. Gibbs, of Columbia, S. C.; William Taylor Mason, deceased in 1867 (he was in the Confederate army, having run away from college and entered the service; he was aid de camp on the staff of Gen. Alexander); Ellen McGhee Mason, deceased August 10, 1884. The

father of J. G. Mason died in 1857 and his mother in 1848. His grandfather's name was Enoch Mason, who was born at Clover Hill, Stafford county. He was a large planter, a magistrate for many years and a colonel in the state militia. He married Lucy Roy and to them were born these children: John S., deceased; Alexander H., deceased; Mary, deceased wife of William Payton, deceased; Sallie, deceased wife of William Barber, deceased; Charles Mason, deceased; Beverley W., deceased; Gerrod F. of Charleston; John, deceased; Enoch, deceased, and Wiley Roy, deceased.

GEORGE WASHINGTON OPIE MAUPIN, M. D.,

is of French Huguenot descent, but comes from a long line of Virginia ancestors who were patriotic, virtuous, and of noble impulses, and whose escutcheon stands without a stain until the present hour. The great-grandfather of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch was a native of Virginia and had born to him in the city of Portsmouth, Va., in 1781, a son whom he christened George Washington, thus carrying out his patriotic impulse by perpetuating the name of the father of his country. George Washington Maupin received a liberal education, studied medicine, and in course of time acquired a national reputation. He was appointed surgeon in the regular army of the United States at Portsmouth, and subsequently was for many years surgeon in charge at Fortress Monroe, and there ended his useful life June 18, 1825. George Washington Maupin had been twice married, but by his first marriage to Miss Leigh, of Norfolk, there were no children born that lived to maturity. By his second wife, however, Ann Moffitt, of Portsmouth, daughter of Robert Moffitt, he had born

to him three children who attained maturity, viz: Ann Eliza, now the widow of Dr. E. M. Watts, of Portsmouth; William Gabriel and G. W. Opie; now deceased, but of whom the following facts must be recorded. He was born in Portsmouth, Va., February 26, 1822, received his literary education in Portsmouth and Norfolk, took his preparatory lessons at Hampden-Sidney college, and graduated with his diploma as doctor of medicine from the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. In the meantime, however, he had had a year's experience as a cadet at West Point United States Military academy, but military science had less attraction for him than medical science, and he therefore relinquished that which was invented to destroy human life, to engage in that which is intended to conserve human life. After graduating from Philadelphia he began practice at Portsmouth, Va., gaining a fine reputation as a scientist, and, before his death, on June 28, 1888, acquiring a comfortable competency. He was married in October, 1844, to Ann Augusta Cocke, a daughter of John Cocke and Ann B. (Webb) Cocke of Portsmouth, Va., and to this marriage were born seven children, of whom one, Eveline, died in infancy. Six grew to maturity as follows: Dr. G. W. O. Maupin of Portsmouth, Va.; Edward Watts Maupin of Portsmouth, Va.; John Cocke Maupin, who died in 1889; Ann Winnifred, wife of J. V. Bidgood, of Richmond, Va.; William Henry Ashton Maupin, of Roanoke, Va.; Ida Augusta Maupin, who is now deceased. The mother of these children died in April, 1889. To turn, now, to the career of Dr. George Washington Opie Maupin. it is necessary to state that he was born in Portsmouth, Va., September 14, 1845, was

educated at the university of Virginia and acquired his medical education at Bellevue Hospital Medical college, graduating from the latter in March, 1869. But to record events in chronological order, it must be stated that he enlisted in the Confederate army in 1864, running the blockade at Portsmouth, Va., and joined the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, which were in Richardson's battalion, and served the last year of the war. He entered the army as a private, and was at Appomatox when Lee surrendered, having satisfied his patriotic yearning to protect his country. He is now a member of Stonewall camp, of Portsmouth, Va. After his return from the war he went to the university of Virginia, and then to New York, and then returned home to Portsmouth, and has practiced medicine there ever since. Dr. Maupin was the first health officer ever elected by the people of Portsmouth and served two years. He is now coroner of Portsmouth, Va., having been appointed by Governor Lee for life or good behavior. He is a member also of the State Medical and Norfolk Medical societies, and board of trade, in which associations he is held in the highest esteem. He was married, in the fall of 1870, to Mary A. Wilson, daughter of William H. Wilson, and to them was born one child, Margaret Murdaugh Maupin, whose smiles still shed sunshine upon the domestic hearth of the happy parents.

CHARLES JAMES STOVIN MAYO.

This reverend gentleman was born in Fauquier county, Va., March 13, 1858, was educated at the Virginia Theological seminary, and was ordained deacon in 1880, and priest in 1882. His first charge was as curate of Elizabeth City parish, Hampden, where he remained until 1881,

and then went as rector to Hanover parish, King George county. In August, 1884, he went to Warwick county as a missionary for a year. He then had two charges in Ohio, covering a period of two years, and in the fall of 1887 he moved to Newport News, where he is now rector of Warwick parish. Mr. Mayo was married October 3, 1882, to Mary Reynolds Webber, daughter of Col. J. H. Webber, of New York, and to this union three children, Robert William Bainbridge, Edmund Cooper and Lucy Storm Mayo, were born. The father of Mr. Mayo was John Campbell Mayo, born in Westmoreland county in 1822, and a graduate of the Virginia Military institute; he also graduated in medicine at the university of Virginia. He was through the war as a surgeon at Gordonsville and Richmond. He was married in 1857 to Mary Lewis Stovin, daughter of C. J. Stovin, of Fauquier county, and to them were born three children: C. J. S., Robert and Landon Carter, deceased in 1865. Robert Mayo, father of John Campbell Mayo, was born in Powhatan county, on the James river, in 1805. He was a graduate of the law and was a leading lawyer of Westmoreland, being circuit judge for many years. He married Emily Campbell, daughter of Rev. Alexander Campbell, a native of Scotland and a rector in the Hanover parish for many years. These parents had eight children, of whom six grew to maturity as follows: John C., deceased; Joseph, of Lancaster county, Va., Robert Murphy, of Westmoreland county; Philip Henry, of Westmoreland county; Agnes, deceased 1871, and William of Westmoreland county. The great-grandfather of Mr. Mayo was William Mayo, a native of the Bardadoes, who came to Virginia in 1768, and was the sur-

veyor who laid out Richmond city. He married Miss Paytress and died in 1813.

DR. WILLIAM BANKHEAD MEREDITH,

one of the most popular young physicians of Norfolk, Va., was born in Orange county, Va., March 29, 1862, but received his early education in Stafford county, whither his parents had removed while he was still young. His medical studies were pursued at the medical college of Virginia at Richmond, from which he graduated in 1883, and for the two years immediately following practiced in Richmond and Hanover counties, and then took up his permanent residence in Norfolk. The doctor, although yet young, has attained prominence in his profession and has a lucrative practice. He is a member of the State Medical society, and the Norfolk Medical society, and is otherwise recognized as a skillful physician by his fellow-practitioners. In June, 1890, the doctor was married to Miss Minnie Mullins, daughter of Maj. John Mullins, a resident of Norfolk county, Va., but a native of Mississippi and of a highly esteemed family.

Rev. Jaquelin Marshall Meredith, the father of Dr. W. B. Meredith, was born in Hanover county, in 1835; he is an alumnus of the Theological seminary at Alexandria, Va., being ordained a deacon in 1860, in the Protestant Episcopal church, and priest in 1864. On the breaking out of hostilities he at once entered the Confederate army, in Gen. A. P. Hill's division of Gen. Jackson's corps, as chaplain of the Forty-seventh Virginia infantry, and served with zeal throughout the late Civil war. At its close he was appointed rector of Overwharton parish, and is now recognized as a minister of great eloquence and power. The marriage of this

reverend gentleman took place, in 1858, with Miss Ellen Bankhead, daughter of Dr. William Bankhead, of Orange county, Va., and to this felicitous union have been born twelve children, of whom ten still survive, viz.: Dora B., wife of Capt. James W. Gerrow, of Norfolk; William B., M. D., of Norfolk, Va.; Jaquelin M., of Glasgow, Va.; Samuel, of Norfolk, Va.; John S., of Stafford county, Va.; Reuben, of Stafford county, Va.; George M., of Norfolk, Va.; Elliott B., of Stafford county, Va.; Ellen, and Mary Meredith. Dr. Reuben Meredith, grandfather of Dr. William B., was born in Hanover county, Va., in 1792. He was a graduate of the old Pennsylvania Medical school in Philadelphia, was surgeon in the United States army in the war of 1812-14, and was for many years quite famous for his successful treatment of his patients. He represented Hanover in the state legislature several terms and was in all respects held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens. He married a Miss Mary L. Clarkson, of Fauquier county, Va, and in his latter days moved to Richmond, where he died about the year 1840.

DR. JACOB MICHAUX.

the well known physician, of Richmond, Va., was born in Powhatan county, August 31, 1851. He is the son of William W. Michaux, also a native of Powhatan county, and an extensive planter, who was born December 27, 1810, and who died February 8, 1881. The latter was the son of Major Jacob Michaux, a native of Cumberland county, a planter by occupation. He was born in 1770 and died in 1846. The American branch of the Michaux family was founded by Abraham Michaux, a French Huguenot, who married Susanne Rochette, also a

Huguenot, who made her escape from France to Holland at the age of twelve years, concealed in a cask on board ship and was known as "The Little Night-cap," and emigrated to America in the latter part of the seventeenth century in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV, of France. The mother of Dr. Michaux was Virginia A. Bernard, a descendant of the Huguenots, and a native of Chesterfield county, Va., born in 1820, the daughter of William Bernard. She is still living. Dr. Jacob Michaux was reared on a farm in his native county. He received his academic and one session of his medical education at the university of Virginia, and was graduated from the Medical college of Virginia in 1876. He began his professional career in Powhatan county and soon built up an extensive practice. In 1881 he located in Richmond, Va., where he has been actively engaged in his profession ever since, ranking among the successful physicians of that city. He has been president of the Richmond academy of medicine and surgery, vice-president of the Medical society of Virginia, and is also secretary and treasurer of the medical examining board of the state. Dr. Michaux was formerly surgeon of the First regiment of Virginia militia. He is a member of the Episcopal church, is a Scottish rite Mason, a member of the Royal Arcanum, the American Legion of Honor, the Progressive Endowment Guild, the Royal Society of Good Fellows and the Phi Kappa Sigma college fraternity.

Dr. Michaux was married, in 1876, to Miss Willie H. Johnson, of Charlotte, Va., and is the father of two sons and one daughter, William W., A. Stewart, and Kate Cameron Michaux.

THOMAS JEFFERSON MOORE, M. D., practicing physician of Richmond, Va., was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, April 30, 1840, and is descended from Charles Moore, who settled in Spartanburg district, province of South Carolina, in 1762. Charles Moore was a gentleman of scholastic education and literary attainment, and exerted a wide and marked influence in the section of the province where he located. He had three sons: Andrew, Charles and Thomas Moore. Andrew Moore was the father of the late Gov. Andrew Barry Moore, of Alabama, who was first a circuit judge of that state and twice elected its governor. Thomas Moore, the third son of Charles Moore, was the grandfather of Dr. T. J. Moore; he was a soldier in the American Revolution, participating in the battle of Cowpens and other engagements in the province of South Carolina during its occupancy by the British troops under Lords Cornwallis and Rawdon; in 1800 he was elected to congress from South Carolina and served his state continuously in this capacity until 1812, when he resigned his seat to enter the military service, as brigadier-general of state troops of South Carolina. In 1814 he was again returned to congress and continued in this position until the time of his death in 1816. Gen. Thomas Moore was the maternal grandfather of the late John H. Evins of Spartanburg, who represented the fourth congressional district of the state in the forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth congresses of the United States and died while a member of the forty-eighth congress.

Thomas Jefferson Moore, the father of Dr. Moore, and the son of Gen. Thomas Moore, was born in Washington city, D.

C., was brought up in Spartanburg district, S. C., and after receiving his collegiate education he studied law and commenced the practice of his profession in the state. He subsequently moved to Madison county, Miss., where he soon rose to eminence in his profession, and died in 1839. The mother of Dr. Moore was Miss Mary A. Irwin, daughter of John Irwin, of Charlotte, N. C. After the death of Col. Thomas J. Moore she married the late Judge James W. Osborne, of Mecklenburg, N. C., and now resides at Charlotte, in that state.

Dr. Moore received his academic education at the university of Virginia, and had just completed his college course at the commencement of hostilities between the states. He entered the Confederate States service as a private in the First North Carolina regiment, commanded by Col. D. H. Hill, which regiment formed a part of Gen. McGruder's command at the battle of Bethel. Upon the expiration of the term of service of the regiment Doctor Moore was tendered and accepted the position of aid-de-camp to Gen. D. H. Hill, was subsequently transferred to the regular staff and continued in active service with Gen. Lee's army until the surrender at Appomattox. In 1866 he entered the university of New York for the purpose of completing his medical education; he graduated in the spring of 1868, and delivered the valedictory of his class. He then passed into Bellevue hospital and served the regular term as one of the house physicians of that institution. Returning in 1870 to his native state, he then settled at Charlotte, where he practiced his profession for twelve years; he soon rose to prominence and became one of the leading physicians in that section of the state. He removed

to Richmond, Va., in February, 1882, having married, in 1878, Miss Julia Grant, daughter of the late James H. Grant, of that city. Since his removal to Richmond he has applied himself most assiduously to the practice of his profession and is meeting with the legitimate results attendant upon energy, perseverance and industry. During his residence in North Carolina he was elected secretary of the Mecklenburg Historical society in 1875, and continued to serve in this capacity up to the time of his departure from the state; in 1876 he was elected to the state senate from the Mecklenburg district, and has been honored on many occasions by offices in the gift of his medical brethren; in 1880 he was appointed essayist by the North Carolina State Medical society; in 1881 he was elected its first vice-president, and in 1886 was made an honorary fellow of that society. Upon his removal to Virginia he became a member of the local medical societies at Richmond and joined the State Medical society in 1884, at which time he was chosen as essayist for the year 1885; at the meeting of 1888 he was elected orator for the ensuing year. He was appointed as a member of the medical examining board (for the state at large) in 1885, and after serving until the expiration of the term was, with other members of the board, unanimously re-elected; after continuing in office a few months, he resigned. The section of the army and navy in the World's International Medical congress, which convened in Washington city, D. C., in September, 1889, requested him to read a paper upon penetrating gunshot wounds of the abdomen. This he complied with, and it was not only considered as an able exposition of the subject, but the paper was requested

for publication in the transactions of the congress. Dr. Moore has been president of the Richmond Surgical society and is now serving as president of the Richmond Academy of Medicine and Surgery. Dr. Moore is considered one of the most learned men in his profession in the state, and enjoys a degree of confidence and esteem amongst his medical brethren that is rarely attained. He by no means has confined himself to medical culture, but is extensively read in science and literature. He wields a ready pen and is gifted in both conversation and oratory.

CLAUDIUS WALKE MURDAUGH.

The distinguished Murdaugh family traces its residence in Virginia back to 1690, at which time mention is made of the ancestor of the Portsmouth branch, who was John Murdaugh, born in Nansemond county that year. Claudius Walke Murdaugh was born December 28, 1828, in Portsmouth. He was educated at William and Mary college and at the university of Virginia, no pains nor money being spared to complete his education, and at an early age he exhibited all the sound mental qualities which characterized the family. He early prepared himself for the legal profession and commenced the practice of the same in 1850, at Portsmouth, where, for a period of over forty years, he has been recognized as one of the most distinguished lawyers of eastern Virginia. In recognition of his sterling qualities of head and heart, Mr. Murdaugh was elected to the legislature in 1855 and served with signal ability as a member of that body until the breaking out of the war. In 1861 he raised a company in Norfolk, of which he was elected captain, and was assigned for duty to the Sixty-first Virginia regiment, and

afterward transferred to the Sixty-first Virginia infantry, serving with gallantry and distinction until the close of the war. He was engaged in all the campaigns around Richmond and participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Salem Church and McCarthy's farm, and was wounded at Salem Church. His military, like his professional career, was untarnished by the slightest stain of dishonor, and during the time he bore arms in behalf of what he believed to be a noble and a righteous cause, he made a soldier's record of which any gallant son of the Old Dominion state might feel deservedly proud. Mr. Murdaugh was married in 1856 to Miss Eugenia Dickson, daughter of John Dickson, Esq., and to them were born fourteen children, of whom four died in infancy, and one, James, died in 1888, aged thirty years. The following children survive: Eugenia D., wife of Thomas Baine; Claudius, Jr.; Marion D.; Georgia; John W.; Ellie H.; Bessie M.; William C. and Josiah. Immediately after the close of the war Mr. Murdaugh was elected commonwealth's attorney, served ably in this office for two years, and in 1883 was elected judge of the hustings court of Portsmouth. He held the latter position for a period of six years, and as judge earned the reputation of being painstaking and impartial, clear in the enunciation of his opinions, just and fair in his rulings, and but few of his decisions ever met with reversal at the hands of the higher courts. The father of C. Walke Murdaugh was James Murdaugh, of Nansemond county, Va., where he was born in 1799. He was a graduate of William and Mary college, and located in Portsmouth in 1832, where he practiced law until his death in 1871. He was also a member of the legislature, and com-

monwealth's attorney at Portsmouth for many years. His wife was Mary Reddick, daughter of Micaiah Reddick, of Gates county, N. C. There were three children of this marriage, of whom two died in infancy. The grandfather of Claudius Walke Murdaugh was Joseph Murdaugh, born in Nansemond county in 1770; he was a distinguished lawyer, and for many years was a member of the Nansemond county court, and died in 1818. The great-grandfather of Claudius Murdaugh was Josiah Murdaugh, born in Nansemond county in 1744. He was an extensive and wealthy land owner and a captain in the Revolutionary war. The great-great-grandfather mentioned in the beginning of this sketch was an extensive farmer, the records showing that he was given large land grants by the king.

BARTON MYERS

was born in Norfolk, Va., March 29, 1853. His education was acquired in his native city, but at the age of thirteen years he removed to his father's farm in Fauquier county, remaining there until he arrived at the age of manhood, when he returned to Norfolk and engaged in mercantile business, which he has since continued. In 1877 he was appointed by the British government as vice-consul at Norfolk, and in the same year was appointed vice-consul for the Netherlands, and Brazil. He was elected mayor of Norfolk in 1886, serving in that office one term, having previously served as president of the common council of the city for four years. In politics, he is a democrat. In his business relations Mr. Myers is president of several land and improvement companies. He is also interested in many local companies and enterprises looking to the improvement of Norfolk, and the

advancement of its material interests. Mr. Myers was married December 27, 1882, to Miss Kate Mackay Baldwin, daughter of Dr. Robert F. Baldwin, of Winchester, Va., and they have four children—Robert Baldwin, Kate Barton, Louisa Marx and Caroline Barton.

Moses Myers, father of Barton Myers, was born in Pensacola, Fla., April 5, 1815, during a visit of his parents to that city, and was for many years a prominent merchant in Norfolk, engaged in the foreign export and shipping business; in later life he retired to Fauquier county and engaged in farming. January 14, 1851, he married Miss Julia G. Barton, daughter of Richard and Alcinda (Gibson) Barton, of Winchester, Va. Mr. Barton was a lawyer in Winchester and represented that district in congress in 1842. Alcinda Gibson's mother, Elizabeth Winn, was a sister of Gen. Stonewall Jackson's grandmother, Judith Winn. Mr. and Mrs. Moses Myers had seven children, three of whom are living: Barton, Louisa and Georgianna. Mr. Myers' father died March 13, 1880, and his mother, December 2, 1883. His paternal grandfather was Samuel Myers, a native of Norfolk, and a lawyer by profession. The great-great-grandfather of Mr. Myers was Hyam Myers, born in Amsterdam, Holland. He emigrated to New York city in the early days of its settlement and became prominently identified with its mercantile interests. His son, Moses Myers, in 1786, removed to Norfolk, Va., and built the house now occupied by his son, Barton Myers. He established himself in the importing and exporting business on Commerce street, in the old warehouses still owned by his great-grandchildren, Misses Louisa and Georgianna Myers. He was a whig in politics, and served as collector of the port during the administra-

tion of President James Monroe. In his time he entertained at his residence many of the prominent men of that day, including President Monroe, Gen. La Fayette, Daniel Webster, and Henry Clay. He died in 1832. In the war of 1812, John and Myer Myers, great-uncles of Barton Myers, were both engaged, the first holding the rank of colonel, and the second of lieutenant-colonel. Col. John Myers was on the staff of Gen. Robert Taylor, and was an intimate friend of Commodore Barron, who fought the famous duel with, and killed, Commodore Decatur. The pistols used in the duel were loaned to Commodore Barron by Col. John Myers, and these weapons are now in the possession of Mr. Barton Myers.

On the mother's side, Mr. Myers' ancestors, the Bartons, were of English extraction. They came to America before the war of the Revolution, and settled in Philadelphia, where the Rev. William Barton, a clergyman of the church of England, married, in 1750, a sister of the distinguished David Rittenhouse. Their son, Richard Peters Barton, removed thence to Petersburg, Va., where, in 1780, he married Martha Walker, daughter of Mr. David Walker, and removed thence to Winchester, Va., where representatives of the family yet reside.

BENJAMIN H. NASH

was born in Powhatan county, Va., on April 7, 1835, and received a classical education at the Wigwam academy, Amelia, Va., and at the university of Virginia, where he studied law. In 1855, at the age of twenty years, he began the practice of the profession in his native county; within the same year he located in Manchester, Va., where he pursued with activity the practice till the fall of 1860, when he

was elected to the state senate, to fill an unexpired term, and subsequently was three times elected senator from the eighth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Chesterfield, Powhatan and Cumberland. During the war he did field service, first, as captain of company B, Forty-first Virginia infantry, in Mahone's brigade, Anderson's division, army of northern Virginia, and then as A. A. G. of Mahone's brigade. After participating in the battle of the Wilderness and all the battles of the campaigns of 1864, including the Crater and other engagements, he resigned (in January, 1865) from the army to resume his seat in the state senate. On the night of April 2, 1865, Mr. Nash, together with the other members of the Virginia legislature, left Richmond; but the war being ended, he returned May 16, 1865, and resumed the practice of law, in which he has continued with such success as has placed him among the most able of the profession in the state. During the years 1886-87 he was commonwealth attorney for the county of Chesterfield, by appointment of the county court of that county, although he resided in the city of Richmond; this office he held until the general election of county officers of that county, but not being eligible to the office by election, he was not a candidate. Mr. Nash at present is the general counsel for the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad company, which position he has held since 1869. He is, also, general counsel for the Manchester Railway Improvement company, which position he has held since its organization. He is prominent as a Mason, and is both a popular and esteemed citizen, an able lawyer and advocate and enjoys an increasing clientage. He was married January 27, 1869 — Miss

Mattie M. Freeman, daughter of Mr. E. A. and Mrs. Martha S. Freeman, becoming his wife. Her mother was a daughter of Robert Bolling of Petersburg and a lineal descendant of the original Robert Bolling, who first married the descendant of the Indian Princess Pocahontas, and secondly married Ann Smith, from whom Mrs. Nash's ancestors are descended.

Major Benjamin H. Nash is a descendant of an old and well known Virginia family of English descent. His father was Judge John W. Nash, born in Fauquier county, Va., in 1792, died in Powhatan county in 1859. Judge Nash was a member of the Virginia senate for sixteen years, and president of the same. He was made judge of the second judicial circuit in 1848, and was assigned a member of the special court of appeals when that court existed. He was judge of the second judicial circuit at the time of his death in 1859. His father was Travis Nash of Fauquier county, Va., and his mother, Eleanor W. Nash, née White. Major Nash's mother, who died in 1837, was English, daughter of Benjamin Hatcher, who was the first president of the Farmers' bank of Virginia.

CHARLES REID NASH,

a prominent business man of Portsmouth, Va., of which city he is a native, was born June 29, 1849. He received his education in Portsmouth, but left school at the age of eighteen years and entered a commission house in Norfolk as a clerk, remaining there six years. For nearly a year longer he engaged as a clerk for another house in the same city, after which he studied law for a year, but did not engage in the practice of it. In 1878 he embarked in the ice business at Portsmouth, which



Herbert C. C. C.

he still continues to pursue. He is president of the River View Land company of Radford, Va., and secretary of the North Norfolk Land company. He was elected justice of the peace in 1885, and is now serving his third term in that office. From 1882 to 1890 he was a vestryman in Trinity church, and as a member of the common council of Portsmouth in 1883-4 was untiring in behalf of the city's interest by promoting much needed municipal legislation. November 20, 1878, Mr. Nash was married to Rebecca Frances, daughter of F. Lewis Marshall, and great-granddaughter of Chief Justice Marshall, who presided as chief justice of the United States supreme court from 1801 to 1835. She is also a granddaughter of ex-congressman Richard Coke. Two daughters were the result of this marriage: Rebecca Coke and Nancy Collins Nash. John Nash, the father of Charles R. Nash, was born in Portsmouth, July 21, 1805. He was educated in the schools of Norfolk county, and about 1821 went into the mercantile business in Portsmouth, having prior to that time been engaged as a clerk in a wholesale grocery house in Norfolk. Just after the close of the war he retired from business. He served for a term of two years as mayor of Portsmouth, his term including 1861-2. He was a member of the city council from 1881 to 1884; also served as presiding magistrate in Norfolk county, and at one time he was treasurer of Portsmouth. John Nash was twice married; first, to Miss Edwards, by whom he had four children, viz.: Thomas E., deceased; John E., deceased; Mary, deceased wife of Dr. J. R. Woodley, of Portsmouth; Virginius W., of Portsmouth; he was a soldier in the Confederate army. The first wife dying, Mr. Nash, on August 21,

1841, was married to Mrs. Ann Lucretia Collins, widow of Dr. Woodley, of Portsmouth. By his second wife Mr. Nash had born to him five children, as follows: Sarah L., widow of Richard D. Hume, late of Portsmouth; Ann Cooper, William Collins Nash, a Confederate soldier; Charles Reid Nash, and Fairlie Patton Nash. June 24, 1884, Mr. Nash died, greatly lamented by all who knew him. Some days after his death the board of police and fire commissioners held a meeting, at which some highly eulogistic resolutions were adopted expressive of the high regard and esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens. Cornelius Nash, the grandfather of Charles R. Nash, was a native of Norfolk county and followed the occupation of farming. The ancestors of the Nash family were English.

HERBERT M. NASH, M. D.,

was born in Norfolk, May 29, 1831. He is the son of Thomas and Lydia Adela (Herbert) Nash, of Welsh ancestry, who settled in Norfolk county (St. Bride's parish) in 1661. His early education was obtained in the schools of the city, principally at the Norfolk Military academy. He was graduated doctor of medicine at the university of Virginia, June 29, 1852, and settled in practice in his native city in the fall of 1853. During the war between the states, he was in the medical service of the State of Virginia, and of the Confederate States, serving as assistant surgeon of the Ninth Virginia infantry, as surgeon of the Sixty-first regiment of Virginia infantry, surgeon of Poague's battalion of artillery, and later, in the capacity of chief surgeon of the artillery of the Third army corps (A. P. Hill's) of the army of northern Virginia, and was

present with that army in all its active movements and battles, from May, 1862, until it surrendered at Appomattox Court House, May, 1865.

He is one of the original members of the Norfolk Medical society, and has several times been its president; was for a period the president of the Norfolk board of health; was for several years the quarantine medical officer of the district of the Elizabeth river. He is a member of the American Medical association; of the American Public's Health association; of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological association, and is at the present time the president of the Medical society of Virginia. He is now the only survivor of that body of medical men who faced the fearful epidemic of yellow fever which prevailed in the city of Norfolk in the summer of 1855, and which destroyed about 2,200 of the 6,000 people who remained in the city during its prevalence. In February, 1867, he married Mary A., the daughter of Nicholas Parker, Esq., of Norfolk.

JOHN W. NASH,

the third son of Travers and Eleanor Nash, was born in Fauquier county, Va., on the 26th of May, 1792, and so was one of those who had the good fortune to have been trained and educated by those men whom we now venerate and regard as the founders of the republic. His father, Traverse Nash, a planter in Fauquier county, was of the most respectable parentage, and was born near old Farnham church, in Richmond county; and his mother, whose maiden name was Eleanor White, was born in Henrico county. Her brother, John White, after whom the subject of this memoir was named, was distinguished as a captain in

the old Continental army, and performed signal service in Lee's legion, in General Greene's southern campaign. Another brother, Tarpley White, was taken prisoner at Charleston, at the surrender of General Lincoln, and after his discharge again entered the army of Virginia, under the command of General La Fayette. In 1806, John W. Nash, then fourteen years of age, was sent by his parents to the county of Cumberland, for the purpose of attending what was then considered one of the best grammar schools in the state. He here lived with his eldest brother, Thomas Nash, and pursued his studies with great industry for four years, when he returned home, and commenced the study of law under John Love, Esq., a gentleman distinguished in his profession in Prince William county. He entered upon his legal studies with that undaunted energy and fixedness of purpose which so strongly marked his character through life. He was licensed in 1813, and commenced his career in Cumberland, when he earnestly espoused the cause of the war, and gave Mr. Madison's administration a hearty support. This necessarily placed him in opposition to the eccentric John Randolph, of Roanoke, then the leading politician of that section of the state, and in that memorable contest between the Hon. John W. Eppes and Mr. Randolph for congress, in the spring of 1817, he warmly advocated and aided in the election of Mr. Eppes. To this circumstance, perhaps, is to be attributed his early attention to politics, for in 1818 we find him returned eldest delegate from Cumberland over his colleague, Dr. George Crump, a gentleman of high standing and talent, the delegate for the county for several previous sessions and afterward the representative of the dis-

trict in congress. Resigning his seat after the expiration of one session, in 1820, he removed to the county of Amelia, where he united the pursuit of agriculture with the practice of law, a thing not unusual with the lawyers of Virginia and the other southern states, and more frequent then than now. In 1825 he was elected with Gov. Giles to represent Amelia county in the legislature for the express purpose of opposing the call of a convention to alter the first constitution of Virginia, which with the aid of others they succeeded in doing. He served for the next two sessions of the general assembly, but again voluntarily resigned for the purpose of pursuing his profession.

It was about this time that he became involved in a discussion in the public press with Wm. H. Fitzhugh, Esq., vice-president of the American Colonization society. Mr. Nash admitted the philanthropy in which the society originated, but distrusted the success and effect of the enterprise and feared the influence which the indiscreet efforts of its unqualified advocacy might produce upon the peace and tranquility of the southern community. To these publications we refer as furnishing a fair specimen of Mr. Nash's style as a writer. In 1830 he removed to Powhatan and had not long remained there before he was again elected to the legislature. He remained in the house until the spring of 1835, when he was elected to the Virginia senate and remained in that body for seven years and was elected its speaker for the last three years of his service. During his senatorial career Mr. Nash came into contact with some of Virginia's most talented men, who had contributed so much to the success of our republican form of government. In 1842

he retired from the senate, heartily tired of public life and of the strife and turmoil of party politics.

The period filled by the last term of Gen. Jackson's administration and that of Mr. Van Buren's was one of the deepest interest and greatest excitement in the political history of the country. The ordinance of nullification by South Carolina, the proclamation by the president, the force bill by congress, and the removal of the deposits, presented issues of the greatest moment, which might well divide the strongest intellects and the warmest patriots. As one of our prominent Virginia politicians, he took his positions with promptitude and independence, defended his views with firmness and sustained himself before the people. Upon these questions he advocated the course of the administration.

In 1836, after the general assembly of Virginia had instructed the senators in regard to certain resolutions, Senator Benjamin Watkins Leigh, one of Virginia's greatest lawyers, refused to obey and questioned the right of instruction; the administration members of the legislature met at the capital for the purpose of vindicating the right of instruction before the people. A committee of nine was appointed to prepare an address to the people of Virginia, upon which we find the names of Garland, Watkins, Wilson and Daniel. The report of the committee, prepared by Nash as its chairman, offered by him, adopted by the meeting and extensively circulated, is a strong defense of the right of instruction, an able document, well written and deserving the perusal of every intelligent investigator of the spirit and temper of those times.

It will be observed also by the reader, that, during this eventful period, Mr.

Nash's services as a politician and a leader of public opinion were performed upon the arena of the assembly of Virginia. Since that day a change has taken place which every states' rights man ought to regret. We had less to fear from the dangers of consolidation when Patrick Henry, in the full possession of all his fame, was a candidate for a seat in the house of delegates, there to discuss an issue which had upon a previous session been made up by James Madison and John Taylor, involving the interpretation of the Federal constitution, and measures which were thought to threaten the liberties of the people, than we do now, where every one of rising importance seeks the halls of Federal legislation for the development of his powers. In those days our general assembly spoke the voice of Virginia to the Federal government, and in issues of importance the leader of state legislation had more influence upon the decisions of Federal measures than our members of congress have now.

Wherever placed Mr. Nash never took a secondary or subordinate position. The qualities of his mind, his high moral worth, his restless energy and his force of will always placed him in the front rank. Although decided in his politics he was never an intolerant partisan, and has often been heard to declare that he would as soon quarrel with his friend about the color of his hair as for any honest difference of opinion upon the subject of politics. Hence it is that he has always numbered amongst his friends those who have differed from him upon political issues, and it is perhaps owing to this fact that the high regard he always showed for freedom and independence of opinion on the part of others that he was elected speaker of the senate in a time of high

party excitement, although a majority of that body were his political opponents. He never sought office with that wild scramble with which it is now pursued, but waited until the constituent body, seeing his merits, called him into service, and hence he could say, what few are able to do, that he was never beaten. He never filled any Federal office or appointment, but was content with the honors conferred upon him by his native state.

After he retired from the political arena he devoted himself anew to his professional pursuits, with remarkable success. In the commencement of his practice it had been his good fortune to have been associated with some of the most distinguished lawyers of a former era. In the famous case of *Watkins vs. Webb*, which, after several unsuccessful attempts in other counties, was finally tried and decided in Cumberland, involving much feeling and character and the title to fine estates, he was engaged with some of the brightest ornaments of the Virginia bar in its palmy days. In that case figured Mr. Wirt, in the meridian splendor of his genius; Richard Morris of Hanover, that beau ideal of a Virginia gentleman, lawyer, logician, scholar and orator, and George Keith Taylor, who combined the serenity and calmness of experience with the force and vigor of genius — the philanthropy of a Howard, with the intellect and profundity of a Mansfield. By such exemplars the ambition of Mr. Nash was excited to the highest mental exertions.

Mr. Nash was at all times devoted to reading, and studied with zest a wide range of subjects, not only for information but also to gratify his taste. He was well versed in the traditional history of Virginia, and could relate by the hour interesting private incidents in the lives of

our great men, and was most familiar with the private history of the officers of the Revolution, as he always so greatly admired and revered the integrity and generous worth of the men of that day. He was probably better acquainted with the history of the Blennerhassett family, and all the incidents of Burr's remarkable trial, than any other man in our country at the time of his death. It is greatly to be regretted that his public and professional duties, up to the time of his last sickness and death, did not allow him an opportunity of handing down, as material for future history, his information upon the whole subject of Burr's conspiracy, which was with him a cherished intention for the last few years of his life.

Such was the elastic spring of his disposition that he delighted most in the company of the young, and when in the association with those whose tastes and feelings were congenial with his own, he would, with those fine colloquial powers and ease of expression, which characterized him, relate in the most captivating manner those touching and striking incidents of the former and better days of Virginia, which history has never recorded, and which tradition is now failing to recall. He possessed to a large extent that knowledge which cannot be derived from books, but only from experience and intercourse with men, assisted by quick perception and close observation. He had not only a large stock of practical information, but in a remarkable degree a knowledge of mankind, and could in a majority of cases, apparently intuitively, divine the secret springs of human conduct and then sum up and act upon, almost infallibly, the various ramified motives of his fellow-men. About the

year 1846, he removed to the state of Missouri, with the intention of permanently residing there, but, regretting that he had left the state of his birth and his associations, in a short time returned to Virginia, and, resuming his profession, again resided in the county of Powhatan. Powhatan had been for several years preceding represented in the legislature by the whig party. Their majority had so greatly increased about this time that many thought any opposition utterly unavailing. In the spring of 1848 the democratic party made an earnest appeal to Mr. Nash to permit them to use his name as their candidate, to which he yielded, and although all the odds were against him, and his opponent was a gentleman in every respect qualified to represent the county creditably, his personal popularity and weight of character were such that, after an animated and active canvass, he was elected. His political life here ended. He never took his seat in the general assembly, but in a few weeks afterward he was appointed, by Governor Smith, judge of the second judicial circuit, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Gholson. Although he did not reside within the limits of the circuit, the next ensuing session of the legislature unanimously confirmed his appointment, and a special act was passed, annexing Powhatan, the county of his residence, to the circuit, for his especial accommodation; which facts show, in a brighter light than any others could do, his great popularity in all parts of the state. In the year 1852, after the adoption of the new constitution, the bounds of the circuit were somewhat altered—some new counties added and others omitted. The people in many of the counties in primary meetings, irre-

spective of party, passed resolutions approving his former discharge of his duties and declaring their intention to continue him in the occupancy of the position. At the ensuing judicial election he was elected by a large majority over Hon. R. Kidder Meade, who was at that time the representative in congress from the congressional district nearly the same in extent with the judicial circuit; and to show the appreciation of his merits, by those who knew him best, we record the fact that in the county of his residence he received every vote cast, save six, and in the county of Amelia, formerly his residence, every vote save twenty.

After the adoption of the constitution, and the election of the judiciary, the legislature created a special court of appeals, for the purpose of relieving the regular court from the accumulation of unfinished business. Under the organization of this court, Judge Nash became one of its members, and for the manner in which he discharged these duties, in addition to those of his large and laborious circuit, we refer to the testimony of the members of the bar who practiced before him. Many cases were decided by this court involving the settlement of the most difficult and important questions. On many occasions, Judge Nash delivered at its request the opinion of the court; and all the decisions made by him and reported, we find marked by that clearness, perspicuity and accuracy of expression which always characterized him. As a specimen of his judicial style, we refer to the opinion of the court in the case of Roberts vs. Kelly, reported in 2d Patten and Heath's Reports, in which that cardinal rule of equity, requiring two witnesses, or one witness and strong corroborating circumstances, to outweigh the answer of

the defendant, responsive to the plaintiff's bill, is examined, discussed and defined. In this important tribunal, composed of the most experienced of the circuit judges of the commonwealth, Judge Nash ranked "*Primus inter pares*," and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the court and bar.

The circuit over which he presided contained some of the largest and most populous and wealthy counties of the state, and in addition to them a thriving commercial city; consequently no judge in Virginia was oftener called on to decide intricate questions of criminal and maritime jurisprudence. In conclusion, we say that he wore the ermine of a Virginia judge in a manner worthy of the dignity, the intellect, the integrity and spirit of the Old Dominion. He continued indefatigably to discharge his duties up to the time of his last illness, although his health had been delicate for some years. His mental energy and vivacity never forsook him, and up to the period of his death, in tones scarcely audible, he continued, in his characteristic manner, to converse with his family and a few friends. He died at his residence in Powhatan on the morning of the 17th of July, 1859, in the sixty-seventh year of his age; and his remains were, at his especial request, interred by the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a member. He was followed to his grave by one of the longest processions ever seen in the county, in which were persons of all ages and conditions, not only from the neighborhood, but also from adjoining counties — all desiring to pay the last tribute to the memory of such a man.

Judge Nash of Powhatan, as he was called from the name of the county with which he was so long and intimately con-

nected and to distinguish him from that pure Christian and brilliant jurist, his friend, Judge Nash of Hillsborough, N. C., possessed those ennobling traits of character which endear one to his fellows more than ordinarily falls to the lot of man. In the private walks of life, as well as in the performance of public duties, he exhibited them in strong relief. He had a devotion to truth and justice; he was the lover of his whole race; he possessed a generous sympathy for the friendless and unprotected; he was a sincere friend, a kind neighbor, a humane master, a devoted husband, a most affectionate father. Although dead, his memory will endure; his example will continue to be felt; his virtues still survive and he will take his place among

"The mute but sceptered sovereigns, who still rule
Our spirits from their urns."

THE NEWTONS OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

The present representatives of this old and well known family, in the sixth generation in Virginia, are Mr. George Newton and his sister, Mrs. Martha Tucker Newton, widow of the late C. W. Newton. The first member of this English family to settle in Virginia was George Newton, who appears, from the land grants and deeds books, to have been in possession of large tracts of land as early as 1670. In 1677, he was married to Frances Mason, daughter of Col. Lemuel Mason, of Norfolk, and died prior to January 16, 1694-5, as at this date letters of administration were granted to his wife, Frances. George, son of the above, was born in 1678, and died June 20, 1762. He married, in 1706, Aphia, daughter of Col. James Wilson. He was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses in 1723-1726. He was named, in letters-patent of King George II, incor-

porating the borough of Norfolk, as one of the aldermen; was mayor of Norfolk in 1736-1742, and first recorder of the borough after Sir John Randolph. Thomas, son of above, was born March 14, 1713, and died December 13, 1794. He married Amy, daughter of Col. John Hutchins, late of Bermuda; was mayor of Norfolk in 1747, and member of the house of burgesses in 1769. Thomas, son of the above, was born May 15, 1742, and died September 11, 1807. He married Martha, daughter of Col. Robert Tucker (late of Barbadoes), October 7, 1767; was mayor of Norfolk in 1780, 1786, 1792; member of the house of burgesses in 1774; Virginia house of delegates in 1780, 1784; Virginia constitutional convention of 1776; committee of safety in 1774-1776. Thomas, son of the above, was born November 21, 1768, and died August 6, 1847. He was a member of the senate of Virginia in 1798-1799; member of congress from 1801 to 1829 and 1831-1833; he married Margaret Jordan. The sons of this marriage who left issue were C. W. Newton (who married Martha Tucker Newton) a lawyer by profession, a member of the Virginia legislature several sessions, and a Confederate presidential elector in 1861; W. I. Newton, United States army, married Cornelia, daughter of Gen. Walker Keith Armistead, United States army; John Newton, United States army, colonel of engineers and major-general of United States volunteers, who married Anna Starr, of New London, Connecticut; George Newton, son of Thomas and Martha Tucker Newton, was born July 2, 1786, and died July 28, 1835. He served in the Virginia legislature in 1811, was president of the United States bank and Virginia bank in Norfolk, also of the Dismal Swamp Land company (of which

George Washington was first president), and recorder of Norfolk at the time of his death. He married October 26, 1809, Courtney Tucker Norton, daughter of Daniel Norton, of Winchester, Va. The children of this marriage who left issue are, Thomas (died of wounds received at battle of South Mountain while serving in the Confederate army), who married, in 1842, Margaret, daughter of Alexander P. Darragh, United States navy; Martha Tucker, married to C. W. Newton, aforementioned, in 1836; George Newton, the present male representative of the sixth generation, now living in Norfolk, who married Celestia M., daughter of William Loyall, Esq., of same city, February 1, 1855. The children of C. W. and Martha Tucker Newton are: Georgia, now living and unmarried; Margaret married to Col. A. W. Stark; Norton, died in 1886, unmarried; Florence, died July, 1890, married to Dr. H. L. Byrd, of Baltimore; Virginius, married Mary Heath Davenport, of Richmond, Va.; May, died in 1877, unmarried; Julian, died in 1858; George Hatley married Elizabeth Taylor, of Norfolk, died June, 1891; Courtney Neville married Samuel Floyd Clarkson, United States navy. The children of George and Celestia M. Loyall Newton are: William Loyall, Edward Valentine, Courtney Norton, Celestia Loyall, married to George L. Arps; Virginia Farragut, Mary Augusta, Kate Anderson and George Farragut.

GEORGE H. NIXON

is a son of Joel Lewis Nixon, who was born in Loudoun county, Va., in the year 1818. The Nixons have been well known residents of Loudoun county for many generations, the family having located in this part of the state in the time of the

colonies, immigrating to America from the north of Ireland early in the year 1700. Joel L. Nixon was a man of much more than local reputation, having served as sheriff of his county for a period of twenty-five years, and for some time prior to the war between the states served as colonel of the Fifty-seventh regiment of Virginia militia. For a period of twenty years he has held the office of magistrate in Loudoun county, and few men in the community where he resides possess in as eminent a degree the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. He was united in marriage in 1843 to Miss Mary J. Turner, daughter of Judge George Turner, of Fauquier county, Va., and to their union have been born seven children, of whom the following are living: George H., Florence, Ada, wife of Alexander H. Spinks, William W. and Lewis Nixon. Mrs. Nixon, a woman of many noble qualities of mind and heart, departed this life in June, 1891.

George H. Nixon grew to manhood in his native county, where the greater part of his life has been spent. In the fall of 1862 he entered the Confederate service, enlisting in White's battalion (Thirtieth), with which he served gallantly until the close of the war, and with which he participated in all its varied experiences in many of the most noted campaigns and battles of the great civil struggle. Among the battles in which he bore a gallant part were Winchester, Trevilian, Brandy Station, and High Bridge, in the last of which he was twice seriously wounded. At the close of the war he returned to Loudoun county, where he has since resided, being at this time one of the well-known and highly respected citizens of Leesburg. He was married in 1878 to Hattie Milbourn, of Loudoun county.

LEWIS NIXON.

Prominent among the names of the young men whom Loudoun county delights to honor is that of Lewis Nixon, who has already won a national reputation in naval circles as the designer of our great battle ships, which were constructed under his immediate supervision. He is the youngest son of Joel L. and Mary (Turner) Nixon, and was born in the little town of Leesburg, in the year 1861. During his early youth he was known as a reckless youngster, but even at the age of nine years displayed a fondness for mathematics, and mechanical studies. On the 21st of June, 1878, in his eighteenth year, he was appointed as a cadet midshipman to the Naval academy at Annapolis, Md. From the day Nixon entered the Naval academy to the day of his graduation, four years later, he stood first in a remarkably brilliant class. About this time, through the courtesy of the English government, the United States was allowed the privilege of sending two of her most promising young officers to pursue a post-graduate course in higher mathematics and shipbuilding at the Royal Naval college. Ensigns Nixon and Shock were selected to represent our government at this, the most advanced school in the world, the students of which are considered the flower of the English service. In addition to these, Great Britain, desiring to bring together in competition the most brilliant minds of the day, extended the privilege of having two representatives to all the civilized nations of the world. Even among such a galaxy of talent young Nixon took a high stand, and after a three years' course won the honors of his class. After this he was instructed by our government to visit all the great shipbuilding yards of

Europe, in order that he might become as practical in his profession as he had shown himself theoretical. As soon as this duty was completed Ensign Nixon was appointed a naval constructor and ordered to join a board that had instructions to settle up the complicated relations between John Roach and the government. Following this, he was sent to New York, where he performed the first rolling experiment ever made on a large vessel in this country. From there he went back to Roach's yard on duty connected with the construction of the Boston. From this time until Nixon was ordered to the New York navy yard he served in responsible positions on various boards that had in view the building of a new navy. When Secretary Tracy decided to have constructed the most formidable battle ships of modern times, Chief Constructor Wilson immediately ordered Nixon to Washington and intrusted this duty to him. As soon as this work was completed and our design was so highly spoken of abroad, the Cramps, who had been watching closely this designer's career, made him a substantial offer to sever his connection with the government and become the naval architect of their firm. The secretary of the navy was not inclined to part with the services of so valuable an officer, however, and did not entertain the idea of accepting his resignation. Upon being convinced that in such a responsible position Nixon could better serve his country and that his genius could better expand there than it could behind the walls of a government office at Washington, the navy department reluctantly gave up this promising constructor. He designed the plan of the great war ship New York, one of the largest vessels of the United States navy,

and upon a displacement of 10,000 tons he succeeded in evolving a type of vessels which can successfully cope with any of England's great 14,000 ton battle ships, and which evoked favorable comment from the most eminent experts all over the world.

REV. GEORGE H. NORTON.

Very few of the ancient families of Virginia have held higher places in the esteem of their fellow-citizens than the Nortons. A brief record of the pedigree, antiquity and career of its members for the past two centuries will probably be more satisfactory to the readers of this work than any fulsome laudation that can be bestowed upon them.

John Norton of London, England, about 1600, married the daughter of Henry Hatley, and sister of John Hatley. From this John Hatley were descended many of the Freres and Ordes, including John Hookham Frere, Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir John Orde. To the above John Norton were born one son, John, and two daughters. This John Norton's son, John Norton, married at Yorktown, Va., January 2, 1744, Courtenay Walker. At the same time and place Courtenay Walker's sister, Lucy, was married to John Baylor, from whom are descended many of the Baylor family. To John Norton and Courtenay, his wife, were born, beside four children that died in infancy, four sons and one daughter, viz: John Hatley, born September 4, 1745; George Flowerdewe, born May 20, 1751; Henry, born February 18, 1754; Frances, born December 5, 1759, and Daniel, born January 25, 1765; of these sons one, Henry, died single.

John Hatley Norton, eldest son of John and Courtenay, was married at Williamsburg, Va., Sunday, January 26, 1772, to

Sarah, daughter of Robert Carter Nicholas, treasurer of the colony of Virginia, the issue being two daughters, Courtenay and Nancy, and one son, George Hatley Norton, born May 20, 1787. The elder of these daughters, Courtenay, married Warner Lewis of Gloucester county; the younger, Nancy, married William Armistead of Prince William county. The descendants of Courtenay (Norton) Lewis are numerous under the names of Marshall, Carter, Tyler, Tayloe, Selden, Brooke, Taylor, etc. Sarah Norton died May, 1787, in giving birth to her son, George Hatley. John Hatley Norton married a second wife, Catherine Bush, daughter of Philip Bush of Winchester. From this second marriage were born two children that died in infancy, and one son, viz: the late Dr. Daniel Norborne Norton of Richmond; Dr. D. N. Norton's two sons, John Hatley and George Fisher, were gallant officers in the Confederate service. Three grandchildren only of Dr. Norton survive, viz.: Daniel Norborne Norton, late of Washington, D. C.; his sister, Nancy, married to Dr. G. A. Rawson, of Helena, Montana, and Florence Norton, daughter of Dr. Norton's son Norborne, who is married to D. F. Bacot, of Greenville, S. C. Dr. D. N. Norton cultivated and improved a wild grape, which has become celebrated as "Norton's Virginia seedling."

George Flowerdewe Norton, son of John and Courtenay, married a Thurston of Frederick county, Va. Their descendants, under the names of Chilton, Harrison, Dameron, Brown, etc., are chiefly in the southwestern states. One of them is Professor James A. Harrison, of Washington and Lee university.

Daniel Norton, youngest son of John and Courtenay Norton, married his cousin

Tucker, niece of John Tucker, of Barbadoes; issue: one daughter, Courtenay, who married George Newton, of Norfolk, many of whose descendants live in that city.

Frances Norton, daughter of John and Courtenay, married her cousin, John Baylor, of Caroline county, Virginia. Their descendants, under the names of Baylor, Fox, Clayton, Upshaw, Olivier, and Sutton, are numerous.

George Hatley Norton, eldest son of John Hatley and Sarah Nicholas, his wife, studied for the ministry under Dr. Wilmer, of St. Paul's church, Alexandria, and was the first person admitted a candidate for orders by Bishop Moore in 1814. Deciding to labor as a missionary in the then new country of western New York, he removed to that state; was ordained by Bishop Hobart deacon in 1817, and priest in 1818, and until health failed he was active in planting and nursing what have since become flourishing churches. Reared in luxury, he gave up all to serve Christ and the church — weary rides on horseback through heat and cold, services in log cabins and barns — these were familiar to him. Mr. Norton read the service beautifully, and there were few better preachers in his day; nevertheless he often declined high and paying positions. He married Maria Gault, daughter of Robert Gault. There were born to them three sons, John Nicholas, George Hatley, Charles, and one daughter. Charles, a successful lawyer, died single. The daughter also never married. John Nicholas, the eldest son, was born in Waterloo, N. Y., in 1820, and died in Louisville, Ky., January 18, 1881. He was graduated from Hobart college in 1842, and at the General Theological seminary, in 1845; he was ordained deacon by Bishop De-

lancy July 20, 1845, and priest by the same August 24, 1846. He was assistant minister of St. Luke's, Rochester, N. Y., in 1845; removed to Frankfort, Ky., and became rector of Ascension church, Frankfort, December, 1846. In 1870 he became associate rector of Christ church, Louisville, where he remained the rest of his life. He was a member of the standing committee and often a deputy to the general convention, etc. His publications are numerous, amounting in all to nearly forty volumes, some of which are widely circulated. He received the degree of D. D. from Hobart in 1862, and also from other colleges. He married Mary Louise Sutton, of Lexington, Ky. His widow and only child, a daughter, Juliet May Norton, reside in Washington, D. C.

George Hatley Norton, second son of George Hatley, and grandson of John Hatley, was born in Ontario county, N. Y., May 7, 1824, entered Hobart college in 1838, but was not graduated. He studied law in Fauquier county, Va., in 1840-3; entered the Theological seminary of Virginia, graduated, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Meade in July, 1846, and priest by the same on May, 1848. He was rector of St. James church, Warrenton, Va., from 1846 to 1858; rector of Trinity church, Columbus, Ohio, from 1858 to 1859; rector of St. Paul's church, Alexandria, from 1859 to the present date of writing, July, 1891. He received the degree of D. D. from William and Mary college in 1868. Dr. Norton, was a delegate to the general council of his church in the Confederate States in 1862-5; deputy to the general convention, 1868-86, and has been a member of the standing committee and trustee of the seminary since 1865. He was elected professor of systematic divinity in the Theological

seminary in 1874, and president of Kenyon college in 1876, but declined both posts. He was chaplain for a time of Seventeenth Virginia infantry of the Confederate army.

Dr. Norton married, June 1, 1854, Ann Burwell Marshall, daughter of James Keith Marshall, of Leeds, Fauquier county, and granddaughter of Chief Justice Marshall. They have three sons and four daughters, viz.: James Keith Marshall, Thomas Marshall, George Hatley, Claudia Hamilton, Maria Gault, Nannie Burwell, and Courtenay Frere. The eldest son, J. K. M. Norton, is a lawyer and judge of the corporation court of Alexandria. The second, T. M. Norton, M. D., practices his profession in Washington, D. C. The third, G. H. Norton, a lawyer, is settled in Washington, D. C. The eldest daughter, Claudia Hamilton, is married to J. K. Mason, D. D., rector of St. James church, Richmond, Va.

Of the numerous posterity, now living, of John and Courtenay Norton, married as above, January 2, 1774, none bear the name of Norton save Rev. Dr. George Hatley Norton, rector of St. Paul's church, Alexandria, Va., his children, his niece, Juliet May Norton, of Washington, D. C., and Daniel Norburne Norton, a young man, unmarried, the grandson of the late Dr. D. N. Norton, of Richmond, Va.

WILLIAM WHITEHURST OLD

was born at Princess Anne C. H., Va., November 17, 1840, and was educated at Norfolk academy, Albemarle Military institute at Charlottesville; Bloomfield academy, and at the university of Virginia, graduating from the latter institution July 4, 1861, with the degree of master of arts. On the day of his graduation he entered the Confederate army

as second-lieutenant of the university volunteers, commanded by Capt. James P. Crane, which went to West Virginia and joined Gen. H. A. Wise's legion. Lieutenant Old served in that legion in the Second regiment, commanded by Col. Henningsen (who was with Gen. Walker, in Nicaragua) until December, 1861, when the company was disbanded by order of the secretary of war. Mr. Old then re-enlisted, became attached to the Fourteenth Virginia regiment and served therein as a private until the battle of Seven Pines, where he was wounded. While in the hospital he received a captain's commission and was ordered to battery number nine, commanded by Col. James Howard, joining that command in September, 1862. In May, 1863, he was ordered to Fredericksburg on the staff of Gen. Edward Johnson, and in December, 1863, was made one of Gen. Johnson's aids upon his personal staff, in which capacity he served until that general was captured in May, 1864. Mr. Old then served on the staff of Gen. Richard S. Ewell, when he was in the command of the second army corps, until June 12, 1864. Gen. Ewell was then retired and Gen. Early placed in command and ordered to prosecute his valley campaign. At Gen. Early's request, Mr. Old joined his personal staff and served thereon until August 12, 1864, when, upon the exchange of Gen. Johnson, Mr. Old again joined his personal staff, and with him was ordered to join Gen. Hood's army, then operating in Georgia. He served in that army during Hood's campaign in Georgia and Alabama until October 31, 1864, when at Florence, Ala., he received a wound from which he did not recover until after the close of the war. Mr. Old took active part in

the following battles: Sewell's Mountain, Seven Pines, Winchester, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and in the battles around Richmond up to the battle of Cold Harbor; at Lynchburg, Kernston, Monocacy, Washington, Winchester (second battle in 1864), and in Gen. Hood's skirmishes from Georgia to Florence, Ala.

After the war, Mr. Old taught school in Halifax county, Va., from September, 1865, to June, 1866, and then engaged in farming until February, 1868. In the latter year he located in Norfolk and began the practice of the law, having been admitted to the bar October 9, 1866; and he has continued actively in practice in that city to this time. In 1869 and 1870 he served as commonwealth attorney in Princess Anne county by appointment. Mr. Old was married June 23, 1870, to Alice, daughter of Edward H. Herbert, of Princess Anne county, and they have six children: Herbert, William W., Jr., Anne, Edward Henry Herbert, Margaret Nash, and Ellen Alice Old. Mr. Old's father was Jonathan Whitehead Old, born in Princess Anne county in 1816. He followed farming in his native county nearly all his life, and in 1840 was married to Ann Elizabeth Whitehurst, daughter of Col. William Whitehurst, and Amy Lovitt, his wife. They have had ten children, nine of whom grew to maturity, namely: William W., of Norfolk; Kedar H., died in 1886, aged forty-four years; Alice, wife of Kedar W. Old, of Norfolk; Ellen E., wife of R. C. Barclay, of Portsmouth; Jonathan W., of Norfolk; Young, of Norfolk county; Thomas, of Norfolk; Fredrica, wife of P. N. Codd, of Portsmouth, and Charles Old, of Norfolk county. Mr. Old's father died in February, 1876. Kedar Old was the name of

Mr. Old's grandfather. He was born in Princess Anne county in 1790, was a farmer, and September 8, 1812, married Elizabeth Whitehead. He died in 1837. The ancestor of the old family was Edward Ould, who was born in England early in the seventeenth century and came to America while yet a young man, about the year 1650, and was married about 1660 to Mary Tooley. Mr. Old's maternal grandfather, William Whitehurst, was presiding magistrate in Princess Anne county for many years. His father, Daniel Whitehurst, was one of the county commissioners of Princess Anne.

WILLIAM T. OPPENHIMER.

Another prominent and skillful physician, of Richmond, Va., is Dr. William T. Oppenheimer, who was born in Fluvanna county, Va., March 7, 1861, and who, though among the younger members of his profession and though only now thirty years of age, has gained rank along with the skillful and active practitioners of the state. His parents were Abraham and Sarah Oppenheimer, the former having been of German nativity, while the latter was of Virginia birth.

Dr. Oppenheimer received his scholastic education in the schools of his county, and the Richmond college, and at Washington and Lee university. Completing a course in the latter institution, in 1778, he entered the Medical college of Virginia, whence he was graduated in 1881, and in 1882, graduated from the university of New York; then afterward studied and completed a course under private instruction, and entering the Bellevue hospital of New York city, remained there until 1884, and in January, 1885, located in Richmond, where he has since continued in an active and increasing practice, tak-

ing appropriate rank among the leading physicians of that city. In 1886, he was elected to the professorship of minor surgery in the Medical college of Virginia, which professorship he has since held, and in which he has won the distinction of being a thorough and competent surgeon, and an instructor of unusual ability. In 1888, he became president of the board of health of Richmond, and in this capacity he has rendered much and able professional skill, his efforts proving effectual in guarding the health of the city, and in protecting it from epidemics. Dr. Oppenheimer is active as a member of the academy of Medicine and Surgery of Richmond, and of the Virginia Medical society. Not only does he enjoy a respected position in the esteem and confidence of the members of his profession, but likewise holds a high social standing; and coming to the profession of medicine well equipped with a thorough knowledge of the science and practice, and being possessed of fine natural gifts, he soon attained to prominence, and it is anticipated that he will take rank among the most eminent of his confreres. To know him and to communicate with him is to be benefited, and leads one to esteem and respect him as a man of talent and culture. Miss Sarah Sergeant Mayo, of Richmond, became his wife in 1889, and thus was consummated for him another happy relationship in life. He is the father of one son, William T. Oppenheimer, Jr.

HUGH NELSON PAGE,

of Norfolk, Va., was born in Portsmouth, in that state, July 17, 1852. He was educated at Oxford, N. C., at Horner's school. He left school in 1866 and removed to Norfolk, there engaging as a clerk in Nelson & Walke's book store, where he re-

mained about three years. He afterward went to Memphis, Tenn., and was there engaged as a clerk for about four years. In 1873 he returned to Norfolk and engaged in the Marine bank as bookkeeper, and a year afterward was made acting cashier, a position which he still holds. Mr. Page was married in 1878 to Miss Sallie, daughter of Dr. Thomas Newton, of Norfolk. Dr. Newton died at Burkettsville, Penn., in 1863, from wounds received while in the Confederate service. Mr. and Mrs. Page have had two children born to them: Hugh Nelson, Jr., and Thomas Nelson Page. Mr. Page's father, Hugh Page, was born in Caroline county, Va., in September, 1788. He entered the United States navy in 1811, and was in that service until the beginning of the war with Great Britain, at which time he was holding the rank of post-captain on the retired list. The state of Virginia commissioned him as captain, but being too advanced in age for service he remained in Norfolk until that place was evacuated. He then went to Oxford, N. C., where he resided until 1865, when he returned to Norfolk and died there, June 3, 1871. He was a midshipman of the schooner "Tigress" with Commodore Perry during the war of 1812, and served on the "Tigress" in the battle of Lake Erie and showed great gallantry in that historic engagement. He was sent with the news of Perry's victory to Gen. Harrison, and took with him the prisoners captured in that battle. In the fight on Lake Erie he received a severe wound in one of his hands. The Virginia legislature voted him a resolution of thanks, as did also the congress of the United States, and the latter body presented him a sword. He also took part in the Mexican war. In 1834 he took Gen. Henry Wise, United States minister

to Brazil, to his point of destination, being captain of the "Levant." When the Mexican war broke out he was ordered to Monterey and was there when that ancient city was taken by the American forces. He was promoted in 1849 to commander, and given command of the flag ship "Savannah" of the Pacific squadron. In 1855 he was retired. He was married in November, 1838, to Miss Imogene, daughter of Guy Wheeter of Nansemond county, Va. She died without issue in 1847, and on the 13th of July, 1848, he married Elizabeth P., daughter of Holt Wilson of Portsmouth. The issue of this union has been five children, whose respective names are Hugh Nelson of Norfolk; Holt Wilson of Norfolk; Carter Bruce of Portsmouth; Edward John Rutter of Portsmouth, and Mary Betty, deceased April 25, 1879. The christian name of Mr. Page's grandfather was John, born at North End, Gloucester (now Mathews) county, Va., in 1743. He was educated at William and Mary college, and was one of the original members of the Phi Beta Kappa society, organized there in 1776. He removed to Caroline county, Va., about the year 1764, where he spent the rest of his life. His occupation was that of a planter. He was a very prominent man in his county, owning considerable tracts of land in Caroline. In 1764 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis Burwell of Kings Mill, York county. By her he had fifteen children. His wife lost her life at the burning of the Richmond theater December 26, 1811. He died in 1789 at his home in Caroline county. John Page was also the name of the great-grandfather of Hugh Nelson Page. He was born at North End, Mathews county, in 1720. He was educated to be loyal to the crown and was a

visitor to the college of William and Mary. By occupation he was a planter. He served as a member of the colonial council prior to and in 1776; he was married to Jane, daughter of William Bird of Weslow, Va., in 1741, and had a family of fifteen children. He died in 1780. His father-in-law, Col. Bird, was a very distinguished man of his time and died in 1744. Mr. Page's great-great-grandfather was Mann Page, born in Rosa, Gloucester county, in 1691. He was educated at Eton college, England, and was a member of the king's council both of George I and George II — in the first from 1713 to 1727 and in the second from 1727 to 1760. He inherited a vast landed estate and built the Rosewell house, the family mansion in Gloucester county, at that time the first mansion in the county. He was married first in 1712 to Judith Wormley, daughter of Hon. Ralph Wormley, secretary of the colony of Virginia. His wife died in 1716 at the age of twenty-two, and in 1718 he married Judith, daughter of Hon. Robert King Carter of Corrotoman, Lancaster county, Va., and by her he had six children. His grandson, John Page, was at one time governor of Virginia. The great-great-grandfather died January 17, 1730. The great-great-great-grandfather, Matthew Page, was born at Williamsburg, Va., in 1659, and afterward removed to Rosewell, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a member of the queen's council under Queen Anne, and was one of the members of the first board of trustees of William and Mary college, the original manuscript of the college charter being now preserved at the college of Heraldry in London, with his name attached thereto, bearing date February 8, 1692. He married May, only

child of John Mann of Timber Neck, Gloucester county, in 1689, and died January 9, 1703, leaving one child surviving him. The great-great-great-great-grandfather of Mr. Page was Col. John Page, born in Sudbury, Middlesex county, England, in 1627 and came to America in 1650, settling in Virginia. He was a member of the king's council and donated the ground on which the Episcopal church of Williamsburg was erected and still stands. He married Alice Luckin of England in 1656. He died in 1691 and his remains were buried in the churchyard at Williamsburg, his tomb-stone bearing the family coat of arms and also that of his wife. The great-great-great-great-great-grandfather was named Thomas Page, gentleman; he was born in Lexington, Middlesex county, England, in 1597. His father was Richard Page, who was born at Wormley, England, in 1556 and died in 1642. His father was John Page, born in the parish of Harron, Middlesex county, England. His father was Henry Page, born in the parish of Harron about the year 1500.

JAMES PARRISH, M. D.

The Parrish family is long resident in Virginia, but in America originated in North Carolina, Bartlett Parrish, a native of Chowan county, that state, having come to Portsmouth as a soldier in 1814, and having here made his permanent residence. After marrying Elizabeth Crawley he reared a family, became an honored and useful citizen, and died in 1823. James Reed Parrish, son of Bartlett Parrish, was born in Portsmouth, Va., in 1815, and was reared to the profession of the law. In 1849 he went to Helena, Ark., became probate judge of his district, an office he filled with credit to him-

self for several years, and afterward enjoyed a lucrative practice (private) until his death in 1859. His marriage took place, in 1838, to Sarah Ferguson, daughter of Robert Ferguson, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, but a resident of Norfolk county, Va. To this union was born one child only—James, whose name heads this brief notice, and who was born in Portsmouth, September 30, 1839. The mother, Sarah (Ferguson) Parrish, died in 1840, and James Reed Parrish took for his second wife, in 1847, Eliza Jane Pendleton, a highly accomplished lady of Portsmouth, who died in 1889 after having borne three children, of whom only one survives, to wit: Elizabeth, wife of Virginius W. Nash.

Dr. James Parrish received his primary education in schools of his native city and his medical education was acquired at the medical department of the university of Virginia, as well as at that of the city of New York, he having graduated from the latter in 1859, a year later than his graduation from the Virginia university. When the late Civil war broke out he was on the medical staff of the Bellevue hospital, New York city, as well as on the surgical staff of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) hospital, his superior accomplishments in his profession having been fully recognized by the faculty of both these famous institutions. But the doctor's soul was fired with patriotism for the cause of his beloved Virginia, and when the clarion of war pealed forth its threatening and warning notes he relinquished his cherished occupation and hurried back to Portsmouth to aid his native state in the maintenance of what he thought to be her rights. June 1, 1861, he entered company K, Ninth Virginia infantry, as a private, having no special

desire for rank, but simply seeking to perform his duty in defense of the rights of Virginia and the south. But he was not destined to long remain a humble private, for on the 21st of November, 1891, he was appointed surgeon to the Forty-first Virginia infantry, with which he served with great credit to himself until the battle of Sharpsburg, when he was transferred to the Thirteenth Virginia cavalry, in which he served until the close of the scene at Appomattox. On his return to Portsmouth the doctor resumed private practice, and met with the success that resulted from his long experience in the war as well as from his earlier hospital experience. Neither was he here doomed to private practice. He was made a member of the board of health and of the quarantine board, as well as of the state board of medical examiners. He has also served as delegate from the Virginia State Medical society (of which he is a member) to the National Medical association, and filled other positions of equal professional responsibility and honor. The doctor is now a director in the Merchants and Farmers' bank of Portsmouth, but he is more attached by nature to science than he is to finances.

The doctor was married January 17th, 1867, to Alice Virginia Toomer, daughter of James G. Toomer, of Portsmouth, Va., and to them have been born nine children, of whom eight now survive, as follows: Charles Toomer, James Sheldon, Hugh Ferguson, George Ross, Gustavus Muston, Edmund John, Frederick Montgomery, and Alice Toomer Parrish.

RICHARD ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,

the second son of Thomas and Susan G. Patterson, was born in Caroline county, Va., March 15, 1826. In 1834 the family

moved to Henrico county, where the father died in the following year, leaving a widow and four children in very moderate circumstances. A large measure of responsibility thus devolved upon Richard A., while yet a mere boy, and for lack of time as well as means he was debarred the advantages of an early educational training. But availing himself of such meager facilities as the "old field" schools afforded him from time to time, he acquired what rudimentary knowledge was necessary as a basis for self-improvement; and subsequently, by dint of hard work, private study and close economy, he was enabled to enter Richmond college, where he studied one session. Leaving this institution he returned to the farm and worked there until the year 1847, when he began the study of medicine at the Richmond Medical college. While attending lectures here, he also read in the office of Dr. A. G. Wortham, an eminent physician and of high family connection. Having graduated, he immediately engaged in the practice of his profession at Manakin, in Goochland county, Va. The field of labor thus selected was already well supplied with able and experienced doctors, so that the prospect was hardly encouraging for a young, untried physician; but, with an unflinching self-reliance, and a determination to succeed, he devoted all the energies of mind and body to the mastering of his science, and to a proper discharge of its important obligations. Making a ready response to every call, however troublesome, and treating all patients with the utmost care and attention, he soon won the confidence of the community. In two short years he had established a large practice, and, considering the territory, a lucrative one as well. A wide circle of genial, hos-

pitiable acquaintances and friends made his situation peculiarly agreeable, and nothing could have been easier than to drift along comfortably the rest of his days as a country doctor. Unwilling to accept such a fate, he had about decided to quit Manakin and join the medical fraternity of Richmond, where a good opening awaited him, when an unexpected proposition was received. A maternal uncle, Mr. James Thomas, Jr., doing an extensive business in the manufacture of plug tobacco, tendered him a situation as manager of his factory. We do not know why Mr. Thomas considered the young doctor specially qualified for such a responsible position. It was entirely foreign to his previous pursuits, and for that reason the proposition was all the more flattering; but so radical a change could not be made without a struggle. Indeed it seemed out of the question now, just when the difficulties and uncertainties of professional life were disappearing, and the fruits of laborious preparation were about to fall into his lap. The offer, at first rejected, was renewed and pressed upon him in yet more tempting shape, until he yielded. Thus, with real regret and many misgivings the doctor became a business man in the latter part of the year 1850. Employed as a general superintendent, subject only to the directions of Mr. Thomas himself, he at once realized the necessity of becoming familiar with his new vocation in all its details; but the variety of duties assigned to him was such that little time could be spared for particular study of the several departments. Office-work and banking matters, as well as factory-bossing, came within his province; and so it was only by snatching odd moments in the discharge of these engagements, that he

could learn the practical operations under his control.

With a salary of \$1,000 per annum he was married in 1851 to Margaret L. Courtney, and straightway commenced house-keeping. Their domestic arrangements were extremely simple, but proceeding on a strictly cash basis, and assisted by an occasional contribution of green groceries from the old folks in the country, they got along well and happily. Though expenses increased with this departure, he yet managed to save something out of his earnings, and, as opportunity presented itself, would "make a turn" in the markets. For awhile these ventures proved eminently successful, and, emboldened by such favorable results, he determined to join a friend in an enterprise more daring. The scheme was to buy largely of flour and tobacco for California shipment, and upon this hazard the two young men staked their all. It was the old story repeated; an unfortunate speculation and everything gone! Severe as was this shock, it had two important consequences, viz.: the gambling fever was checked, and Dr. Patterson instantly resolved to work no longer upon a salary under any circumstances. He was going to start in business for himself; and, making known this design to his employer, he soon after, with a capital of only \$800, proceeded to execute the same. About this time another young man, who had likewise been connected with the establishment of Mr. Thomas, "struck out on his own hook." After working independently for about six months these two gentlemen came together, forming a co-partnership under the firm name of Patterson & Williams. The junior member of this concern was Thomas C. Williams, who afterward made a name for himself in the mercantile

world, amassing a large fortune by honest enterprise alone. The firm soon took high rank with the trade for its correctness of business methods and the superiority of its goods. Fortune seemed to smile upon them, giving every assurance of a brilliant future, when suddenly the Civil war came on with all its disastrous results. Business being suspended, the doctor removed his wife and children to the country and enlisted as a private in the Confederate army. He was subsequently commissioned as surgeon, in which capacity he served until hostilities were over. In common with southern property owners generally, and Virginians particularly, he sustained heavy losses by the war.

On returning after the surrender to his mother's home in Henrico, the outlook was gloomy enough; and, for the lack of some better occupation, he undertook to run the farm—a large, but not very fertile, tract of land which now remained as the only source of revenue for two families. The abolition of slavery had paralyzed labor and brought confusion upon the agricultural industry; but, with such precarious help as could be secured, he began work, determined at least to bring order out of chaos, if not restore things to their former condition. Ice-getting was then a good business. The home market was entirely dependent upon "country ice," and from two large ponds appurtenant to this property an abundant harvest was usually gathered. Thus a comfortable living was insured. But, though devoted to farming for its own sake, the prospect of doing much more than "make buckle and tongue meet" was so exceedingly unfavorable that the doctor determined to re-enter mercantile life. His first wife had died in the year 1866,

leaving four children, all sons, surviving her. In 1868 he took as his second wife Bettie A. DuVal, and not long afterward resumed the manufacture of tobacco, with Mr. James Thomas and Mr. Thomas C. Williams as silent partners, under the firm name of R. A. Patterson & Co. His input was about \$10,000 or \$15,000, which had been saved by exporting a large quantity of stock in anticipation of the war, the proceeds having been allowed to remain in the hands of his foreign agents until peace was restored. Starting in a modest way, with limited factory accommodations and desk room in the office of another house, the new concern set about gaining a foot-hold in territory already occupied by well-established and enterprising competitors. Many a kind friend came forward to suggest a thousand difficulties and to predict inevitable failure under the new order of things. But ignoring all such direful forebodings, and sustained by that same indomitable spirit which had brought success in ante-bellum days, Dr. Patterson soon made his presence felt in the trade. A most desirable line of custom was secured, and brands then adopted have since become known throughout the country.

Soon after resuming the tobacco business, he bought the farm "Reveille," on which he has lived ever since. Containing originally seventy-three acres, it has been enlarged from time to time until now it covers nearly two hundred acres in the western suburbs of Richmond. As a citizen of Henrico, he has always taken a lively interest in the administration of county affairs, and, even at a great sacrifice of time and money, consented to serve several terms upon the board of supervisors. Though frequently urged to enter public life, he has persistently

declined to become a candidate for any political office; but when called to other posts of honor or trust he has willingly assumed the responsibility and faithfully discharged the duties pertaining to them. In the year 1883, he was appointed by the governor as a member of the board of directors of the state penitentiary. In 1888, he was made president of the Richmond tobacco trade. In the same year, he became a member of the Virginia exposition executive committee. In 1889, he was elected president of the Savings bank of Richmond. Upon the incorporation of his tobacco business, in 1889, he was elected president of the R. A. Patterson Tobacco company. In all these positions he has shown signal ability. The Savings bank, organized only two years ago, has now a surplus fund of \$10,000. Under his management the penitentiary was made self-sustaining for the first time in its history. His efforts contributed largely to the wonderful success of the Virginia exposition in 1888. As supervisor for the county, having charge of the roads in his district, he did a work which will stand as a lasting monument to his genius and fidelity. And, from the small beginning above mentioned, the R. A. Patterson Tobacco company has now an immense factory and central office in Richmond, with branch offices at Boston and Atlanta.

Devoted to the country, however, and passionately fond of farming, Dr. Patterson spends a great deal of time, as well as money, in the improvement and cultivation of his lands. The four children by his first marriage are Richard Fuller, Archibald Williams, James Thomas and Malvern Courtney Patterson. Of these, three are associated with him in business, while the second named is an attorney at

law, practicing at the Richmond bar. By his second wife he has two children, a girl and a boy, called respectively Elizabeth Garnett and Warren Pernet Patterson. A man of simple tastes and regular habits, the doctor has always enjoyed good health. He dispenses an open-handed charity, and responds most generously, though unostentatiously, to every deserving call upon his benevolence.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER DIXON PAYNE.

Allusion will elsewhere be made to the ancient family of Payne, of the Clifton homestead in Fauquier county, Va., but the object of this sketch is simply to give a brief record of the life of the eminent counselor at law, Alexander Dixon Payne, a surviving representative at Warrenton. He was born on the 30th day of September, 1837, and we trace his individual career down to the present time, giving his genealogy in the latter part of this sketch. He was educated at William and Mary college, Va., taking the degree of A. M. in 1856. Next he studied law in Winchester, Va., and at the university of Virginia, and commenced the practice of his profession in the town of Warrenton in the fall of 1858, where he resided until the breaking out of the war between the states in 1861. Early in April, 1861, full of patriotism, he entered the Confederate service as lieutenant in the "Black Horse" troop, was made captain of that cavalry in the fall of 1863 (it being one of the companies of the Fourth Virginia regiment of Fitzhugh Lee's division), and was in command of the Fourth regiment as its senior officer, present at the surrender of Gen. Lee's army at Appomattox C. H.

Capt. Payne, ever ardent, was in the following battles: First Manassas, Williamsburg, Seven days' battle around

Richmond, second Manassas, Chantilly, siege and capture of Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Gettysburg, Brandy Station, Cold Harbor, Haw's Shop, White House, Trevilian Station, the Wilderness, Yellow Tavern, Five Forks, and the continuous and daily small engagements from that time till the one at Appomattox, retiring with an unstained escutcheon. At the termination of the war, he resumed the practice of his profession in Warrenton, where he has continued to reside ever since, meeting with much success. He was elected to the Virginia legislature in 1885, and in that honorable body represented the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier during the session of 1885 and 1886, and the extra session of 1887. He also was a delegate to the national democratic convention which met at Chicago in July, 1880, and nominated Gen. W. S. Hancock for the presidency. Beside this he has served three times as mayor of Warrenton. These facts alone show the high estimation in which he is held by his fellow-townsmen. Capt. Payne married, in 1868, Ann Morson Scott, daughter of the Hon. Robert E. Scott of Fauquier county, Va., and a lineal descendant of Sir William Alexander, the first Earl Stirling. Eight children were born of that marriage, three of whom died in infancy, and five are now surviving, as follows: Robert Eden Scott Payne, Alice Dixon Payne, Eliza Rives Payne, Ann Morson Payne, and Agnes Lee Payne.

The father of Capt. A. D. Payne was Richards Payne, born at "Granville," Fauquier county, in 1809. He read law at Judge Tucker's law school at Winchester, Va., and under Judge John Scott of Fauquier, and practiced his profession in Warrenton, Va., until about 1850, when he retired from the bar, but was soon

after elected presiding justice of the county court, a position he held until the breaking out of the war. With the Hon. Robert E. Scott he was elected to the Virginia legislature in 1861 for the county of Fauquier, they being the first Confederate representatives to that body from that county. He married, in 1834, Alice Fitzhugh Dixon, the daughter of Turner Dixon and Maria Turner, his wife. Of this marriage there were born six children, viz: William Winter Payne, Alexander D. Payne, Elizabeth Winter Payne (now the wife of John R. Todd of Norfolk), Agnes R. Payne, Mary Winston Payne (now the wife of Clarence A. Woodard of Norfolk), and Richards Payne, who died December 25, 1871. His father and the grandfather of Capt. A. D. Payne, was Daniel Payne, born in Westmoreland county in 1784. He married, about 1806, Elizabeth Hooe Winter, the daughter of Major Richard Winter and Catharine Taliaferro Hooe, his wife, of Charles county, Md., who was a lineal descendant of the first Earl Stirling. Daniel Payne had six children, as follows: Col. Winter Payne, born in 1807, who in early life emigrated to the state of Alabama, and represented a district from that state in congress for several terms. Later in life he returned to Virginia and died in Warrenton in 1874; Richards Payne, the father of Capt. A. D.; John Scott Payne, who died unmarried in 1874; Elizabeth Hooe Payne, who married Mr. I. T. Meredith of Alabama and died in 1890; Major Rice W. Payne, born in 1818 and died in 1884; Dr. Abbar S. Payne, born in 1821 and died in July, 1891. Daniel Payne died in 1860 and his wife in 1855; she was the aunt of Admiral Raphael Semmes — the so-called "Pirate."

Capt. A. D. Payne's great-grandfather

on his father's side was Capt. William Payne, born in Westmoreland county, Va., in 1755 and died in Fauquier county at "Clifton" in 1837. He was a Revolutionary soldier and commanded a company known as the Falmouth Blues at Yorktown. He was married twice—first to Miss Susan Richards and secondly to Miss Marion Morson. The father of Capt. William Payne was George Payne of Lancaster county, born in 1716. His father was John Payne of Lancaster county, born in 1679, and his father was Richard Payne, born in 1633, and the father of the last mentioned immigrated from England in 1620. The maternal grandfather of Capt. A. D. Payne was Turner Dixon of Port Tobacco, Va., who married Maria Turner. Turner Dixon was the son of Edward Dixon, who married Miss Alice Thornton Fitzhugh, the daughter of John Fitzhugh of "Bellaire." Maria Turner was the daughter of Col. Thomas Turner and Jane Fauntleroy, his wife—who was the fourth in descent from Col. Moore Fauntleroy, one of the earliest settlers of Virginia, and a conspicuous figure in early colonial times. The antiquity and standing of this family is here so plainly given that comment would be unnecessary.

CAPT. WILLIAM PAYNE,

an old Revolutionary officer, died at his residence, "Clifton," in the year 1837. He was fourth in descent from John Payne the immigrant, who with his brother William came to the colony of Virginia in the year 1620. A third brother, Sir Robert, a member of the London Charter company, remained in England. Capt. William Payne was twice married; his first wife was Susan Richards, whom he married about

the year 1780; his only son, Daniel of Granville, married Elizabeth Winter of Effton Hills, Md., about the year 1806. This lady was the daughter of William Winter, and his wife, Catherine Taliaferro Hooe. She was also third in descent from Richard Hooe and his wife, a Miss Alexander, a descendant of William Alexander, the first Earl of Stirling, and fourth in descent from Col. Rice Hooe of "Barnfield," who married, 1698, Lady Frances Townshend, a daughter of Robert Townshend of England, and a relative of Lord Charles Townshend, prime minister to George I; fifth in descent from Col. Rice Hooe and Catherine Taliaferro; sixth in descent from the immigrant Rhinys Hooe, who married Jane Seymour, an English lady, in 1630. The children of Daniel Payne and wife, Elizabeth Winter, were William Winter, Richards, Rice, Alban and Scott. Richards Payne married Alice Fitzhugh Dixon, about the year 1834. This lady was the daughter of Turner Dixon, of Port Tobacco, Va., and his wife, Maria Turner, of Walsingham, King George county, Va. On the paternal side she was third in descent from John Fitzhugh, of Bellaire, and his wife, Alice Conway Thornton. On the mother's side she was second in descent from Col. Thomas Turner, of Leedstown, and wife, Jane Fauntleroy, of Nailor's Hold, Richmond county, Va. Among the children of Richards Payne and wife are two married daughters, Mrs. Lillie Todd and Mrs. Mary Woodward, both residents of Norfolk, Va. A son, Capt. Alexander D. Payne, married Anne Morson Scott, a daughter of Hon. Robert E. Scott, of Oakwood, and his second wife, Anne Morson of Hollywood, Stafford county, Va. This lady (Mrs. Payne), was second in descent from

Hugh Morson and his wife, Anne Alexander, of Preston, Va., a lineal descendant of Sir William Alexander, first Lord Stirling in the peerage of Scotland, to whom James I of England granted Nova Scotia and other provinces in North America. The children of this marriage are Robert Eden, Alice Fitzhugh, Nannie Morson, Lizzie Rives and Agnes Lee. Capt. William Payne's second wife was a Mrs. Love, née Morson. His only son, Arthur Morson of Belle Vue, was married in 1830 to Mary Mason Fitzhugh of Fenton, Fauquier county, Va. This lady was the daughter of Judge Nicholas Fitzhugh and wife, Sarah Ashton. She was also on the maternal side third in descent from Alexander Spotswood and wife, Elizabeth Washington, a niece of the general. The eldest son of this marriage, Gen. William H. Payne, married his cousin, Mary M. Payne; another son married Virginia Brooke, a daughter of Hon. James V. Brooke, descended on her paternal side from Miss Cumming of Sluie house, Scotland, a branch of the old historic house of that name. Sir Bernard Burke, in his "General Armory of Great Britain" mentions a baronetcy of Everens existing in the family, which became extinct in 1804. He is also authority for the statement that the family is of old Norman extraction. The family crest is a lion's jamb.

Col. Winter Payne moved to Alabama early in life, and was a member of the state house of representatives a number of sessions; Richards Payne, Gen. W. H. Payne, and Capt. Alexander D. Payne were members of the state legislature at different periods.

GEN. WILLIAM HENRY FITZHUGH PAYNE.

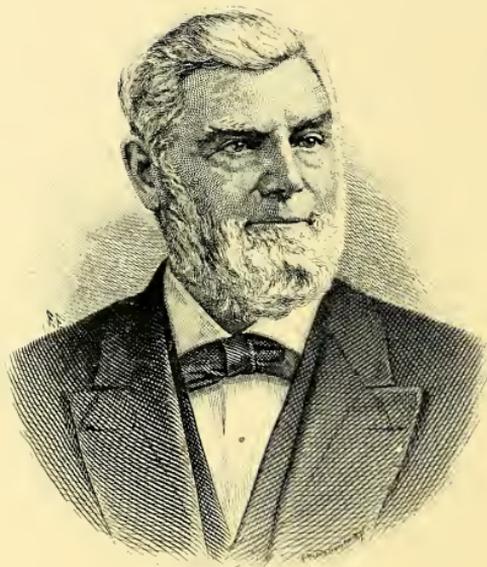
The Payne family is one of the oldest in the state of Virginia, its settlement

here having antedated the revolution and its members having yielded "yoeman's service" in the days that "tried men's souls." William Henry Fitzhugh Payne, one of the survivors of this noble and valiant stock, was born at the family homestead of Clifton, in Virginia, January 27, 1830, and has ever been an honor to the family name as well as to the state in which he was born. He was educated at the university of Virginia, which institution of learning he entered in 1848. In 1850, he went into partnership with Samuel Chilton in the practice of the law at Warrenton, and in 1856, at the age of twenty-five years, he was elected commonwealth attorney, which onerous office he filled until 1869, with the exception of the time he was doing valiant duty for the Confederacy during the Civil war. This service he entered in April, 1861, at the first call of his country to arms, and as a private saw his first active service at Harper's Ferry. There, a week or two later, he was promoted to a captaincy in the "Black Horse" cavalry and held that rank from April 26, 1861, until September 17 of the same year, when he was raised to the rank of major and appointed to the Fourth Virginia cavalry. On the second day of the battle of Williamsburg (in May, 1862), while in command of this regiment, he was badly wounded and left on the field for dead. His capture followed, and he was held as a prisoner of war until an examination was effected in July or August following, when he was released on parole. He returned to duty early in September, 1862, and was made lieutenant-colonel, and took command of the Second North Carolina regular cavalry and held Warrenton, Va., with about 3,000 wounded Confederate soldiers until October of that year, capturing a number of Federal sol-

diers and equipping his command with guns from the enemy, although he had not, at that time, fully recovered from his wound. In November he was ordered into the hospital at Lynchburg, but applied for and was given command of the troops at that place. He remained at Lynchburg until February, 1862, when he resumed command of his old regiment (the Fourth Virginia) in the absence of the colonel, and retained command of that regiment until March 20, 1863, when he resumed command of the Second North Carolina, and continued in command until June 8, when the colonel of the regiment returned and assumed the position. On the next day, during the battle of Brandy Station, the colonel (Sol Williams) was killed, and Fitzhugh Payne was again given command, which he continued to hold until July 1, 1863, when he was wounded in the side with a saber at the combat in Hanover, where his horse was killed under him and he fell into the hands of the enemy. He was transferred as a prisoner to Johnson's Island, from which place he was released and resumed the command of the Fourth Virginia regiment. He was with Gen. Early throughout the valley campaign, during which time he was made brigadier-general. He was next transferred to Richmond, and remained there until the last of March 1864. At the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1864, he was again badly wounded, and sent to Richmond to rejoin the army, but failed to reach the corps, and took refuge near his old home, where on April 14, the night President Lincoln was assassinated, he was captured and sent to Washington, getting into that city Sunday morning, where, with four other comrades, he very narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the infuriated mob.

He was held a prisoner a month and then sent to Johnson's Island, where he was confined until the close of the war. The general has also "done the state some service" in a civil capacity, having served in the legislature in the session of 1879-80.

The marriage of Gen. William Henry Fitzhugh Payne was solemnized in May, 1852, with Mary Elizabeth Winston Payne, a daughter of Col. W. Winter Payne, a member of congress from 1841 to 1848 from the Sumter district, of Alabama. Her mother was Minerva Winston, a daughter of Col. John J. Winston, and Mary (Jones) Winston. To this happy union of Gen. Payne and his bride were born ten children, of whom eight survive, as follows: William Winter Payne, who married Mary Moore; Arthur Morson Payne, who married Betty Gilliam; Henry Fitzhugh Payne; John Winston Payne; John Daniel Payne; Charles Bland Payne; Erza Winston Payne, who married Eppa Hunton, Jr., of Warrenton, Va.; and Virginia Semmes Payne. Reverting to the pedigree of this ancient Virginia family, it is necessary to state that Gen. Payne's father was Arthur Alexander Morson Payne, who was born at "Clifton," Fauquier county, Va., in 1804, and was educated in the high school taught by Rev. William Williamson, at Middleburg. He was a great horse fancier and breeder, and raised many fine horses, among them "Passenger." He lived in Fauquier county, Va., until 1856, when he removed to Missouri, where he died in 1867. He was married in 1829 to Mary Conway Mason Fitzhugh, daughter of Judge Nicholas Fitzhugh of the District of Columbia, whose wife was Sarah Washington Ashton, daughter of Col. Burdette Ashton, of King George county, and Ann Washington, daughter of Augustine



R. A. Pogram

Washington, half-brother of Gen. George Washington. This marriage resulted in six children, as follows: Gen. W. H. F. Payne; Virginia Barron Payne, widow of Augustine Jennings; Lucy, who died unmarried; Mary Mason Fitzhugh Payne, wife of Herbert Richardson, of St. Louis-Mo.; Charles Payne (deceased), who had married Jennie M. Brooke, daughter of the Hon. J. V. Brooke. Mrs. Mary Conway Payne died in 1842, and Mr. Payne married, in 1844, Miss Mary Hume, daughter of Jacob Hume, of Fauquier county, Va., and by this marriage he had one son, John Scott Payne, who married Lucy Alexander, daughter of Judge Alexander, of Knoxville, Tenn. The father died in 1867, and his second wife died in 1881.

Gen. Payne's grandfather was William Payne, who was born in 1755 at "Wakefield," Westmoreland county, Va., where Gen. Washington was born, the Wakefield property having come into the possession of the Payne family. William Payne was a large and successful merchant of Falmouth, Va., and at Fredericksburg, Va.; he was a captain in the Revolutionary war, served three years, and was at the battles of Guilford, C. H., and Yorktown. He married twice; his first wife being Susannah Richards, by whom he had two children: Mrs. John Scott, deceased, of Fredericksburg; and Daniel Payne, deceased, of Fauquier county, Va. His second wife was Marion Morson, daughter of Arthur Morson, a native of Scotland, whose wife was Marion Andre. To this second marriage children were born as follows: Marion Morson Payne (deceased), married to Henry M. Clarkson, deceased; Arthur A. M. Payne; Eliza Ann Payne, who married Duff Green, of Falmouth, Va. William Payne died in 1837, and his

second wife died in 1840. The great-grandfather of Gen. Payne was George Payne, who was born in Westmoreland county, Va., in 1727. The maternal grandfather of William H. Fitzhugh Payne was Henry Fitzhugh of Bedford, King George county, Va., who married Sarah Bataille, of a Huguenot family of the highest respectability.

ROBERT BAKER PEGRAM,

son of Gen. John Pegram and Martha Ward Gregory, was born in Dinwiddie county, Va., December 10, 1811. He attended the Dinwiddie academy, and February 2nd, 1829, was appointed to the United States navy as midshipman, joining the sloop-of-war "Boston," commanded by Capt. George W. Storer. Mr. Pegram remained on this ship over a year, when intelligence of the death of his father called him home, when, after a stay of a few months, he joined the frigate "United States" of the Mediterranean squadron and served under Commodore James Biddle and Commodore Daniel Patterson until 1834, returning home on the "John Adams." In 1835 he was made passed midshipman and ordered to the "John Adams," under command of Captain Thomas Wyman, and acted as sailing master on a cruise to the East Indies and around the world, lasting three years. When the cruise was finished he was awarded a three months' leave of absence. In 1840 he was ordered to the naval observatory at Washington to take observations in connection with Commodore Wilkes, of the exploring squadron, to ascertain the dip of the magnetic needle. In 1841 Mr. Pegram was promoted to lieutenant and ordered to the old frigate "Constitution," which was fitted out to relieve vessels in distress on the coast be-

tween Cape Cod and Cape Hatteras. After this service Mr. Pegram was ordered to the "Brandywine," which joined the East India squadron, and served three years as flag-lieutenant to Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, who commanded the squadron. In 1847 Mr. Pegram was ordered to the "Saratoga," David G. Farragut, commander, and was sent to Vera Cruz, where he served as first lieutenant until the close of the war. In 1848 he was ordered to the "John Adams," which sailed to the coast of Brazil, thence to the west coast of Africa, cruising there until 1849, then returning home with the wrecked crew of the "Yorktown." After this cruise Mr. Pegram was ordered to the command of the "City of New York," being one of the commissioners appointed by the secretary of the treasury to define the fishing boundaries on the coast of New Foundland between the United States and Great Britain. In 1852 Mr. Pegram was ordered to the United States ship "Powhatan" on the Japan expedition. On the 4th of August, 1855, while lying in the harbor at Hong Kong, Commodore McCluney was called upon by Capt. Fellows, royal navy, commanding the British sloop-of-war "Rattler" for assistance in attacking a flotilla of pirates which had been sighted near Kulan; Commodore McCluney being ill, Lieutenant Pegram was put in command of eighty men of the "Powhatan" crew and with forty men of the crew of the "Rattler," under command of Capt. Fellows, royal navy, an attack was made. As soon as the boats were in readiness, however, a large piratical junk was discovered at the mouth of the harbor, and one of the "Rattler's" boats, the pinnace, and the first cutter of the "Powhatan" were ordered to cut her out. This they did, driving the junk under the guns of the "Rattler," and a broadside from the "Rattler" brought the junk to; for, the chase being so long, the boats' crews were prevented from returning in time to participate in the engagement, thereby reducing the attacking party to eighty men. The pirates numbered 3,000, and having thirty odd war junks, the engagement lasted all day. Sixteen war junks were captured, mounting over a hundred cannon, and the estimated loss of the pirates was six hundred. About thirty of the boats' crews were killed and wounded, and the majority of the remaining fifty afterward died from heat and exposure under a tropical sun in the month of August. Capt. Pegram was attacked with brain fever immediately after the engagement in which he had so greatly distinguished himself, and for a time his life was despaired of. For his gallant service in this expedition he received the thanks of Sir James Stirling, flag officer of the East India squadron, the governor and board of trade at Hong Kong, and also the British government, conveyed through Mr. Buchanan, then the United States minister at the court of St. James. The state of Virginia also presented him with a sword, bearing the following inscription: "A Mother's Gift to her Devoted Son." The following from the commander of the British steam sloop-of-war "Rattler," is self-explanatory:

ON H. M. SERVICE.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAM SLOOP RATTLER,
HONG KONG, CHINA, Aug. 5th, 1855.

LIEUT. R. B. PEGRAM, U. S. NAVY, U. S. S. POWHATAN.

My Dear Sir:—I deem it incumbent upon me, before parting, to convey to you officially my great satisfaction, at having had the honor of commanding so many brave men with yourself at the head. The many instances witnessed by me of your bravery and intrepid conduct, con-

sideration and generosity, deserve my highest praise. Your intrepid conduct in attacking large war junks crowded with men and guns was only exceeded by your bravery in maintaining such unequal contests nearly the entire day, and the consideration you exhibited in affording assistance to our boats when in need, particularly to Paymaster Brownson's cutter, after her terrible accident, and the generosity shown to Mr. James, the boatswain, when attacking a large junk with his small means, by bearing down and driving the crew overboard with your superior force and permitting him to take possession, elicited the admiration of every one present. I cannot find words sufficiently eulogistic of the admirable qualities displayed by you on the eventful 4th of August, which bespeak a superior mind and a truly noble heart. I hope that, as it is not the custom of your country to promote officers for distinguished conduct, some other mode may be found of rewarding one whom I consider as an ornament to his profession.

I am very respectfully and truly yours,

W. ABDEY FELLOWS.

Commander Royal Navy, commanding
H. M. steamer Rattler.

From 1856 to 1858 Lieut. Pegram served as first lieutenant at the Norfolk navy yard, when he was given command of the United States steamer "Water Witch," on the Paraguay expedition. In 1860, at the solicitation of Prof. Bache, he was ordered to the command of the United States steamer "Bibb," at New York, in a hydrographic survey of the coast, and it was while he was attached to the ship, in 1861, that the state of Virginia passed the ordinance of secession, and Lieutenant Pegram resigned his commission in the United States navy and asserted his allegiance to his native state. He was then appointed by Gov. Letcher of Virginia a captain in the Virginia navy and ordered to take command of the Norfolk station, Col. Taliaferro having charge

of the military. At that time there was a large naval force at the "yard," including such ships as the "Pennsylvania," "Cumberland" (in commission), "German-town," "Merrimac," "United States" and many others. By a ruse, which consisted in having engines run up and down on the Seaboard & Roanoke R. R. back of the navy yard and spreading the report that an attack in force was about to be made on the navy yard, the attention of the authorities was so distracted that Capt. Pegram and his command were able to rifle the magazine at Fort Norfolk, below the navy yard, of its immense stores of shot, shell and powder, the fact not being discovered until nine o'clock in the forenoon of the next day, when all of the ammunition was safely stored in Richmond and in the fair grounds back of Norfolk. Capt. Pegram also caused the report to be spread that he was about to send an immense fire-raft down with the tide from the Dismal Swamp, and thus certainly destroy the navy yard and the shipping. This terrifying rumor caused the immediate evacuation of the yard, whereupon Gen. Taliaferro took possession. He was then ordered by the Confederate government to strengthen Fort Powhatan between City Point and Florida Hundred on James river, and erect a battery, and after doing so he was relieved by Capt. Cooke and sent back to Norfolk. He was then ordered to erect a masked battery at Pig Point at the mouth of the Nansemond river. Before the battery was half completed the United States steamer "Harriet Lane" was engaged in the survey of the Nansemond river and was placing buoys in the channel leading to Suffolk for the purpose of conveying a squadron to that place, where the only two railroads leading into Nor-

folk centered. As soon as the buoys had been placed to a point beyond the battery, Capt. Pegram removed them at night within point blank range of the battery. The next day the "Harriet Lane," in order to continue the survey, followed the line of the buoys, and when abreast of the battery, fire was opened upon her and in a few moments she was so disabled as to have to withdraw from action and return to Fortress Monroe. The survey of the Nansemond was never again attempted by the Federals. From Pig Point Capt. Pegram was ordered to take command of Sewell's Point, which he did, and soon after was assigned to the command of the Confederate steamer "Nashville," then being fitted out at Charleston, S. C., to convey the Confederate States ministers, Hons. James M. Mason and John Slidell, to some European port. These gentlemen became alarmed at the rigid blockade and decided that it would be unsafe to embark in the "Nashville," so took passage in the British mail steamer "Trent." On the 26th of October, 1861, the "Nashville" left Charleston harbor, and, eluding the pursuit of the blockaders, went to Bermuda, where, after taking on a supply of coal, she pursued her voyage direct to Europe. On the 19th of November, she fell in with and captured the clipper ship "Harvey Birch;" after taking the crew, together with their effects, on board, and burning the "Harvey Birch," the course of the "Nashville" was shaped for Southampton, England, where she arrived November 21, 1861. Shortly after the "Nashville" anchored in Southampton, the United States steamer "Tuscarora" came into port in pursuit of her. The British government, to prevent the neutrality laws of the port being violated, ordered both ships to sea. At an appointed time the "Tuscarora" was ordered to leave port in twenty-four hours and the "Nashville" twenty-four hours afterward. To this order Capt. Pegram entered a strong protest, as to obey it would expose the "Nashville" to inevitable capture. The board of admiralty, after considering the remonstrance of Capt. Pegram, suspended the order regarding the sailing of the "Nashville," but exacted a promise from Capt. Pegram to leave the port at the first favorable opportunity. The "Tuscarora," after waiting several days off the harbor to intercept the "Nashville," and seeing nothing of her, came to anchor in the lower harbor, whereupon Capt. Pegram notified the lords of the admiralty that if the "Tuscarora" would not be permitted to leave the port until twenty-four hours had elapsed after the sailing of the "Nashville," and provided further, that the "Tuscarora" should not be allowed to communicate with other United States ships then off the port, that the "Nashville" would leave in twenty-four hours. With this agreement on the part of the admiralty to Capt. Pegram's proposition, the "Nashville" left Southampton harbor February 3, 1862. By changing the rig of the Nashville, Captain Pegram eluded the pursuit of the blockaders and touched at Bermuda. Not being able to obtain satisfactory information as to the blockade of the southern ports, he decided, on reaching the gulf stream, to lay to for the purpose of intercepting some coasting vessel. He captured the "Robert Gilfillan," three days out from Philadelphia, and the information obtained decided him to shape his course for Beaufort, N. C., where he arrived February 28th, 1862, passing the blockade, by resorting to a strange strategy in naval

tactics, without a shot from the enemy striking the "Nashville." After giving up the command of the "Nashville," Captain Pegram was ordered to superintend the shielding and armament of the iron-clad steamer "Richmond," and as soon as she was ready for service, assume command and take her to Drewry's Bluff. From this command he was transferred to the "Virginia," a larger ship which had just been fitted out for service—these iron-clads having been built for the defense of James river. In 1864 Capt. Pegram was sent to Europe to secure ships for the "Virginia volunteer navy," a fund having been raised in Virginia to purchase and equip in England a naval force under this name. He had secured one ship, the "Hawk," which had sailed as far as Bermuda, when the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee put an end to the war and she was returned to her first owners, which ended his naval career. Capt. Pegram remained in Nova Scotia from July until November, 1865, when he returned to the United States. In 1866, shortly after his return, he was appointed superintendent of the Petersburg & S. C. Weldon railroad, which position he held until 1870, when he resigned and went into the life insurance business at Petersburg. In 1873 he moved to Norfolk as general agent of the Life Insurance company of Virginia, which position he now holds.

DR. ROBERT SHIELD PERKINS,

one of the most eminent physicians of Norfolk, Va., was born in Gates county, N. C., September 21, 1847, but is a descendant of one of the oldest and best known families of Virginia. He was educated at Horner's school in Oxford, N. C., and in 1870 entered Hahnemann college,

Philadelphia, Pa., from which he graduated in 1872, and then located in Norfolk, where he has since remained in the active practice of his profession. He was married October 25, 1876, to Cornelia Vaughan, daughter of the late A. M. Vaughan, of Norfolk, a union crowned by the birth of six children, of whom five still survive to add happiness to the home of the parents; namely: Louise, Rosa, Kenneth, Robert and Allan Armistead Perkins. The doctor's father, Richard Cincinnatus Perkins, was born in York county, Va., in 1823, and was educated at William and Mary college, and subsequently attended the Richmond Medical college, graduating with its degree of M. D. in 1845. He located for practice, first in Gates county, N. C., remaining there about a year, and then went to Camden, the same state, where he remained until 1861, at which time he entered the Thirty-second North Carolina regiment of infantry, as a surgeon, and at the same time was commissioned as regimental commissary, with the rank of captain, serving as such until 1864, when the position was abolished. He served in all the campaigns of the army of northern Virginia, including Gettysburg, and following that terrible battle, returned to Camden, N. C., where he remained until 1867, since which time he has resided in Princess Anne county, Va., where he continues to practice to some extent, but devotes the greater part of his attention to planting. The marriage of Dr. Richard C. Perkins was solmenized, in 1846, to Martha Shield, daughter of Robert Shield, of York county, Va., to which union were born two children; Ida May, wife of William H. Whitehurst, of Princess Anne Court House, Va., and Dr. R. S. Perkins, of Norfolk, Va. The paternal grand-

father of R. S. Perkins, who was born near Williamsburg, Va., on the James river, was a planter and owned large tracts of land in Warwick county. He married a Miss Whittaker, and by her had four children, as follows: Dr. Alexander Perkins of Ashland, Va.; Dr. Richard C. Perkins of Princess Anne Court House; George Perkins (deceased), and Lucy, (deceased). The doctor has given untiring study to the details of his calling and keeps fully abreast with the advances made in the science. He is progressive by nature, quick to avail himself of every improvement in his art, and for several years enjoyed the well earned reputation of being one of the representative medical men of the city in which he resides.

WILLIAM H. PETERS.

Conspicuous among the prominent business men and representative citizens of Norfolk county is William H. Peters, who was born at Portsmouth, Va., May 12, 1816. He is the son of Henry Peters, who died in 1825, and Martha (Meredith) Peters, whose death occurred in 1841. Mr. Peters attended school at Portsmouth until he arrived at the age of sixteen years, when he engaged as a clerk in the United States navy yard at Gosport, where he was employed most of the time as secretary of the commandant of the yard.

In June, 1855, Mr. Peters engaged in mercantile business, which he continued up to the withdrawal of Virginia from the Union, when he received the appointment of paymaster of the navy of Virginia and was put in charge of the pay department of the Gosport navy yard. When Virginia finally joined the Confederacy he was superseded by an appointee of that government, but was immediately appointed

by Gov. Letcher a commissioner to take cognizance of the public property of the United States, over which Virginia held control, in the neighborhood of Norfolk, including the navy yard at Gosport, and to report thereon to the Confederate government. This duty discharged, he was appointed naval storekeeper at the navy yard by President Davis, which position he held until the place was evacuated by the Confederate forces and fell into the hands of the Federal troops, May 10, 1862. With such stores as could be removed he went to Charlotte, N. C., where he remained for about a year and a half, and in September, 1863, was assigned naval agent, with headquarters at Wilmington, N. C., his duties being to supervise the steamers fitted out to run the blockade of the Federal government and the purchase and transhipment of cotton for the Confederate government account. The difficult and trying duties of this office he discharged with singular tact and ability until his headquarters had to be evacuated and the war came to a close. He then returned to his native city and again resumed the mercantile business there and at Norfolk, in which he was singularly successful. He was chosen president of the Citizens' bank of Norfolk in 1879 and still holds that office. Mr. Peters was joined in marriage, May 16, 1838, with Miss Mary A. Reed, of Portsmouth. They have had three sons and four daughters, as follows: James H., married to Susan Sadler, of North Carolina; Carrie V., wife of Dr. J. B. Williams, of Oxford, N. C.; William R., married Mary Freeman of Portsmouth; Laura B., deceased wife of Dr. Edward M. Watts; Mattie R., wife of Judge Legh R. Watts, of Portsmouth; and Washington and Mary Peters, unmarried.

REV. JOHN DALRYMPLE POWELL,

of Portsmouth, Va., is a descendant from one of the oldest families in Virginia, his ancestors having come from Wales to America over a century and a half prior to the Revolutionary war. The name of Powell was Ap Howell until the time of William Ap Howell of Bwall (1550), who called himself—or was called—William Powell. The family arms consisted of a chevron, imbrued gold, between three spear heads on a black shield. Crest: a boar's head, front face; motto: "Una anima in amicis." A brief record of the career of the Powell family in Virginia is given as follows:

The Powells of Loudoun county, Va., are descended from the family of Powells in the county of Brecon, in Wales. The first appearance of the name of Powell in Virginia is found in the person of a large colonial planter, William Powell, representing James City in the first house of burgesses at Jamestown, July, 1619. Leven Powell, great-grandfather of Rev. J. D. Powell, was born in 1737. He married Sallie Harrison of Chapawamsic, Prince William county. In 1774 he was major of the battalion of Loudoun county minute men. In 1777 he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Sixteenth regiment of Virginia Continentals. After the Revolutionary war, in 1788, he was a member of the Virginia convention that ratified the Federal constitution. In 1798, he was elected to represent the Loudoun district in the congress of the United States. Col. Leven Powell was then in declining health and died in 1809 at Bedford Springs, Penn., with the firmness of a soldier and the resignation of a Christian. Of his six sons, Leven Powell, Jr., was a merchant in Alexandria and died at an early age, leaving a widow and four sons. William Alexander, the father of Rev. J.

D. Powell, was the eldest son and married Miss Lucy Peachy Lee of Winchester. Cuthbert Powell, of Llangollen, Loudoun county, son of Col. Leven Powell, was born March 4, 1775. He married Miss Catharine Simms of Alexandria, and represented the Loudoun district in the United States congress a number of years. Alfred Harrison Powell, of Winchester, the fifth son of Col. Leven Powell, was one of the most brilliant minds and one of the most successful candidates for political and legal honors. He was engaged in most of the important cases tried before the district court in Winchester, generally being opposed in counsel to Judge H. St. George Tucker. He represented the Winchester district in the legislature of Virginia and in the Federal congress. He was the father of Admiral Leven Minn Powell, late of the United States navy, and his death took place at Winchester from a sudden attack of apoplexy. William Alexander Powell, father of Rev. John D., was born in 1798. He lived in Loudoun most of his life, and was engaged as clerk of the circuit superior court and as cashier of the bank of the Valley of Leesburg till after the war of the Confederacy, when he removed to Richmond and resided with his son, Col. D. Lee Powell, till his death in October, 1870. His wife, Mrs. Lucy Peachy Powell, died in 1890 and lies by his side in Holly Wood cemetery, Richmond.

Rev. John Dalrymple Powell, was born in Winchester, Va., August 29, 1828, and was educated in the academy at Leesburg, Va., whither he went with his parents when a child, and where he lived until he was twenty-two years old, when he entered the Theological seminary at Alexandria, Va., then at the university of Virginia, and was educated for the Epis-

copal ministry. He was ordained deacon in 1854, and ordained priest in 1855; his first charge was Wickliff parish, Clarke county, Va., where he remained about three years, and then he went to Amherst county, Va., remained one year, and then had a charge in Powhatan county, Va., for ten years; then, in 1868, he located in Portsmouth, Va., and took charge of St. John's parish, where he has since remained. Mr. Powell was married in 1854 to Annie Leake Hepburn, a daughter of John M. Hepburn, of Washington, D. C., and to them were born eight children, of whom five survive, as follows: Lee Richmond Powell, Eloise H., wife of John R. Eoff, of Hampton, Va., Annie D. Powell, Eliza S., wife of John A. C. Groner, of Norfolk, Va., and Wm. A. Powell.

DR. R. H. POWER,

an able physician and surgeon now residing at Newport News, Va., is descended from a long line of Virginia stock, antedating the Revolutionary war. He was born in Yorktown, Va., January 12, 1824, graduated from William and Mary college, and subsequently attended Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1845. Returning to his home in York county he entered upon the active practice of his profession and at once became popular, both as a physician and a gentleman. In 1853 he was elected a member of the lower house of the state legislature, and so satisfactorily did he perform his arduous duties that in 1865 he was elected to the state senate. For twelve years, also, he was presiding magistrate of York county, and as president of the Yorktown Monument committee was largely instrumental in securing the erection of the monument commemorative of the surrender of Corn-

wallis. Notwithstanding his multifarious duties, professional and political, he rendered an immense amount of gratuitous service during the dark days of the Civil war, having been implored by the citizens of York county to remain with them rather than to serve on the field of battle. In 1868 the doctor was a delegate to the democratic national convention which nominated Seymour and Blair for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States, and was also a member of the convention of 1872. From 1868 until 1885 he was chairman of the democratic county committee of York county, and in the latter year was appointed postmaster at Newport News. But he did not accept the office, preferring to devote his time and attention to the practice of his profession, and from that year until the present his invaluable services have been given to the residents of his new home.

The doctor has been twice married — his first wedding having taken place May 16, 1848, to Miss Abbie M. Jencks, a daughter of Colonel E. B. Jencks, of Madison county, N. Y., and with her he happily passed the years until January 4, 1877, when she passed from earth at Glenbrook, York county, for a better land. This union was blessed with nine children, born in the following order: Robert Elmer Power, M. D.; Frederick D., now pastor of the Vermont avenue Christian church, Washington, D. C.; Edith May, wife of Judge G. W. Farthing, of James City county, Va.; Anna B., wife of James M. Curtis, treasurer of Warwick county, Va.; Frank Gardner, a civil engineer, now residing in Georgia; Lucy Nelson, Belle, Frances Cornelia, and Mary Eloise. In August, 1881, the doctor took for his second wife Miss Dorothea B. French; daughter of Dr. French, of Fredericks-

burg, who still happily abides with him. Frederick Bryan Power, the father of Dr. R. H. Power, was born near Williamsburg, Va., in 1793, and was a physician of great renown in his day, having an extensive practice in York and Warwick counties. He was also a member of the old county court, and succeeded to the office of high sheriff of York county. His marriage took place, in 1818, to Miss Lucy Brown, daughter of Colonel Brown, of Surrey county, Va., and of the family born to this marriage four lived to reach maturity, viz.: Dr. Frederick W., who died in 1870; Dr. R. H., now of Newport News; Lucy Frances, who died in 1863, the wife of elder W. W. McKenney, now also deceased, and Laura Brown, who was married to W. E. Wynne, and died in 1883—Mr. Wynne being also now deceased. The father and mother of these children passed away March 29, 1843, and June, 1848, highly respected and sincerely mourned by the members of the community in which they had lived.

ROBERT RIDDICK PRENTIS

was born at the university of Virginia, near Charlottesville, May 24, 1855, graduated from the university of Virginia and was admitted to the bar in August, 1876. In January, 1879, he went to Norfolk to practice law, but after remaining there one year he formed a partnership with A. C. Withers of Suffolk, which partnership continued until the death of Mr. Withers in May, 1883. Since that time he has practiced alone. Mr. Prentis was elected mayor of Suffolk in 1883 and served two years. He was democratic presidential elector in 1892. He was married on January 6, 1887, to Mary Allen Darden, a daughter of A. S. Darden of Suffolk. The father of R. Riddick Prentis, as

above, was also named Robert Riddick Prentis. He was born in Suffolk, in April, 1818, and was educated at Amelia academy in Amelia county, and at the university of Virginia. He held a civil commission in the Confederate service. Was proctor of the university of Virginia from 1853 until 1866, when he resigned and engaged in the practice of law in Charlottesville, where he carried on a lucrative business until 1870. In that year he was elected clerk of the county court of Albemarle county, which position he held until his death in November, 1871. He was nominated, in 1869, by the democratic caucus for the office of clerk of the house of delegates and keeper of the rolls of Virginia, but was prevented from filling the office by the fact that his political disabilities had not been removed. Mr. Prentis, Sr., was married, in 1844, to Margaret A. Whitehead, daughter of Elliott Whitehead, of Suffolk, and to them were born twelve children, of whom nine grew to maturity; Joseph, killed at the battle of Malvern Hill; Elliott, died in 1875; Henning W., of St. Louis; Richard W., died in Texas in 1874; Robert R., Peter B., of Washington, D. C.; John, of Kansas City, Kan.; Susan J., and Catharine L., wife of Nathaniel Beaman, of Norfolk. The grandfather of Mr. Prentis, Joseph Prentis, was born in Williamsburg, in 1783, and moved to Suffolk in his early manhood. He was educated in William and Mary college and was a lawyer, practicing his profession until 1840, when he was elected clerk of the courts of Nansemond county, which office he held until his death in 1851. He was a member of the Virginia constitutional convention of 1829. He married Susan Riddick, daughter of Col. Robert Riddick, an officer in the war of the Revolu-

tion, to which union were born several children, of whom five grew to maturity, as follows: Margaret S., wife of Dr. R. H. Webb, of Suffolk, both deceased; Marianna, deceased wife of R. H. Riddick, deceased; Peter B., deceased; he was for many years clerk of Nansemond county and also served some years as judge; John B. Prentis, deceased; and Robert R., the father of the subject of this sketch. The great-grandfather was Joseph Prentis, born in Williamsburg in 1750. He was judge of the old general court of appeals for many years, and was on the bench during most of his life. He was one of the revisers of the code of Virginia of 1792. He married Maria Bowdoin. The great-great-grandfather, William Prentis, was born in England in the early part of the last century. He lived in Richmond, having removed there when the city was in its infancy. He married Mary Brooke.

CHARLES REID

was born in Forfar, Scotland, April 4, 1800. He is the son of George and Elizabeth (Taylor) Reid, who brought him from Scotland to Norfolk, Va., in August, 1801. His business training was under the direction of his uncle, Robert Soutter, one of the ablest and most successful of Norfolk's early merchants. At the age of twenty-one (1821) Mr. Reid engaged in business for himself, and has pursued the mercantile trade for over twenty-two years with marked success and won the respect and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact. Mr. Reid has been honored by his fellow-citizens by being chosen magistrate, councilman, chief engineer of the fire department, chairman of the board of harbor commissioners, chairman

of the school board and trustee of the First Presbyterian church of Norfolk, of which he is a devout and exemplary member, and director of the Marine bank, a position he still holds. He would have been called to fill political offices, but he has steadily declined such promotion, making it a rule of his life to accept no office which would divert his attention from his life business. In personal appearance he is tall and spare, well preserved and of a quiet but impressive presence. He is genial in his companionships and is bright, interesting, and instructive in conversation. He is temperate in his habits and appetites never using tobacco and partaking of wine but sparingly. March 17, 1825, he was married to Lucretia Nash, daughter of Cornelius Nash of Norfolk county, and eight children were the issue of the marriage. Their names are Susan E., widow of Benjamin C. Gray of Richmond, Va., Charles H., died in 1872; Lucretia N., wife of Rev. Dr. Armstrong of Norfolk; George Cornelius, Harriet C., wife of James E. Spence of Baltimore, Md.; Rebecca F., wife of Col. C. E. Thorburn of New York—a colonel in the Confederate army; Robert S., of Norfolk, and James T. S. Reid of the same city. At a reunion of the family, April 4, 1891, on Mr. Reid's ninety-first birthday, there were present at his residence his seven children, forty-six grandchildren, and twenty-nine great-grandchildren and many other friends and relatives. The mother of this family died in August, 1868. As an instance of his fine parental feeling and affection, he is in the habit of corresponding weekly with his absent children, each of whom responds, with a like punctuality, to his affectionate missives. He has lived to see the American republic,

rising from an exhaustion of a seven years' revolution, encounter another struggle with the mother country, pass through a short but sharp encounter with Mexico and experience a more terrible and gigantic ordeal of civil war; and what is better, he has seen the country reunited, at peace with all nations, and blessed with a growth and prosperity unexampled in the history of the world. Probably no man living at this day has seen and taken personal cognizance of so long and so interesting an era in the history of civilization.

GEORGE CORNELIUS REID,

merchant, was born in Norfolk, Va., September 18, 1839, and educated in his native city. He left school at the age of seventeen and went into business with his father in Norfolk, with whom he has ever since continued. In 1862 he was commissioned as quartermaster in the Confederate army, and located at Petersburg, Va., from 1862 till the latter part of 1864, at which time he was assigned to duty as quartermaster in the Georgia cavalry, commanded by Col. Griffin, and served as such during the last six months of the war. At the close of the war he returned to Norfolk and resumed business, which he has ever since followed. Mr. Reid is a director in the Citizens' bank of Norfolk. He was married, in 1853, to Bessie C. Williams, daughter of Charles B. Williams, of Richmond, Va. Two children have been born to them: Alice, wife of W. Lane Kelly, and Annie, wife of A. H. Grandy, of Norfolk, both daughters residents of Norfolk. Mrs. Reid died April 24, 1890. In 1871 Mr. Reid was appointed Danish vice-consul at Norfolk. His father, Charles Reid, was born in Forfar, Scotland, in 1800, and came to America while an infant, with his

parents, the family settling in Norfolk, Va. Mr. Reid's grandfather's name was George, born in Forfar, Scotland, in 1760; he came to this country in August, 1801, after a ten weeks' voyage, settling in Norfolk, Va., where he engaged in mercantile business, which he carried on the early years of his life. In 1816 he abandoned the mercantile pursuits and made a two years' visit in Scotland. On his return he purchased a farm in Norfolk county, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1849. Mr. Reid's great-grandfather, William Reid, was born in Forfar, Scotland, and died early in 1700, at the advanced age of ninety years.

CAPT. ROBERT G. SCOTT,

of Richmond, Va., was born in that city January 4, 1820, the son of Hon. Robert G. Scott, a distinguished lawyer, of Richmond. Robert G. Scott, Jr., is a brother of Hon. Charles L. Scott, ex-congressman from California and ex-United States minister to Venezuela, who now resides in Alabama, and he is the grandson, maternally, of Bishop James Madison, formerly president of William and Mary college, and cousin of James Madison, president of the United States. Mr. Scott was educated in William and Mary college, graduating from that institution in 1839. He also pursued while there the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1841. He at once began the practice of his profession in Richmond, and in 1845 was the counsel for Hon. John Winston Jones in the celebrated case of Jones vs. Botts, and it is no more than just to Mr. Scott to say that he gained the case. In December, 1846, he entered the service of the United States in the Mexican war, as captain of Company A, First regiment of Virginia volunteers, being the senior

captain of the regiment, which contained fourteen companies. He served until the close of that war, after which he resumed the practice of law in Richmond. Since this war, Mr. Scott has served as vice-president of the association of Mexican Veterans. In 1855 he was appointed, by President Pierce, consul to Rio Janeiro, as successor to his father, and he served in that capacity during the remainder of Pierce's administration, all of Buchanan's administration and during part of President Lincoln's term. While there he met Miss Annie Thompson, of Maine, whom he married in 1859. After the election of Mr. Lincoln as president, Mr. Scott resigned the consulship, but continued to act in that office until July, 1861. His long stay in Rio Janeiro after his resignation was to some extent due to the fact that he had received assurances from home that he would be reappointed to represent the Confederate government in the same position. For some reason, however, the appointment was not made, and in the latter part of 1861 he returned to the United States, and from 1862 to 1870, he resided in the state of Alabama, Monroe county, devoting his attention to the practice of law and farming. In 1868 he served as a delegate from the Mobile district to the national democratic convention which met at New York, and nominated Seymour and Blair. In 1870 he returned to Richmond, where he has since devoted his attention to the practice of law. Capt. Scott has two children living, a son and a daughter. He and his wife rank among Richmond's best people.

HON. ROBERT TAYLOR SCOTT,

the distinguished attorney-general for the commonwealth of Virginia, was born March 10, 1834, at Warrenton, Fauquier

county, Va. In 1851 he entered the university of Virginia, and was graduated from this institution in 1856. At once he began the study of the law under the direction of his father, and was admitted to the bar at the close of the following year. Entering upon the practice of his profession he continued uninterruptedly and with encouraging success until 1861, when, with the coming on of the war between the states, he assisted in raising and organizing a company which was assigned to the Eighth Virginia regiment volunteers. He was made captain and served until the fall of 1862, when he was appointed on the staff of Major-General George E. Pickett, as chief quartermaster of Pickett's division, and with this command served until the close of the war. His position was no sinecure, and he performed his duty with earnest purpose and well directed effort, with faithfulness and courage, being always at his post of duty. Resuming the practice of the law at the close of the war, he entered upon what has proven a successful career as a lawyer, securing the esteem and confidence of the people as well as popular favor. In 1867 he was elected to the state convention from the counties of Fauquier and Rappahannock. He was called again into the service of his country in 1881, then elected to the general assembly, in the lower house of which he served one term. In 1889 he was elected to the office he now holds, attorney-general of the state, in which he has given general satisfaction to his people.

In 1858 Mr. Scott was married to Miss Fanny S. Carter, eldest daughter of Major Richard Henry Carter, of Glen Welby. He has three children living, one son and two daughters; their home is Warrenton, the county seat of Fauquier.

Mr. Scott's parents were Robert Eden Scott and Elizabeth Johnston Taylor, the daughter of Robert I. Taylor, a distinguished lawyer who resided in Alexandria, then in the District of Columbia, and he is their only child.

Robert E. Scott was born in 1808; his father, Judge John Scott, of Fauquier county, was a son of Rev. John Scott, of Gordonsdale, who was a minister in the established church of England, a man of learning and prominence in his day, and chaplain to Sir Robert Eden, governor of Maryland. Judge John Scott was judge of the circuit court of Fauquier county, on the court of appeals of Virginia, and a member of the great convention of 1829-30. Robert E. Scott was educated at the university of Virginia—a member of the first class of this now renowned and famous institution of learning. He chose law as his profession, in which he held the foremost place. For many years he was commonwealth's attorney for Fauquier, and represented that county in the general assembly of Virginia. He was elected to the state conventions held in 1850 and 1861; the latter passed the ordinance of secession. Elected to the provisional congress of the Confederate states, Mr. Scott took active part in the affairs of government. In May, 1862, he was killed by a deserter from the Union army, one of a band of marauders he was attempting to arrest, and his untimely end deplored by friend and foe.

CHARLES SHARP,

for the last fifteen years a member of the widely known firm of Sharp & Hughes, has practiced law in Norfolk, since 1851, except during the term of the war. He has enjoyed exceptional advantages, having inherited an important array of clients

from his father, William Willoughby Sharp, an eminent lawyer who succeeded in 1821 to the great practice of Littleton Waller Tazewell, and retired in 1861. William Willoughby was the son of Colonel William Sharp, a man of great influence and popularity, who commanded, in the war with Great Britain, the Ninth and Fifty-fourth Virginia regiments under Generals Robert B. Taylor and Wade Hampton. He was also descended from Hon. James Sharpe, of county Kent, England, who immigrated to the colony of Virginia in 1621, and was one of the earliest members of the house of burgesses. The wife of Colonel Sharp was the lovely Mary Willoughby, a trace of whose ancestry is found in the following extract from "Virginia and Virginians," by Dr. R. A. Brock, of Richmond: "Captain John Smith, the father of the colony, who had served on the staff of General Lord Willoughby in the Netherlands, brought to Virginia Thomas Willoughby (then a boy of fourteen) founder of the family in the colony. By royal patent this Willoughby acquired 12,000 acres of land on the southern shore of Chesapeake Bay. From him a number of Norfolk families have sprung—among others the descendants of General Taylor, who still hold the manor-estate on Willoughby Bay. In 1767, Henry Willoughby of Virginia became the seventeenth Lord Willoughby of Parham, recovering the barony and manors in a contest before the house of lords." Mr. Charles Sharp—though like his father, never consenting to be a candidate for office—has devoted much attention, as a writer and public speaker, to public questions; being also a pronounced democrat and a stalwart promoter of conservative ascendancy in his state. He was born in 1829, and in 1856

married Lucy S., daughter of Hon. Valentine W. Southall, of Albemarle, whose grandmother was that sister of Patrick Henry who produced the noble mother of General J. E. Johnston and of eight other gifted children.

HON. FRANCIS LEE SMITH,

now one of the most prominent and successful lawyers on the Old Dominion, was born in Alexandria, Va., October 6, 1845, and was educated at the Virginia Military institute. In May, 1864, with the other cadets, he entered the Confederate service, and went with General Breckinridge into the battle of New Market, where he was wounded twice. On his recovery he returned to Alexandria, Va.; was there admitted to the bar in 1870, and then spent two years in Richmond as counsel for the Richmond & Danville railroad company, and in 1876 returned to Alexandria, Va. He was elected to the state senate in 1879, as a debt payer, and was a very prominent leader in that august body, doing good work and serving four years. He has also served two years on the board of aldermen in Alexandria, Va., and several years as city attorney. He is counsel for the Baltimore, Potomac & Washington southern branch of the Pennsylvania railroad line, the Western Union telegraph company and the Adams express company. Mr. Smith was married November 21, 1871, to Jennie Lindsey Sutherlin, daughter of Major W. T. Sutherlin, of Danville, Va., and to them was born one daughter, Jennie Sutherlin Smith. The domestic felicity, however, was of short duration, as the estimable wife died August 24, 1876, which bereavement the husband has never sought to repair. Francis Lee Smith, the father of the gentleman whose name opens this

sketch, was born in Warrenton, Va., November 8, 1808. He attended Judge Tucker's law school at Winchester and was duly admitted to the bar, at which he achieved an enviable success.

So illustrious were the ancestors of Hon. Francis Lee Smith and so closely identified with the ancient as well as modern history of Virginia, we feel it to be our duty to trace the family genealogy from its earliest settlement in the colonies down to the present time, without comment.

First generation (in Virginia).—Richard Lee, known as "The Emigrant," came to Virginia in 1641; married Anna, and had children given in the following order in his will, dated 1663: John, Richard, Francis, William, Hancock, Betsey, Anne, Charles.

Second generation.—Richard, second son of Richard Lee and Anna, born 1647, died March 12, 1714; married Lettice Corbin, daughter of Henry Corbin, gentleman. She died October 6, 1706, aged forty-nine. Children, Richard, Philip, Francis, Thomas, Henry, Mary.

Third generation.—Philip, second son of Richard and Lettice Lee, was twice married. He went to Maryland in 1700 and died in 1744. His youngest brother, Henry, was the progenitor of Gen. Robert Lee. The historians relate that Philip Lee was one of the proprietors' council, and died leaving a numerous family in affluent circumstances. The children of Philip are given in this order in his will, dated March 20, 1743; Richard, Thomas, Philip, Corbin, Hancock, Arthur, Francis, George, Eleanor, Anne, Alice, Hannah, Peggy, Letitia, Eliza.

Fourth generation.—Letitia Lee married, first, James Wardrop, merchant of Upper Marlborough, in the province of

Maryland; second, Dr. Adam Thompson, of Upper Marlborough, in the province of Maryland; third, Col. Joseph Sim, of Prince George's county, Md. By her first and third marriages she had no children; by her second she had two daughters, Alice Corbin Thompson, and Mary Lee Thompson. Letitia Lee is said to have been a very beautiful and attractive woman. Her portrait is now in the possession of her descendant, Mrs. Francis Lee Smith, of Alexandria, Va. She died possessor of a large fortune bequeathed by Mr. Wardrop and Dr. Thompson. Dr. Adam Thompson was a distinguished physician of Prince George's county, Md. He discovered a formula by the use of which the effects of inoculation were very much mitigated. "Dr. Thompson's celebrity in this procedure was such as to induce the profession and laity to call for his assistance whenever an epidemic of small-pox, of more than usual severity, prevailed." [See notice by Dr. J. R. Quinane on "The Introduction of Inoculation and Vaccination into Maryland," published in the *Maryland Medical Journal* of June 23, 1883].

Fifth generation.—Alice Corbin Thompson married Captain John Hawkins. She died July 14, 1817, and was buried at Buckland, Prince William county, Va. Children; Eliza, Adelaide, Maria Love, Emily Sprigg.

Capt. John Hawkins was a descendant of Admiral Hawkins of the British navy, whose coat of arms he bore, viz: a bound Moor, with motto, *Nil desperandum*. Capt. Hawkins was a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war, serving with Virginia troops. He was adjutant of the Third Virginia regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel William Heth, September, 1777.

Sixth generation.—Maria Love Hawkins married John A. W. Smith of Warrenton, Va., February 2, 1806. She died July 18, 1826, aged thirty-seven years, and was buried at Buckland, Prince William county, Va. Children: Elizabeth Eleanor Hawkins, Francis Lee, Mary Scott, Harriett Emily, Juliana Hanson, John Thomas, Robert White, Eliza Adelaide Storer Chapman, Emily Sprigg, Marshall, Joseph, Thomas Seddon.

Seventh generation.—Francis Lee Smith married Sarah Gosnelle Vowell, daughter of John C. Vowell of Alexandria, Va., April 13, 1836. He was born in Warrenton, Va., November 25, 1808, and died in Alexandria, Va., May 10, 1877. Children: Jaqueline, Margaret Vowell, Clifton Hewitt, Mary Jaqueline (dead), Francis Lee, Alice Corbin, Courtland Hawkins, Sarah Vowell, Robert Woodleigh (dead). "Francis Lee Smith.—The death of this estimable gentleman, of whom it may with truth be spoken, 'none knew him but to love him, none named him but to praise,' created a profound sensation throughout commonwealth so widely was he known and respected. A man of the most distinguished abilities, and of the highest literary and legal attainments, of surpassing modesty and most kindly and amiable disposition, his loss will be sensibly felt both by the public and in the extended circle in which he was so bright an ornament. His death occurred in Alexandria, on the 10th inst."—*The State*, Richmond, Va.

Augustine Warner.—Among the prominent men who took an active part in the public affairs of the colony of Virginia during the last half of the seventeenth century, no name was more conspicuous, socially and politically, than that of Augustine Warner of Gloucester county.

He was a member of the house of bur-
gesses and was seated April 26, 1652, and
again March 1, 1658-9; was a member of
the council of state, March 13, 1659-60;
and was elected speaker of the house
of burgeses in March, 1675-6; and
again in February, 1676-7. These,
with various other offices of public
trust, he filled with dignity and intelli-
gence. He lived in the stormy days of
"Bacon's rebellion." He seems to have
been a firm upholder of the government.
History records, that he has three beau-
tiful daughters, and it is in following the
line of descendants from one of them,
that we are at present, principally in-
terested.

According to Hening's Reports, August-
tine Warner married Mildred Reade,
daughter of George Reade of Gloucester,
and left her a widow. Tradition speaks
of her three daughters as conspicuously
attractive. Mary married Capt. John
Smith of Purton, Gloucester county, Va.,
"ye 17th February, 1680." Mildred
married, in 1691, John Washington and
was the great-grandmother of Gen.
George Washington. Elizabeth married
John Lewis.

First generation.—Col. Augustine
Warner of Gloucester county, Va., mar-
ried Mildred Reade, daughter of George
Reade of Gloucester county, Va. Among
their children were Mary, Mildred
and Elizabeth, Robert and George.

Second generation.—Capt. John Smith,
of Purton, Gloucester, Va., married Mary
Warner, daughter of Augustine Warner,
of Gloucester county, Va., "ye 17th Feb-
ruary, 1680." He died "ye 14th April,
1698," and Mary, his widow, died "ye
12th of November, 1700." They left
seven children: Mildred, Mary, John,
Augustine, Elizabeth, Philip and Ann.

This estate of Purton (according to
Hening) was bequeathed by John Smith
by will dated 10th day of May, 1735, to
Mary Willis, daughter of Col. Francis
Willis. Purton was in the parish of Pets-
worth, Gloucester county, Va., was known
known by the names of old and new
Purton, and contained about two thousand
acres. Mildred Warner, relict of Augus-
tine Warner, left the estate known as
"Cheesecake," in the county of Gloucester,
so that it finally vested in her brother,
Thomas Reade, who married Lucy
Gwynne, and whose second son, John,
bequeathed it to his daughter, Sarah, who
married John Rootes.

Third generation.—Augustine Smith,
born "ye 16th June, 1687," married Sarah
Carver "ye 9th September, 1711." She
died March 12, 1726, aged thirty-one
years, two months and seven days. Their
children were: Mary, John, Sarah, Mil-
dred, Elizabeth, Ann, Susannah and Jane.

Fourth generation.—John Smith, born
November 13, 1715, lived in Middlesex
county, Va. He married Mary Jaquelin,
of Jamestown, Va., November 17, 1737.
She died October 4, 1764. Their children
were: Augustine, Martha, Sarah, Mary,
Jaquelin, Elizabeth, John, Edward, Mat-
thew. Mary Jaquelin was the daughter
of Edward Jaquelin, who emigrated from
Kent, England, to Virginia, in 1697, and
settled in Jamestown, Va. He married
for his second wife, in 1706, Martha,
daughter of William Carey, gentleman, of
Warwick county, Va. Matthew Smith
was a soldier in the Revolutionary army.
In a letter on file in the department of
state, Gen. Hugh Mercer, under date of
November 25, 1776, recommended Mat-
thew Smith, a lieutenant in the First
Virginia regiment, for preferment in a
new regiment to be formed. Also, in

Washington's order book, under date of September 2, 1777, the appointment is made of Matthew Smith, as deputy adjutant-general in the Continental army. Matthew Smith was killed at the battle of Germantown, Penn., October 4, 1777, while bearing a flag of truce to the enemy. For his gallant and meritorious conduct he was brevetted general on the field of battle.

Fifth generation.—Augustine Smith was born in 1738, died June 13, 1774. Married, first, Mildred Rootes, February 14, 1762. She died September 14, 1763, aged twenty-nine years, leaving one child, Mildred. Augustine Smith married, second, Margaret Boyd, daughter of David and Margaret Boyd, of Northumberland county, Va., on February 25, 1770. Their children were Mary Jaqueline, Augustine Jaquelin. Mildred Rootes, named above, was a daughter of Sarah Reade, who married John Rootes.

Sixth generation.—Mary Jaqueline Smith, born at Shooter's Hill, Middlesex county, Va., on February 12, 1773; married, first, Jesse Taylor, of Alexandria, Va., in 1792; child, Jesse. Married, second, John C. Vowell, of Alexandria, Va., December 10, 1810. She died October 31, 1846, leaving two children, Margaret Boyd and Sarah Gosnelle. Margaret Boyd Vowell was born October 13, 1811. On the 20th of October, 1831, she married Edward Daingerfield, and died, October 10, without issue.

Seventh generation.—Sarah Gosnelle Vowell, born October 6, 1813, married Francis Lee Smith (dead) April 13, 1836. Children: Jaquelin, Margaret Vowell, Clifton Hewitt, Mary Jaqueline (deceased), Francis Lee, Alice Corbin, Courtland Hawkins, Sarah Vowell, Robert Woodleigh (deceased).

THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH.

Some philosopher has said that he who lives most for others lives best for himself, and "he who bows among the fallen stands erect." Every epoch has brought forth its plethoric quota of selfish ingrates and inordinate worshipers of Mammon; so has also every age brought forth a small but compensatory ratio and a small but redeeming element of charitable humanitarians, and among this class Thomas Washington Smith deserves most conspicuous rank. A son of the south by birth, instinct and education, reared among the ante-bellum luxury of the days that are gone, in which he enjoyed at once the dignity and ancestral rank and the conveniences of private fortune, he developed into an ideal southern gentleman. He was born in Somerton, Nansemond county, Va., June 1, 1832, and received his early education in Somerton and Suffolk. At an early age he embarked in the mercantile business, which he followed for three or four years, when he removed to North Carolina and engaged in a similar business there. He returned to Suffolk just before the war broke out, and early in the hostilities organized a company of which he was elected second lieutenant, and was assigned to the Sixteenth Virginia infantry, in Mahone's division of Gen. A. P. Hill's corps, and served as such during the war, a great deal of the time commanding the company. Mr. Smith was engaged in all the battles in which the army of northern Virginia took part, and was severely wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, Malvern Hill and Hatcher's Run. Accepting the evil fortunes which the war had entailed on the south, Mr. Smith returned to his home, like thousands of other brave southerners, to beat the sword into a

pruning hook amid the quiet associations of peace. He again engaged in the mercantile business, and as his brilliant war record had made him well known in times that tried men's souls, the same popularity followed him in his business to his great profit. He sold out his business two years later, and since that has devoted all his time and energies to the management of his large estate. He was made president of the Farmers' bank, serving three years, and in 1889 he was made president of the National bank. Mr. Smith has never had any aspirations for public office. He was married in 1869 to Harriet G. Borland, daughter of Dr. Roscius Borland, of North Carolina, and a niece of Senator Borland, of Arkansas, who was a colonel in the Confederate army. He died in 1890 without issue. In 1889 Mr. Smith had erected at his own expense a massive and beautiful monumental shaft to the memory of the Confederate dead at Suffolk. Upon the unveiling of this beautiful and patriotic tribute, all the beauty and chivalry of the tide water section of the state was present; some of the ablest speakers of the mother of states and statesmen contributed their eloquence, and her fairest daughters their presence and their tears to the honor of its patriotic dead. The following inscription appears upon the beautiful shaft. On the west side: "Erected by Thomas W. Smith in Memory of his Comrades—Confederate Dead."

On the south side:

To the Memory of the Confederate Dead.

This shaft, on which we carve no name,
 Shall guide Virginia's youth—
 A sign post on the road to fame,
 To honor and to truth.
 A silent sentry, it shall stand
 'To guard thro' coming time
 Their graves who died for native land
 And duty most sublime!

On the north side:

With shouts above the cannon's roar
 They join the legion gone before;
 They bravely fought, they bravely fell;
 They wore the Gray, and wore it well.

The east side is blank as yet, but the date of the unveiling will be inscribed thereon.

The name of Thomas W. Smith's father was Washington Smith, of Nansemond county. He was a large planter and merchant and was a captain in the war of 1812.

DR. WILLIAM M. SMITH,

a young Virginian, whose enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon has been acquired within a decade, was born in Winchester, January 13, 1859. His preparatory education was received in his native town, and his medical education at the university of Maryland, Baltimore, from which he graduated in March, 1880. He also passed some time in Europe and supplemented his studies by attendance upon lectures at Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and London, and did not fail of profiting by the opportunity. After a residence at Baltimore for two years, after the completion of his professional studies, he located in Alexandria, where his abilities were soon recognized, and where he still remains, being now a surgeon in the marine hospital, port of Alexandria.

The doctor comes from an old colonial family and a patriotic one. His grandfather was John Smith, a native of Westmoreland county, Va., who served in the distinguished position of general in the Revolutionary war, and who, later, was for many years a representative from his district in the congress of the United States. Gen. Smith married a Miss Bull, a belle of Philadelphia, and by her he became the father of an illustrious family of

children, among whom was a son who was killed, at the age of twenty-two, in a duel at Shepherdstown, Va., and a daughter, who married the architect of the Washington monument. The general had two brothers, one of whom, Nathan, was killed by the British at Philadelphia, while bearing a flag of truce. The general's eldest son was named Augustine Charles Smith, who was born in Frederick county, Va., and served as a colonel in the war of 1812 with great distinction. He married Miss Mary Magill, and to this union were born fifteen children, of whom ten grew to be useful members of society and bore the following names: John Augustine, Charles Magill, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Augustine Jacquelin, Archibald Magill, Josepha, Mary, Augusta, and Alfrida. The father of this family lived until 1852, when he passed from earth, leaving behind an untarnished name to a loving family.

Augustine Jacquelin Smith, the third child born to Col. Augustine Charles Smith, was a native of Winchester, Va., and first saw the light in 1826. Although reared to the profession of the law, he neglected its practice, being a gentleman of ample means. For many years, however, he acted as president of the Agricultural college, a position for which he was peculiarly adapted. Being an ardent lover of his native state, he seized the first opportunity, upon the call to arms, to enter the Confederate army, with which he remained throughout the entire war, serving with credit in various capacities. The marriage of A. J. Smith took place in 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Beddinger Morgan, daughter of Jacob Morgan, of Alexandria, Va., and there have been born to this union a family of seven children, named as follows: Augustine Jacquelin Smith, who married Miss Mary Robins, of Wash-

ington, D. C.; Dr. W. M. Smith, of Alexandria, Va.; Lily Magill, wife of Everard Todd, of Washington, D. C.; Mary Jacqueline Smith, Augusta Louisa Smith, Anna Morgan Smith, and Charles Magill Smith.

COL. LUCIEN DOUGLAS STARKE.

Col. Starke was born near Cold Harbor in the county of Hanover, Va., on the 9th day of February, 1826. A few years thereafter, his father removed to Henrico county, Va., at which place Col. Starke resided until the year 1841, when, not quite sixteen years of age, he removed to the city of Richmond, and was assigned a position in the office of the *Richmond Equirer*, the most influential democratic paper of that time in the United States. He remained with the *Enquirer* during seven years. On December 25th, 1847, he received and accepted an invitation to connect himself with the *Southern Argus*, a paper published in the city of Norfolk, Va., and remained with that paper until July 10th, 1850, when he moved to Elizabeth City, N. C. and established and edited the *Democratic Pioneer*, the first democratic paper ever published in that section of the country. He continued to edit the *Pioneer* until 1857, at which time he began the study of the law. In 1853 he was appointed, by President Pierce, to be collector of customs for the port of Elizabeth City, and served in that capacity throughout the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, resigning his position upon the election to office of President Lincoln. In 1858, he was admitted by the supreme court of North Carolina to practice law in that state, and located at Elizabeth City, and was engaged in the pursuit of his profession until 1861, when, upon the secession of the state of North Carolina from the United States,

he entered the army of the Confederate States. Immediately upon entering the southern service, he was ordered to Hatteras Inlet, to assume control, with the rank of colonel, of the state troops stationed there and retained that commission until the troops were turned over to the Confederate States government, at which time he was appointed commissary of the Seventeenth regiment of North Carolina infantry, which rank he held until the close of the war. Although commissioned as commissary, he acted as inspector-general of Gen. James Martin's brigade, and served in the trenches and in front in all the engagements in which Martin's brigade participated—among the most notable of which were those around Petersburg, the battle of Bermuda Hundred, Shepherdsville, N. C., and that of second Cold Harbor. During the war he also acted at one time by temporary assignment as adjutant-general to Gen. J. Johnston Pettigrew. At the end of the war he was surrendered with Gen. Jos. E. Johnston's army, at Greensboro, N. C. After the war Col. Starke moved to Currituck county, N. C., where he practiced law until December 25th, 1867, when he removed to Norfolk, Va., and has since resided there, engaged successfully in the practice of his profession as a lawyer. In 1875 Col. Starke was elected by the people of Norfolk city, Va., to represent them in the house of delegates of Virginia, and remained with that body during the sessions of 1875-1876, 1876-1877. Again, in 1887, he was re-elected to the house of delegates. He has also served as a member of the common council, and president of the board of Health of Norfolk city, Va. Col. Starke has been twice married; first, in 1855, to Elizabeth F., daughter of Dr. G. C. Marchant of Indiantown, N. C.; by her he had five children, of whom three died in infancy; but Eliza New, the eldest and Elizabeth Marchant, wife of Wm. B. Martin of Norfolk, Va., survive. Col. Starke's first wife died in 1863, and in January, 1868, he married Talitha Lucretia Phippen, daughter of John Phippen, Esq., and Talitha Phippen (née Mayo) of Edgecombe county, N. C. The children of this marriage were seven, of whom four are now alive, namely, Lucien Douglas, Talitha Phippen, Virginia Lee and William Wallace Starke. His second wife died in 1876. The father of Col. Starke was Col. Bowling Starke, an extensive planter of Hanover county, in which county he was born in 1790. He was for many years presiding justice of the county court (under the old system) of Hanover county, and *ex-officio* sheriff of said county. He married Eliza G., daughter of Hon. Anthony New, who represented, for a number of years, the Caroline, Va., district in congress, and afterward removed to Kentucky, and represented Henry Clay's district in congress. Bowling Starke was the father of ten children, of whom eight lived to maturity: Joseph Starke, deceased; Bowling Starke, who served throughout the Mexican war, and was also in the Confederate service; John Walter Starke, deceased in 1891, who served with the Confederate forces; Col. Lucien Douglas Starke; Ann-wife of Benjamin Gardner, of Troy, Ala.; Alexander Wallace Starke, deceased, who was a member of the Georgia legislature and was also in the Confederate war; Isabella, wife of J. D. Gardner, of Troy, Ala., and Lucy Adelaide, wife of William H. Morris, of Norfolk, Va. The founder of the house in Virginia, the great-great-grandfather of Col. Lucien Douglas Starke, was named John Starke, a large and wealthy planter of Hanover

county, who for many years was a member of the state legislature. He married Anne Wyatt, May 25, 1735. By her he had thirteen children, of whom John Starke, father of Col. Bowling Starke and grandfather of Col. Lucien Douglas Starke, was born April 27, 1742, being the fourth child of this marriage.

COL. WILLIAM HENRY STEWART.

William Henry Stewart was born in the village of Deep Creek, Norfolk county, Va., September 25, 1838. His family is one of the oldest in the state, his grandfather, Charles Stewart, having been one of the early settlers in Norfolk county and a soldier in the Revolutionary war, in which he was an ensign in the Fifteenth Virginia regiment, and was promoted to a lieutenantcy in the Eleventh Virginia regiment. Col. Stewart's grandfather, Alexander Stewart, was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was the father of William Charles Stewart, who was born September 21, 1811, and was the father of Col. William Henry Stewart. The father died June 30, 1865, leaving a widow, Catharine Matilda Stewart, née Garrett. Both parents were natives of Norfolk county. William Charles Stewart was the son of Alexander Stewart and (Lauretta, née Wallace); Alexander was the son of Charles Stewart and (Martha, née Foreman); Charles was an ensign in the Fifteenth Virginia regiment and promoted to be second lieutenant in the Eleventh Virginia regiment, colonial army of the American Revolution, and died in Norfolk county in the year 1801.

William Henry Stewart was united in marriage with Miss Annie Wright Stubbs, daughter of John S. and Stella L. H. Stubbs, née Armistead. Mrs. Stewart was born June 30, 1848, and died November 28,

1883. They had one child, Robert Armistead, born March 9, 1877. September 20, 1888, Mr. Stewart was again married, his second wife being Miss Sallie Magruder, daughter of Col. Benjamin H. Magruder, of Albemarle county, Va. Col. Stewart is a lawyer by profession. He was chosen attorney of the commonwealth of Norfolk county, and held that office for two terms, of four years each. He was afterward appointed commissioner in the chancery hustings court of Portsmouth and of the circuit court of the county of Norfolk. He was two years editor-in-chief of the Portsmouth *Daily Times*, resigning that position March 6, 1880. He was Portsmouth city editor of *The Norfolk Landmark*, from its establishment until April 1, 1876, when he also resigned that position.

Colonel Stewart was educated, first, at Wallaceton, in the Pleasant Grove magisterial district, then at the Union Male academy at Harroldsville, N. C., and completed his education at the university of Virginia. In the John Brown episode at Harper's Ferry, Mr. Stewart was lieutenant of a company of cavalry, organized to repel that audacious invasion. When the intersectional war began he was called into the service of the state and was detailed on picket duty, in which he served two months. He was second lieutenant of the Wise Light Dragoons, state volunteers, called out April 22, 1861, and encamped at Denby's church in Norfolk county, to picket the beach, with Doyle's cavalry, from Ocean View to Sewell's Point. After a few weeks' active service, it having insufficient numbers to muster into the Confederate service, it was disbanded, and the Jackson Grays were recruited and mustered into the Confederate army, July 12, 1861. Its first service was

at Fort Nelson, heavy artillery, Portsmouth, Va., from thence to rifle gun battery at Sewell's Point, Norfolk county, Va. Capt. William H. Stewart, Jackson Grays, commanding this battery, was engaged March 8, 1862, with United States frigate "Minnesota" and with United States fleet bombarding Sewell's Point, May 8, 1862. On the evacuation of Norfolk, he was ordered to Petersburg, his company assigned to the Sixty-first Virginia regiment infantry, as company A, and was elected major of this regiment; he was in the engagement at Rappahannock railroad bridge, November 7, 1862; at Fredericksburg, December 11th, 12th and 13th, 1862; at McCarty's farm or Chancellorsville, wounded, May 1st, 1863; at Chancellorsville, May 2nd, and 3rd, 1863; at Gettysburg, July 2nd and 3rd, 1863; at Hagerstown, commanding brigade picket line July 6th to 11th, 1863; at Culpeper, or Brandy Station, August 1st, 1863; at Mine Run, December 2nd, 1863, at Wilderness, May 6th, 1864; at Shady Grove, May 8th, 1864; at Spottsylvania C. H., wounded, May 12th, 1864, promoted to lieutenant-colonel; at North Anna River, commanding regiment, May 21st and 23rd, 1864; at Hanover C. H., commanding regiment, May 28th and 29th, 1864; at Atlee's Station, commanding regiment, June 1st, 1864; at Cold Harbor, commanding regiment, June 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, 1864; at Turkey Ridge, commanding regiment, skirmishing, June 4th to 13th, 1864; at Frazier's farm, commanding regiment, skirmishing, June 13th, 1864; at Wilcox farm (Petersburg), commanding regiment, June 22, 1864; at Gurley house, commanding regiment, June 23, 1864; at Ream's station, commanding regiment, June 27, 1864; at Crater, commanding regiment, July 30, 1864; at Davis farm, Petersburg

& Warrenton railroad, August 18, 1864; at Ream's station, commanding regiment, August 25, 1864; at Burgess mill, commanding regiment, October 29, 1864; at Hicksford, commanding regiment, December 9 and 10, 1864; at Hatcher's Run, commanding regiment, February 6, 1865; at Petersburg evacuation (Bermuda Hundred line), April 1, 1865; at Amelia court house, April 5, 1865; at Cumberland church, commanding division picket line, April 7, 1865, and surrendered at Appomattox court house, April 8, 9 and 10, 1865, and paroled.

Col. Stewart through all these series of sanguinary battles, escaped with but two slight wounds, first at Chancellorsville, when he was struck on the thigh by a piece of shell, and again at Spottsylvania, when a minie-ball wounded him in the right arm.

DR. HUGH STOCKDELL,

a prominent physician of Petersburg, Va., was born in that city August 28, 1835. He is the son of Dr. John Y. Stockdell, born in Hanover county, Va. During the later years of his life, the father was a resident in Petersburg, where he operated a flouring-mill. For several years he was president of the bank of Virginia. He died in 1840, at the age of forty-eight years. The mother of Dr. Stockdell was Charlotte Meade, a native of Henrico county, born at Curles Neck, on the James river. She died in Petersburg in 1878, aged eighty years. Dr. Stockdell received his literary education at the Petersburg schools, and, during the winter of 1857-8, was a student in the medical department of the university of Virginia. In the winter of 1858-9, he took a second course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia,

graduating therefrom in the spring of 1859. He opened an office in Petersburg in the early part of 1860, in which city, with the exception of the years during the civil war, he has ever since practiced. In the spring of 1861, on the day following the battle of first Manassas, he entered the service of the Confederate army as an assistant surgeon. He served in various surgical capacities until July, 1863, when he was examined and promoted to the rank of surgeon and was ordered to Wilmington, N. C., as surgeon and medical purveyor. Upon the fall of Wilmington in February, 1865, he joined Gen. Johnston's army and surrendered with him at Greensboro, in the latter part of April, 1865. He then resumed his medical practice at Petersburg. For several months during the year 1872 he pursued special studies bearing upon his profession in several of the leading hospitals of New York city. He is the local surgeon of the Petersburg & Weldon railroad and of the Norfolk & Western railroad; he is a member of the Petersburg Medical faculty and of the Medical society of Virginia. For five years he served as a member of the medical examining board of the state of Virginia, being one of the charter members; he is a member of the Petersburg board of health. In politics he is a democrat. Dr. Stockdell belongs to the Episcopal church, the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Honor, the Royal Arcanum, the American Legion of Honor and the Order of Chosen Friends. He is now supervising medical examiner for Virginia of the order of Knights of Honor. Dr. Stockdell was married in 1876 at Alexandria, Va., to Miss Kate Marburg McPherson of Charles county, Md. They have five children living, four of whom are sons.

REV. DR. HENDERSON SUTER

was born in Washington, D. C., July 31, 1828. He was educated in Georgetown and the Theological seminary near Alexandria, Va. In 1856 he was ordained deacon, and priest the following year. His first charge was Mission chapel in Georgetown for one year, and he then went to Berryville, Clarke county, Va., and remained there until 1866; then he went to Halifax county for one year, thence to Lynchburg, where he tarried two years, when, his health failing, he went back to Clarke county and took charge of Wickliffe parish, where he remained two years. He then went to Bedford city, Va., and at the end of eight years went to Alexandria, there taking charge of Christ church, where he has ever since remained. He received the degree of D. D. from Washington and Lee university. He is one of the trustees of the Theological seminary and high school of Virginia, a member of the standing committee and secretary of the Education society in Virginia. He was at one time examiner in Hebrew and Greek in the Theological seminary of Virginia.

June 6, 1854, Mr. Suter was married to Miss Minerva Davidson, daughter of John Davidson of Georgetown, D. C., and seven children have been born to them whose names are Dr. Henderson Suter, of Georgetown; John Davidson Suter of Lynchburg; Mary Davidson, William Norwood, assistant surgeon in the United States army; Alexander Suter, Frank Suter and Frances Read Suter. Dr. Suter's father, Alexander Suter, was born in Maryland in 1783. He carried on the mercantile trade in Georgetown in early life, and subsequently, for many years, was clerk and cashier in the Farmers' &

Mechanics' bank in Georgetown. He was a military officer in the war of 1812. He was twice married; first to Miss Maria Fletcher, by whom he had one son, Alexander Fletcher, who was assistant surgeon in the United States army, and died in the city of Mexico, December 15, 1847, of typhoid fever. He left one son, Charles Russell Degan Suter, now of the United States army. The father's second wife was Miss Susan, daughter of Rev. Robert Read of Montgomery county, Md. The issue of this marriage was six children, of whom four came to maturity, as follows: Thomas, Maria, deceased in 1889; Sarah, and Rev. Dr. Henderson Suter. Dr. Suter's father died August 16, 1849, and his mother August 30, 1875. The grandfather, John Suter, was a native of Scotland and came to America in his young manhood, settling first at Dumfries, near Alexandria, Va., afterwards moving into Maryland, where he kept "Suter's Tavern," in which Gen. Washington was frequently entertained. The maternal grandfather, Rev. Thomas Read, who was born on Gwynn's Island opposite Gloucester county, Va., was an Episcopal clergyman ordained in England by Richard Terrick, bishop of London, at his palace of Fulham, in the county of Middlesex, September 19, 1773, and was ordained to the priesthood by the same bishop at the same place September 21, 1773. He was ordained for "the province of Maryland." The Rev. Thomas Read married the daughter of Col. Zadok Magruder, one of the early settlers of Montgomery county, Md. Dr. Henderson Suter was the officiating clergyman at the dedication of the Washington monument, D. C., and, as a youth, was present at the laying of its corner stone.

MINTON WRIGHT TALBOT.

This lawyer is descended from the old and numerous family of that name in Virginia, and the founder of the American house was lineally descended from the Earl of Shrewsbury. The founder came to this country early in 1600, and settled in the south and southwest portions of the Old Dominion. Minton Wright Talbot was born in Norfolk county, June 1, 1868. He was educated primarily at Norfolk, and finished his education at the university of Virginia, where he graduated with the degrees of M. A., B. A., and B. Ph. In 1890, after going through the law department, he took the degree of B. L., and at once commenced and still continues the practice of his chosen profession in Norfolk. The father of Mr. Talbot was William Henry Talbot, born in Norfolk in 1824. He was educated at the university of Virginia, and afterward studied law with W. W. Sharp, the well-known lawyer of Norfolk, and was admitted to practice in 1847. He shortly afterward made a trip to Europe, where he remained a couple of years, and after his return devoted his attention to farming, which he carried on until his death in 1884. He married Elizabeth Minton Wright in 1863. She was the daughter of Dr. David M. Wright, and to her union with Mr. Talbot were born six children, of whom five survive. They are Diana, Thomas, Minton W., Elizabeth W., and Mary C. The grandfather of Minton W., Thomas Talbot, was born in Norfolk in 1780. He also studied law, but did not practice, being engaged largely in farming and in the lumber business. He married Diana Talbot, the daughter of Kedar Talbot, of Norfolk city, and reared a family of seven children, of whom four grew to maturity

as follows: Mary D., deceased wife of Capt. W. J. Chapman; Sarah F., wife of Oscar F. Baxter; William H., deceased, and Virginia, deceased wife of Abraham F. Leonard, deceased. He was for years a member of the county court, and died in 1865. The great-grandfather of Minton Wright Talbot was Solomon Butt Talbot, who was a farmer and large slave and land owner. He married Mary Tabb. The great-great-grandfather of Mr. Talbot was Thomas Talbot, a native of Norfolk. He married Miss Mary Butt, and was an extensive shipbuilder and owned several large tracts of land and hundreds of slaves. His death occurred in 1777. The great-great-great-grandfather was John Talbot, a large planter and slave holder of Norfolk. He died in 1755. It will thus be seen that the Talbots are among the oldest and most highly respected of Virginia's families, and the lineage presents a record singularly free from the slightest suspicion of anything dishonorable. It is to such people that the old commonwealth is largely indebted for its honorable standing in the sisterhood of states, and its renown abroad.

WASHINGTON TAYLOR,

wholesale grocer, was born in Norfolk, Va., February 22, 1848, and received his education at the Norfolk Military academy, leaving that institution in 1862. Mr. Taylor entered the Confederate service that year, at the age of fifteen, enlisting in the month of August, and was made courier to Col. William Pannill, provost marshal at Petersburg, and in July, 1863, was made chief clerk at Jackson hospital, near Richmond, Va. In March, 1864, he was appointed lieutenant and adjutant of a battalion of local troops commanded by Major Harry C. Scott, and

served as such until the close of the war. He was paroled on April 27, 1865, and shortly thereafter returned to Norfolk. He accepted a position of clerk from 1866 to 1877 when he established the wholesale grocery house of Washington Taylor & Co., which he still conducts. Mr. Taylor is president of the Savings bank of Norfolk, is a director of the Marine bank, treasurer of the chamber of commerce, and served two terms as a police commissioner of the city. He is now quartermaster general of the grand camp of Confederate veterans, department of Virginia, third lieutenant commander of Pickett-Buchanan Camp, C. V., a member of the board of visitors of "Lee Camp Soldiers Home," Richmond, Va., and captain and commissary of subsistence, Fourth regiment Virginia volunteers.

Mr. Taylor was married on November 12, 1879, to Emily Herman Whitehead, daughter of John B. Whitehead of Norfolk. To them have been born three children, as follows: Washington Taylor, Jr., John B. W. Taylor and Emily Whitehead Taylor.

The father of Mr. Taylor, John Carr Calvert Taylor, was born in Norfolk in 1809, and received his education in his native city. He went into the mercantile business in the same place when a young man and carried it on until his death in 1852. He married in 1833, Eloise Williamson Jones of Petersburg, who bore him seven children as follows: Richard, paymaster Confederate States navy, died in 1877; Eliza Calvert, wife of George Chamberlaine, of Norfolk; Eloise W., deceased wife of Dr. J. J. Goodwyn of Columbia, S. C.; Calvert, died in 1860; Sallie Pope, wife of Lafayette Harman-son of Norfolk; Washington, of Norfolk,

and Virginia Robertson, wife of Richard W. Waldrop of Norfolk.

Richard Taylor, the paternal grandfather, was born in 1768. He carried on the mercantile business in early manhood, and in the latter part of his life engaged in the insurance business. He married Elizabeth Calvert, daughter of John Calvert, of Norfolk county, and reared a family of ten children, only one of whom now survives, Alexina, wife of General Richard L. Page of Norfolk. The deceased are, as follows: Richard; Mary Eliza, wife of Walter F. Jones of Norfolk, who is also deceased; Margaret Walke, William Carr, Cornelius Calvert, Walter Herron, John Carr Calvert, Virginia, wife of Joseph Robertson, also deceased, and Laura Taylor.

JOHN STRODE BARBOUR THOMPSON

was born in Culpeper county, Va., June 10, 1858, and was educated in the schools of that county. In 1871-2-3 he was page in the house of representatives. He went into the railroad office at Culpeper in 1873, and also had a position in the bank of Culpeper until 1878, when he moved to Alexandria and acted as secretary to Major Randolph, general superintendent of the Virginia Midland railroad, acting as such until 1879, when he engaged as a clerk in the auditing department of the Long Island railroad, New York. He served there until January, 1880, and then turned and again served as secretary to Major Randolph until August, 1880. He then took the position as secretary to Senator John S. Barbour, who was president of the Virginia Midland railroad, and remained with him until June, 1883. At that time he was made assistant general freight and passenger agent of that railroad, and located at Alexandria, act-

ing in that capacity until June 19, 1888, when he was appointed superintendent, which position he now holds. He has been alderman of Alexandria one term and councilman two terms. Mr. Thompson was married February 5, 1884, to Mary Thornton Marye, daughter of Col. Morton Marye, now (1891) state auditor of Virginia. Mr. Thompson is the son of George Gardner Thompson, who was born in Richmond, March 15, 1824, and was educated at William and Mary college, where he received the degree of B. L. He settled in Culpeper county, took up the occupation of a farmer, and remained there until the war broke out, when he enlisted in the Brandy Station Rifles and went with them to Harper's Ferry. Mr. Thompson entered the company as a private, but left it as quartermaster with the rank of captain. He served in the army of northern Virginia under Gen. R. E. Lee. After the war he returned to Culpeper county and, for most of the time since, has been connected with the Virginia Midland railroad. He was married in 1850 to Miss Eliza, daughter of John S. Barbour, of Culpeper county, and sister to United States Senator John S. Barbour. Fifteen children were born to this union, eight of whom died in infancy. The names of those who came to maturity are: Lelia, Anna G., wife of Rev. James G. Minnigerode of Richmond; J. S. B., Richard C., a lawyer of Richmond; Eliza B., George G., Jr., now with the R. & D. R. R., and Ruth Thompson. Mr. Thompson's mother died August 1, 1887. His grandfather's name was Garland Thompson, who was born in Hanover county in 1776. He was a merchant in Richmond the greater part of his life. He married Miss Mitchell and they had

six children, named as follows: James, deceased; Philip M., Julia, deceased; Isabelle, who married Thomas Sully, of Richmond; William M., deceased, and George Gardner Thompson. The grandfather died in 1831.

DR. JOHN G. TREVILIAN,

the well known physician and surgeon of Richmond, was born in Goochland county, April 1, 1840, son of Col. John M. Trevilian, himself one of the old residents of that county, who served as a colonel in the state militia, and was a gentleman Virginian planter of the old school. He died in 1872. The last named was the son of John Trevilian, also a Virginian by birth, whose father immigrated to America from Wales. The mother of Dr. Trevilian was Mary A. C. Argyle of Richmond. She died in October, 1879. Dr. Trevilian spent his early life in the county of his nativity. He was educated at Hampden-Sidney college and at the age of eighteen years entered the medical department of the university of Virginia. He then took an additional course at the Medical college of Virginia, where he graduated in the early spring of 1861. He at once entered the military service of the Confederate government as an assistant surgeon, and did good service in that capacity in the hospitals of Richmond for one year, when he was promoted to full surgeon and served on the staff of Gen. G. H. Stewart until the end of the war, having, however, been made a prisoner at Warrenton the year previous, but was held only a short time. From Appomattox he returned to Goochland, where he practiced medicine until 1874 when he located in Richmond, where he still practices and where he is at present surgeon of the Richmond city hos-

pital, having held this position at irregular intervals for six years. He is a member of the Virginia Medical society and of the Baptist church. Dr. Trevilian was married, June 6, 1866, to Virginia C. Parrish, daughter of Royall Parrish, formerly a leading merchant of Richmond.

REV. BEVERLY DANDRIDGE TUCKER,

present rector of St. Paul's church, was born in Richmond, Va., November 9, 1846. The Tuckers belong to one of the old Virginia families, and a glance at the family history reveals a long line of names illustrious in the annals of both state and country. The oldest of the name of which we have record was George Tucker, who was born in Milton, Kent county, England, in the first half of the sixteenth century. He married Mary, daughter of John Hunter, of Gaunte, England. Their son, George Tucker, was also born in Milton, but came to this country, going first to Virginia, but about 1616 he removed to Bermuda, where he obtained a royal grant of the Grove property and became a leading member of the Warwick party in the Virginia company. He was twice married; first to Elizabeth Stanghton, by whom he had one child, George Tucker; the second time he married Mary Darrell. George Tucker, the son of George and Elizabeth Stanghton Tucker, and his son, George, was born in Bermuda; Henry, the son of the last named George Tucker, was born in Port Royal, where he became a wealthy planter. In 1683 he married Nancy Butterfield, who lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and eight years. Col. Henry Tucker "of the Grove" was their son and was born and lived in Bermuda all his life. He had six children, four of whom rose to prominence in the world: Henry,

who held the highly responsible position of president of the honorable East India company; Nathaniel, who settled in Hull, England, was the author of the poem, "Bermudian;" Thomas Tudor, the first treasurer of the United States, holding that office up to the time of his death in 1828, thirty-two years in all; St. George, born at Port Royal in 1752 and educated at William and Mary college. He was adopted and brought up by his maternal grandfather, who was royal governor of Bermuda, but, in spite of this fact, when the Revolution broke out he joined the continental army. He rose to the rank of colonel, and his commission, signed by Gen. George Washington, is now in possession of the family. He was a lawyer as well as a soldier, and an author as well as a lawyer. He was professor at law at William and Mary college, president of the court of appeals of Virginia; district judge of the United States for the eastern district of Virginia; reviser of the laws of Virginia, author of "Commentaries on Blackstone," and numerous other works. He married, first, Frances Bland, widow of John Randolph and mother of John Randolph of Roanoke. Their son, Henry St. George, was the grandfather of Rev. Beverly D. Tucker. His second wife was Lelia, widow of George Carter of Lancaster, Va., and daughter of Sir Peyton Skipwith of Prest Wold, Mecklenburg county, Va. Henry St. George the son of St. George and Frances Tucker, was born in Williamsburg, Va., December, 29, 1780. Like his father he was educated at William and Mary college. He represented Virginia several times in the United States congress and at one time had two relatives in the house with him: John Randolph of Roanoke, his half brother, and

his own brother, Judge Nathaniel Beverley Tucker, of Missouri. Henry St. George was president of the court of appeals of Virginia, professor of law in the university of Virginia, author of several law books and a large number of lectures on constitutional law. His wife, Ann Evelina Hunter, was the granddaughter of Gen. Adam Stephens, a veteran of the Revolutionary war. Their son, Nathaniel Beverley, was born in Winchester, Va., in 1820, and received his education at the university of Virginia. At an early age he went to Washington, D. C., where during the administration of Pierce he edited the *Sentinel*, and was printer to the senate. In 1857 President Buchanan sent him as consul to Liverpool, Eng. When the Civil war broke out, holding the commission of colonel, he was agent for the Confederate states in France and afterward in Canada. During the reign of Maximilian he was in Mexico as correspondent of the *London Standard*. In the retreat from Vera Cruz to Mexico he was the guest, and on the staff of Gen. Bazaine. He returned from Mexico to Canada, where he remained until 1869, when he removed to Washington, D. C., and practiced before the court of claims until his death in 1890. His sister Ann married Dr. A. Magill, and their child, Mary Tucker Magill, is the author of "The Holcombes" and the school history of Virginia. His brother, Dr. D. H. Tucker, was professor of medicine and married Elizabeth, daughter of Geo. M. Dallas, vice-president of the United States. Another brother, John Randolph Tucker, was attorney-general of Virginia, and is now professor of law at Washington-Lee college. He was sixteen years a member of congress, and his son St. George succeeded him and still

holds his seat. Still another brother was clerk of the Virginia senate and house of delegates, author of "Handford;" a "Tale of Bacon's Rebellion," and numerous other works in prose and verse. He held the commission of lieutenant-colonel in the Seventeenth Virginia regiment in the Confederate army. Nathaniel Beverley Tucker, in 1840, married Jane Shelton Ellis. They had eight children, but only five of them grew to maturity: James Ellis, present United States appraiser at San Francisco, Cal.; John Randolph, speaker's clerk to the late Samuel J. Randall when speaker of the house of representatives; Charles Ellis of Memphis, Tennessee, and the Rev. Beverley D. Tucker. Beverley Dandridge Tucker has an education of such a broad character that it can be attributed to no one place of learning. The foundation of his general education was laid in England and Switzerland, his classical training at the university of Toronto, Canada, and his ecclesiastical learning at Alexandria, Va. He was in Switzerland when the war broke out, but came home in January, 1863, and joined, as a private, the famous Otay battery of the Thirteenth Virginia battalion, and served with that battery in the army of northern Virginia until the surrender at Appomattox. At the close of the war he went to Toronto, Canada, and attended the university there for one year; leaving this, he went to Winchester, Va., where he remained five years teaching the modern languages. While there he studied law in Judge Parker's school. After fully preparing himself for the profession of law he felt a call to go into the ministry and entered the Alexandria Theological seminary. He was ordained deacon in the Episcopal church in 1873, and two years

later, in 1875, was ordained priest. His first charge was Lunenburg parish, Richmond county, Va., where he was located from 1873 to 1882, leaving there to become rector of St. Paul's parish, Norfolk, Va., which position he still occupies. July 22, 1873, he married Anna Maria Washington, daughter of Col. John Augustine Washington, of Mount Vernon, and of Eleanor Love Selden, daughter of Dr. Wilson Carey Selden. Col. Washington was the great-grandson of John Augustine Washington, full brother of Gen. George Washington, and inherited the Mount Vernon estates from his father, John Augustine Washington. Mrs. Tucker was born at Mount Vernon November 17, 1851. In 1859 Col. Washington sold the Mount Vernon mansion and grounds, reserving the farm, to the Ladies' Mount Vernon association. During the Civil war he was on the staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and was killed at Rich Mountain in September, 1861. Mrs. Tucker is also a lineal descendant of Richard Henry Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker have twelve children, as follows: Henry St. George, Eleanor Selden, Jane Ellis, Lila Washington, Maria Washington, Beverley Dandridge, Augustine Washington, John Randolph, Richard Blackburn, Herbert Nash, Lawrence Fontaine and Ellis Nimmo. Rev. Beverley D. Tucker has written and published a number of poems, chiefly on religious topics and memorial verse of the late war, all of which have met with general admiration and commendation.

EDWARD VIRGINIUS VALENTINE,

the sculptor, was born at Richmond, Va., November 12, 1838. His father was the late Mann S. Valentine, a prominent merchant of that city. He belongs to a family, all the members of the present

generation of which have shown a decided penchant for art, literature and science. One of his brothers, the late Prof. William Winston Valentine, was well known and esteemed for his accomplishments as a linguist, and for his researches in the field of philology. Several members of his family are also known in this country and in Europe in connection with interesting archæological investigations.

In his youth, young Edward V. Valentine was surrounded by everything calculated to develop the art instinct, and displayed early a decided talent for sculpture, but his art proclivities were nevertheless not suffered to interfere with that solid foundation of education which should underlie all art. While keeping in view his chosen course, young Valentine combined with other studies a course of lectures on anatomy, which he attended at the Medical college of Virginia when he was scarcely more than a boy.

His earliest masters were Hubard, whose reproduction in bronze of Houdon's statue of Washington are well known, and Oswald Heinrich, who had come from the center of Saxon art, Dresden, where his father was private secretary to the picture-loving king. But the ambitious youth panted for the stimulus that could only be found beyond the seas, and consequently, after receiving such instruction in drawing and modeling as was obtainable in Richmond, in 1859 he left Virginia, when he was just twenty years of age, going to Europe for the purpose of completing his studies. His first master abroad was Couture, in whose studio in Paris he remained about a year, drawing from nude figures. He was a favorite pupil of that celebrated artist and was frequently his guest at Senlis. Young Valentine's next course was in Florence,

where he received private instructions from Boaniuti, and after making a tour of the art galleries of Italy, he went to Germany in the hope of entering the studio of Rietschel. That artist had died, however, while Valentine was lingering in the Alps, and the young Virginian's next step was to apply for admission in the studio of Kiss, then the most celebrated of the living German sculptors. At first, Prof. Kiss positively declined the proposition, being greatly averse to receiving pupils. But his objections were overcome, and the end was that he received young Valentine not only as a pupil but as a friend, in the development of whose genius he displayed to the time of his death a father's interest. During his early days with Kiss, the Civil war in America broke out, and the ability to hold communication with his home was soon cut off. The impulse to go back to Virginia was very strong upon him, but was thwarted in various ways. When Kiss died, several years after, young Valentine, who was still with him, was among the last to be near him, just before his sudden death, and he alone it was who could comfort the desolate widow. Madame Kiss entreated that the beloved pupil should remain as a son with her, pressed upon him the use, without charge, of the old master's *atelier*, and finally presented him with many valuable works of art and souvenirs, among the latter all the implements with which Kiss had wrought his great examples of sculpture. Valentine remained four years in the studio of Kiss, meanwhile taking, in connection with his studies and work there, a course of drawing under Holbein and private lessons in art history under Prof. Eggers. He was also a student at the Royal academy of Berlin, and became a

member of the Kunst verein (Artist union) of Berlin.

After the close of the war, in 1865, when return to Virginia became possible, the young student could not resist the longing for home, and, ignoring such offers as would have broken down the resistant patriotism of many a less ardent nature, he came back to his native state. When he landed in New York he was offered advantages that were most tempting to an ambitious young artist; but he rather chose to cast in his lot with his own people, and therefore established his studio in Richmond. He turned his attention principally to the portraiture department of his art. He produced busts of Beauregard, Stuart, Jackson, Maury, and other Confederate celebrities, and was finally given the commission to execute the marble recumbent figure of Gen. Robert E. Lee, now in the mausoleum attached to the chapel of Washington and Lee university at Lexington, Va. Of that great work, but little need be said. Competent art criticism has ranked it higher than any other piece of sculpture of its character in this country, and placed it alongside the grandest efforts in that direction in Europe.

While in Europe, Valentine executed an exquisite statuette of Gen. Lee, which at once commanded high admiration. Some London journal had spoken of it in exalted terms, for it had been carried to England and exhibited there. It was a very complete representation of the Confederate commander, and attracted great and wide attention to the sculptor's work. Mr. Valentine had also won for himself enviable recognition in Berlin by a bust, modeled from life, of Dr. Franz von Holtzendorff; and soon after his return to Virginia he began modeling ideal

heads, among others, "The Samaritan Woman," with its striking face and remarkable downcast eyes; "The Penitent Thief," a wonderful presentment of agonizing pain and awful entreaty, belongs to this period. Lee's bust was modeled—a very superior piece of bust portraiture—and many a well-known Virginian's followed, and then came his "Recumbent figure of General Robert E. Lee."

The power Valentine has of portraying the varied type of the negro has never been equaled. "The Nation's Ward" is matchless in its absolute verity. "Uncle Henry" (the subject being his grandmother's coachman) will go down to posterity as the only correct type of "de ole Verginny darkey, sah;" while his "Knowledge is Power," a negro boy clothed in tatters, who has fallen asleep with dog-eared book dropping from his limp hand, is the most excellent good-humored satire that has ever been modeled.

But while laboring upon commissions for portraiture busts and statues and ideal bust conceptions, Mr. Valentine did not neglect a still more ambitious field. The several conceptions of marked beauty and originality, to which we have called attention above, were earnest and prophesies of a grand success just realized in his "Andromache and Astyanax," a classical group now in plaster, and being put in marble, and which, when executed, will be accepted as his masterpiece. It is destined to create a sensation in the art world. At least such is the verdict of the critics of both this country and Europe who have seen it. The moment represented is that after which the sorrowful and anxious wife is bidden by her husband to take her place among women and ply the loom, while he, as a man should,

seeks the field of glory and strife. The child leans upon his mother, toying with an ornament that is suspended from her neck, and his young, sunny child-face, innocent of all care or trouble—together with the terse, elastic figure, is brought into exquisite contrast with the utter relaxation of Andromache's pose—the neglected distaff across the lap, the drooping head, the limp arm, the expression of apprehension and grief. It tells this beautiful Homeric story as it never has been told before in plastic art. The accessories are all strict studies from the antique; it is sternly classical throughout. Upon it, Mr. Valentine has spent nearly eight years of study and labor, and it is not only a triumph of genius but a monument to the sculptor's faithfulness and conscientiousness. Unfortunately for him pecuniarily, perhaps, but fortunately for his reputation, Mr. Valentine is not a "slurring" worker, and does not pander to the sensual in art. He throws his whole soul into whatever he undertakes, whether it be a bust or an ideal example, and his work grows on him from the time he first puts up the clay—that is, his models are only imitations of what the complete work will be.

In his exhibition studio or gallery are to be seen, among many other examples, the plaster of the colossal bronze statue of General John C. Breckinridge, which was erected in Lexington, Ky., and unveiled in November, 1887; statuette of Judas; busts of Commodore Maury, General Beauregard, Colonel John S. Mosby, Robert Burns, Beethoven, Edwin Booth; in the second room, is the recumbent figure of Gen. R. E. Lee, which has won for Valentine the love of the entire southern people; and in this department, amidst the examples of ideal work, stands

the "Statuette of a Blind Girl," which is enchanting. It is full of truly artistic beauty, and exquisite feeling. It represents a lovely girl standing with hands clasped and blind eyes uplifted in an attitude of prayer, and vividly seeming to entreat—"Oh! when shall I behold Thy face, Thou Majesty divine?"

The striking statue of Gen. T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson is another piece of Valentine's handiwork. As a sculptor, Valentine's fame is wide-spread both in this country and abroad, and he has won for himself a reputation that reflects credit upon his country, and will long be cherished by our people as second to that of none in our land.

HON. EDWARD CARRINGTON VENABLE,

late member of congress, was born at Longwood, Prince Edward county, Va., January 31, 1853. He is the son of Samuel W. Venable of Petersburg. He received his preparatory education at McCabe's university of Petersburg, and then took a full classical course in the university of Virginia, graduating in 1872. The two years following, he spent in teaching in Petersburg and Richmond. In 1874 he went to New Orleans, at the request of the faculty of the university of Virginia, and established the university high school, which was afterwards made a part of the Tulane university of New Orleans. He arrived in that city September 10, 1874, and on the 14th day of the same month volunteered as a private soldier in Gen. Fred Ogden's command of White League troops who attacked and overthrew Kellogg's government in Louisiana. He then organized the school and taught it one year, at the end of which time he was offered a professorship in the university of Louisiana at

Baton Rouge, which he declined. His father having very extensive business interests in Petersburg, he returned to that city and became his father's partner. It had been the intention of Mr. Venable, the younger, to study law, but the death of his father's partner in business affairs changed his purpose. The new partnership, formed in 1875, took the firm name of S. W. Venable & Co., and did business under that name for fifteen years thereafter. In 1880 it was incorporated under the name of the S. W. Venable Tobacco company, of which Edward C. Venable was made vice-president, which position he still holds. Their business is the largest of the kind in the state. Mr. Edward C. Venable has taken an active part in politics since 1876. He was a member of the democratic state committee several years and was chairman of the democratic committee of the fourth congressional district for three years, the district at that time having a republican majority of more than 6,000. In 1888, Mr. Venable was nominated for congress on the democratic ticket. The republican party split in that year, one faction nominating R. W. Arnold and the other John M. Longston, a colored man. Mr. Venable received a plurality of 594 votes, and served as representative of his congressional district until September 21, 1890, when he was unseated by the republican majority in the house. In the fall of 1890 the congressional course of Mr. Venable was endorsed by his party, and he was offered a renomination, which he declined on account of his pressing business interests, which required his whole attention. The democratic candidate in 1890 was elected by a large majority, the republican party being rent asunder by factional strife. Mr. Longston, who was

seated by a vote of the house, was unseated at the election in 1890 by a vote of the people of his district. Mr. Venable was married, in 1877, to Miss Helen S., daughter of the late Bishop J. P. B. Wilmer, of Louisiana. They have two sons and one daughter. Mr. Venable is descended from a colonial family that was represented in the house of burgesses as far back as 1750. A sketch of the other members of the Venable family will be found in Appleton's Biographical Cyclopaedia. In 1792, the same district which Mr. Venable represented in congress was represented by his father's great-uncle, Abram B. Venable, who was the founder and first president of the bank of Virginia, at Richmond.

HON. EDMUND WADDILL, JR.,

a prominent member of the Virginia bar and a lawyer of well-earned reputation, and now in active practice of his profession at Richmond, was born in Charles City county, Virginia, May 22, 1855. After receiving a liberal education in the county schools, he entered upon clerical work as deputy in the office of the county clerk of his county, and for several years thereafter did work of this kind in his and other counties. This form of work gave him good preparation for the study of the law as well as its practice, and when, in 1877, Mr. Waddill began the study of the law, he chose a profession in which fame was forshadowed, as is evidenced by the success that has attended his course as a lawyer. He began the study of law in the university of Virginia and in the same year (1877) was admitted to the bar, and, locating in Richmond county in the following year, entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. In 1879, he was elected judge of the county court of

Henrico, and for three years presided over this court with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people, and then resigned to accept an appointment, by President Arthur, as United States district attorney for eastern Virginia, which office he held until 1885, when, in the fall of that year, he was elected to the legislature from Henrico county, being re-elected to the legislature in 1887, and in 1888 he became a candidate for congress from the third district of Virginia.

In December of 1878, Mr. Waddill married Miss Alma C. Mitchell, of Hanover county, and to them have been born two sons and three daughters, which constitute an interesting family.

Mr. Waddill's father, Edmund Waddill, Sr., was also born and reared in Virginia and married Mary Maylord. The father of Edmund Waddill, Sr., was Samuel Waddill, who married Lucy Christian; he was a native of South Carolina and came to Charles City county, Virginia, awhile before the Revolution. Edmund Waddill, Sr., was born May 23, 1814; he received a common school education, and devoted his early life to farming and later followed merchandising up to 1856, when he was made county clerk of Charles City county; prior to this event in his life he had for several years served his people as one of the presiding justices of his county. With remarkable fitness and satisfaction to his people he held the office of county clerk for over thirty years, relinquishing it when death came to him in 1890, at advanced years in life. In politics he was a whig up to 1840, when he fell in line with the democratic party. When the question of secession came up in 1860, he was in sympathy with the Union, but went with the people of his state in their choice, but being too old

for field duty he took no part in the war, but in 1864 he was taken prisoner by the Federals, who assigned no cause for doing so. In 1847, he married Miss Mary L. Redwood, who bore her husband seven children, and died in 1860. In 1862, he married Miss Anna L. Wight, who bore him seven children also. Such is a brief mention of the family history and outline of the career of Hon. Edmund Waddill, whose name introduces this sketch.

WILLIAM TALBOT WALKE,

of Norfolk, was born in that city, January 31, 1838. He graduated at William and Mary college in 1856, after which he returned to Norfolk and engaged in the mercantile trade, which he carried on until April, 1861. In that year he enlisted in a cavalry battalion organized in Princess Anne county, commanded by Maj. Burroughs, and served with the same as a private about eighteen months, when he was made adjutant of the Thirty-ninth Virginia cavalry, with which rank he served until the end of the war, surrendering at Greensboro, N. C. During a part of the war he was on detached service. The battalion of which he was a member acted as scouts and couriers for Gen. Lee at headquarters, army of northern Virginia. After the war, Mr. Walke returned to Norfolk and engaged in the mercantile business, which he carried on about one year and then retired to his farm in Northampton county, N. C., but two years later again removed to Norfolk and re-engaged in merchandising. He followed this trade until about 1870 and then began the insurance business, which he has ever since carried on. In 1858 Mr. Walke was married to Miss Sallie R. Gary, daughter of Richard



Sup R. Watts.

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Gary. They have had nine children, two of whom died in infancy. The names of those who survive are: William T., Jr., Richard G., James N., Mary D., wife of James P. Higginson of New York city; Sallie W., Isaac T., and Herbert N. Mr. Walke has always manifested a lively interest in matters educational and was for many years connected with the Norfolk school board. Richard Walke, his father, was born in Norfolk in 1813. He was educated in his native city, and when he reached manhood's estate was engaged as the cashier of the Norfolk Savings bank, which post he filled for many years. After that he acted several years as treasurer of the Seaboard & Roanoke railroad company. In 1837 he was married to Mary D., daughter of Isaac Talbot of Norfolk, and they have had nine children, as follows: William T., of Norfolk; Richard; Isaac T., killed at Woodstock, Va., while serving in the Confederate army. He was ordnance officer of Fitzhugh Lee's division. Mary C., widow of Commodore W. T. Truxtun, United States navy; Henry of Norfolk; Sallie W., wife of Thomas Pinckney of Morristown, N. J.; Bettie N., wife of Lieutenant-Commander Walter Goodwin, United States navy; Louisa, wife of L. W. Tazewell of Norfolk, and Willoughby, lieutenant of the Second artillery of the regular army. The father of this family died in 1876 and the mother in 1859. William Walke, the grandfather of William T. Walke, was born in Princess Anne county in 1791. He was city tax-collector in Norfolk and agent for the old Mutual Insurance society of Virginia for many years, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He married Elizabeth Nash of Norfolk and they had four children, as follows: Richard, died in 1876; William, deceased; Rev. Lewis,

deceased; and Calvert, deceased. Mr. Walke's grandfather died in 1886. His great-grandfather, William Walke, was born in Princess Anne county in 1761. In that county he carried on farming as his life work. He married Mary Calvert and they had four children, as follows: Thomas William, Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. Williamson and Mrs. Curtis.

LEGH R. WATTS,

attorney and counselor at law, was born in Portsmouth, Va., December 12, 1843. He attended the best schools in that city and in Norfolk, including the Virginia Collegiate institute, Prof. N. B. Webster, and the Norfolk academy, Prof. W. R. Galt. Early in the war he enlisted as a private in the "signal corps," but was discharged from military service in the spring of 1862 on account of physical disability. After the evacuation of Portsmouth by the Confederate forces, he escaped from the city by running "the blockade," and upon reaching the Confederate lines, at once re-entered the service, and was assigned by the state medical examining board to duty as assistant to Major George W. Grice, chief of forage department of the states of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, with headquarters in Columbia, S. C. From Richmond he went to that city and remained until its capture by General Sherman. He then removed to Chester, S. C. He surrendered with General Johnston's army and was paroled at Greensboro.

In the fall of 1865 he entered the university of Virginia, and, in addition to a portion of the law course, took several of the academic tickets. In 1866 he graduated in the academic schools, and in 1867 finished the law course and received

the degree of B. L. Upon his return home, he commenced the practice of the law, associating himself with the well-known firm of Holladay & Gayle, and continued with them until April, 1870, when he was elected judge of the county court of Norfolk county by the general assembly of Virginia. He was re-elected without opposition for a second term of six years and continued in the position until February, 1880, when he resumed the practice of his profession, and in 1884 formed a partnership with G. Hatton, Esq., under the firm name of Watts & Hatton.

Though always declining political office, he has taken an active part in the politics of his state, especially in the campaign against Mahone. In 1880 he was the elector on the regular democratic ticket and participated actively in the campaign, and though Mahone had an independent electoral ticket in the field, supposed to be in favor of the election of General Hancock, the regular ticket was elected by a large majority, Judge Watts receiving the highest vote cast. He was selected by Hon. John S. Barbour, chairman of the democratic state committee, as one of his executive committee, and continued in service during all the memorable campaigns conducted by that great leader. He was president of the democratic state committee in 1884, which elected delegates to the national convention of that year. For many years he served as a member of the common council of Portsmouth and was, for eight years, president of that body. In 1883 he was elected president of the bank of Portsmouth, one of the oldest and most prosperous financial institutions in eastern Virginia. He still continues in the position and is vice-president from Vir-

ginia of the American Bankers' association. He served until February, 1892, as a member of the board of visitors of the university of Virginia, to which position he was appointed by Governor Fitzhugh Lee. He also served as a member of the board of directors of the Eastern Lunatic asylum. In 1889 he was elected supreme regent of the Royal Arcanum, and re-elected in 1890 for a second term. He has always taken a great interest in all enterprises looking to the prosperity and development of his state and section, and is identified with many schemes of public improvement.

In his profession Judge Watts has given much attention to corporation law and enjoys a large corporation practice, being counsel for many of the principal joint stock companies in Portsmouth and vicinity. He is also general counsel for the Seaboard Air line, composed of the railroads forming the great trunk line from Portsmouth, Va., to Atlanta, Ga. He is one of the vice-presidents of the Virginia Bar association.

Judge Watts was married November 26, 1868, to Miss Mattie Peters, daughter of Wm. H. Peters, Esq., of Portsmouth. Six children have been born to them: Mary R., Ann M., Mattie L., Samuel, Marjorie, and Winnifred W. His father was Dr. Edward M. Watts, son of Col. Dempsey Watts; he was born in Portsmouth in 1807, graduated at the university of Pennsylvania, and in 1837 married Ann Maupin, daughter of Dr. George W. Maupin, surgeon United States army; he died in 1849, leaving three children: Mrs. G. M. Holladay, wife of James G. Holladay, Dr. Edward M. Watts (died in June, 1890), and Legh R. Watts. The paternal ancestors were English and the maternal French Huguenots.

DR. FRANK PIERCE WEBSTER

was born in Portsmouth, Va., March 4, 1853, and educated in Ottawa, Canada. In 1877 he attended the college of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, and afterward the Hahnemann Medical college at Philadelphia, Penn., graduating from the first in 1878 and the latter in 1879 (taking a post graduate course), and then located in Norfolk, Va., where he has since practiced, being now a member of the state board of medical examiners.

He was married October 14, 1885, to Helen S. Cassell, daughter of V. O. Cassell, of Portsmouth, Va., and to them were born three children: Isabella, Helen, and Frank P. Nathan Burnham Webster, the doctor's father, was born in Unity, N. H., in 1821, was educated at Norwich Military university, in Norwich, Vt., and then located in Portsmouth, Va., where he was placed in charge of the military academy established there by Captain Partridge in 1840, retaining the position for several years. He afterward organized the Virginia Collegiate and Military institute in Portsmouth, which became a large and flourishing school, and which, at the outbreak of the Civil war, was closed in 1862. Then he went to Ottawa, Canada, and organized a school, which he carried on for four or five years, and later moved to North Carolina. He next went to Vineland, N. J., where he engaged in literary work, and in 1869 located in Norfolk, Va., where he resided up to 1886. In 1889 he removed to Vineland, N. J., where he now resides, engaged in literary work. The professor invented an automatic meteorological register; has been a member of the American association for the Advancement of Science since 1853 and fellow since 1854; edited "Notes, Queries and

Answers," published in New Hampshire, during 1882-3, and is the author of "Outlines of Chemistry."

Prof. Webster was married in Portsmouth, Va., in 1845, to Isabella F. Hobday, daughter of John Hobday; to them were born three children: Ella H., wife of Hon. E. H. Bronson, M. P. P. of Ottawa, Canada; Dr. John N. Webster of Norfolk, Va., and Dr. Frank P. Webster of Norfolk, Va. Doctor Webster's mother died September 19, 1885. The paternal grandfather of the doctor, John Webster, was born in Weare, N. H., December 8, 1780, and was married, in 1813, to Betsey Burnham of Dunbarton, N. H., youngest daughter of Capt. Nathan Burnham, of the fifth generation from Thomas Burnham (of Ipswich), who came from England in 1635, in the ship "Angel Gabriel," Captain Andrews (his uncle). This grandfather's father was Joseph Webster, and his father was Iddo Webster, a brother of Ebenezer Webster, who was the grandfather of Daniel Webster. The brothers, Iddo and Ebenezer, were great-grandsons of Thomas Webster, who came from Norfolk, England, about the middle of the seventeenth century, and settled in Kingstown, N. H. These facts were gathered from the town record of East Kingstown by a Mr. Brown and published in an Exeter, N. H., paper about twenty-five years ago. John Webster, grandfather of the doctor, was a farmer. He settled in Portsmouth, Va., in 1844, and died there in 1855.

DR. JOHN S. WELLFORD.

Among the older and more prominent physicians of Virginia, John Spotswood Wellford, M. D., takes appropriate rank. He was born in Fredericksburg, Va., January 4, 1825, and is a son of Dr. Bev-

erley R. and Mary (Alexander) Wellford. Dr. Robert Wellford, of England, and a surgeon in the English army during the Revolutionary war, settled at its close in Virginia, at Fredericksburg, and married Catherine Yates, of that city. Their son, Dr. Beverley R. Wellford, the father of Dr. John S., was born in Fredericksburg, July 29, 1797, and died in Richmond, December 24, 1870. He was professor of materia medica in the Medical college of Virginia from October, 1854, until about 1868, and was possessed of more than ordinary learning and skill as a practitioner and teacher; he was also president of the American Medical association in 1852. He married, in 1824, at Fredericksburg, Mary Alexander becoming his wife. She was the youngest child of William Alexander of Stafford, Va., and his wife, Sarah Casson. Sarah (Casson) Wellford was born at Snowden, Va., in October, 1803, and died in Richmond, Va., in January, 1869, leaving five sons and one daughter. One of these sons is Dr. John S. Wellford. The latter received his classical education at Fredericksburg, his native town, and began the study of medicine under the direction of his father. In 1846, he graduated in medicine from the university of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and immediately returned to Fredericksburg, and entered into what has proven to be one of the most successful practices of medicine in the history of the profession in Virginia. He continued to practice at Fredericksburg until 1860, when he went to Europe, where for one year he attended hospitals, thus adding to an already well acquired ability and professional knowledge a more thorough equipment for general practice. In 1861, he returned to Virginia, and at once entered the Confederate States army as a brigade surgeon, Armistead's brigade, but later he was assigned as division surgeon to Jackson's hospital at Richmond, where he continued till six weeks after the surrender, being one of the physicians to render the last army hospital service. The war being ended, Dr. Wellford located in Richmond, where he has since continued in an increasing practice, becoming recognized as a leading general practitioner, and to the advancement of his profession he has largely contributed. He was prominent among the organizers of the Medical society of Virginia, of which he has been a member since its inception, and of which he has twice been vice-president. Since the early fifties he has been a member of the American Medical association. And upon the inauguration and establishment of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological society, he was prominent in the movement and has continued a member of that society. Among the physicians and in the medical societies of Richmond, he has played a prominent part. In 1868, he became professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Medical college of Virginia, and has since remained a professor in that institution, and for the last few years he has held the chair of diseases of children and women, and it may be here added that Dr. Wellford has, perhaps, given more attention to this part of medical science and practice than any other; and in the treatment of diseases of women and children he has shown much skill, and in such he has had a large and successful practice. Although he has continuously been actively engaged in professional work, still Dr. Wellford has not been unmindful of the progress and interest of the public. He has served as city alderman and as a

member of the city council; and he is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.* He was married April 8, 1858, Miss Emmeline Tabb becoming his wife. She was born in Gloucester county, Va., the daughter of Philip E. Tabb, Esq., formerly of that county, but now deceased. Dr. Wellford and wife are communicants of the Presbyterian church of Richmond, and are among the most highly respected families of the city.

BENONI WHEAT.

Benoni Wheat belongs to the distinguished Virginia family of that name which was intermarried with the equally illustrious family of Fitzhugh. He is one of the leading and representative business men of Alexandria and in years past has enjoyed some of the most flattering of honors which his admiring townsmen could bestow upon him. He was born in Alexandria April 5, 1823, and was educated at Dickinson college, Pennsylvania. After leaving college he spent a couple of years in St. Louis, but returned to his native city and embarked in the mercantile line and carried it on until the war broke out. He was captured very early in the hostilities and was confined in the Capitol prison, but shortly afterward gave his parole and resumed his business. In 1870 he was elected president of the Alexandria Insurance company, which position he still holds; in 1886 he was made president of the Alexandria Water company, and in 1887 he was elected president of the Citizens, National bank, and is president of the Northwestern Improvement company of Alexandria and of the Bethel cemetery company; he has also served in the city council, and as president of the board of fire wardens, and trustee of the public

schools. He has been twice married; first, in 1853, to Matilda T. Fitzhugh, daughter of William C. Fitzhugh, Esq., and to them were born seven children, of whom four died in infancy and three grew to maturity: Clarence, Harrie Fitzhugh and Alice Maude. The first wife died July 2, 1885, and he was married, in 1890, to Lydie Addison Hester, daughter of Mr. Hester of Washington, D. C. Benoni Wheat's father was Benoni Wheat of Charles county, Md., born in 1789, and who came to Virginia when a young man. He was married, in 1807, to Mary Napler Jordan of St. Mary's county, Md., and to them were born eleven children, of whom seven grew to maturity, as follows: Adeline Bond, deceased wife of B. H. Lambert; John Jordan, deceased; Harriet Hemphill, Robert Wilson, Mary Ann, deceased wife of Francis F. Triplet of Fairfax county, mother of ten children; Benoni, of Alexandria, Va.; Martha Jane, widow of James F. Carlin. Benoni Wheat, the elder, was a member of the Alexandria council for many years, and died in 1850. The founder of the house in America came from England under Lord Baltimore.

DR. LEWIS WHEAT,

one of Richmond's reliable and foremost physicians, was born in Rockingham county, Va., May 20, 1856. He is the son of Rev. James C. Wheat, D. D., an Episcopal minister, who is a native of Washington, D. C. Dr. Wheat is of English descent as to both parents. His mother was Elizabeth R. Lewis, a native of Rockingham county, Va., and with her husband is still living. Dr. Lewis Wheat had his literary and educational training from his father, who is a classical scholar and one of the oldest teachers in the United

States, having taught sixty-one consecutive terms. He commenced his pedagogical career at the age of eighteen and has since devoted his time to teaching and preaching the gospel, being now in his eightieth year. At the age of fourteen the doctor became a clerk in a book store in Staunton, Va., and from that time until he was twenty-one he followed various pursuits. At twenty-one he entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. William P. McGuire of Winchester. In 1881 he graduated from the medical department of the university of Virginia and at once began his professional career in Richmond, where he has practiced ever since, being now one of the leading young physicians of the city. He is a member of the Virginia Medical society, and makes a specialty of surgery, though his practice is general. He is a member of the Episcopal church, a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and a member of the board of visitors of the Virginia Medical college. Dr. Wheat was united in marriage, in 1886, to Ella W. Rutherford of Richmond. He has three children, one son and two daughters. At the present time Dr. Wheat is the regimental surgeon of the First Virginia cavalry.

JOHN B. WHITEHEAD.

John B. Whitehead, the leading real estate man of Norfolk, was born in the house in which he now resides in that city, Nov. 13, 1822. He was educated in Elizabethtown, N. J., and at Coleman's school in Carolina. He has been president of the common council of Norfolk for ten years, and served as mayor from 1870 to 1872 and again from 1874 to 1876, and has been president of both the Exchange and Franklin banks, president of the Baker Salvage company, and presi-

dent of the Dismal Swamp Canal company, and was president and principal owner of the Norfolk City railway from 1874 to 1887. At present, Mr. Whitehead is largely engaged in the real estate business. He was married, in 1843, to Emily Arnold Herman, daughter of Henry Herman, a union blessed with several children, of whom Henry C., Emily, wife of Washington Taylor, and Lily B., wife of T. W. Walke, survive. Nathan Whitehead, the father of John B., was born in Southampton county in 1792, and was a graduate of the old Pennsylvania Medical college. He practiced medicine in Norfolk with success for many years, and finally gave up the profession to accept the presidency of the Farmers' bank, which responsible position he held for twenty-seven years, or until his death in 1856. He was a magistrate in Norfolk for thirty-eight years, and during the scourge of yellow fever, upon the death of the mayor, took charge of the city. He was married, in 1817, to Miss Lillian Blair McPherson, who bore him several children, of whom the following five lived to maturity: Elizabeth, deceased in 1855; John B., Cornelia G., deceased wife of Henry Irvin, of Maryland; William C., died in January, 1857; and Mary Elizabeth, deceased wife of Lieutenant Carter Braxton Poindexter, of the United States navy. The grandfather of Mr. Whitehead was William Whitehead, a native of Southampton county, and a farmer all his life.

FRANCIS M. WHITEHURST

was born in Princess Anne county, Va., December 1, 1835. He was educated in his youth in the schools of Norfolk, and at a later period graduated from the university of Virginia. In 1861 he enlisted in a company organized in Norfolk, and

was afterward assigned to duty in the Sixth Virginia infantry, Mahone's brigade. He served two years as a private, and was then elected first lieutenant of the company and commanded it at the battle of the Crater, where he was captured and held a prisoner until the close of the war. During his service on the field he was in the following battles: Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and the battles around Petersburg, where he led the right wing upon the memorable charge of the Crater, and out of ninety-four men in his company seventy-five were killed or wounded. After the war Mr. Whitehurst practiced law in Princess Anne county, where he has been both commonwealth's attorney and county judge, filling these offices with distinguished ability. He located in Norfolk in 1884, where he has successfully practiced his profession ever since; he is also president of the Holstein Improvement company of Norfolk, director of the Bank of Commerce and of the Norfolk Real Estate Investment company. He was married, January 21, 1873, to Laura E. Styron, daughter of Henry V. Styron of Princess Anne county, by whom he has had three children: Sue, Ethel and Mabel. The father of Francis M. Whitehurst was William Whitehurst, born in Princess Anne county in 1790. He followed the pursuit of agriculture all his life and was presiding magistrate for many years and also commissioner of revenue. He was married in 1815 to Miss Amy Lovett, and to them were born ten children, of whom nine grew to maturity, as follows: Ann, widow of J. W. Old, of Norfolk; Daniel, deceased; Margaret, widow of Benjamin Flanagan, of Norfolk; Mary A., widow of

John F. Thorowgood, of Norfolk; William H., deceased; Jane, deceased wife of Mr. Walker (deceased) of Middlesex, Va.; Francis M., of Norfolk; Reuben, deceased, and Amy, wife of Walter Land, of Florida. The grandfather was Daniel Whitehurst, also a native of Princess Anne county.

JOHN GREEN WILLIAMS

was born in Orange, Orange county, Va., January 19, 1843, and was educated at William and Mary college, where he received the degree of bachelor of arts, after the war. He left college in May, 1861, and in May, 1862, entered the Confederate service, enlisting in the Thirty-eight Virginia regiment of volunteer infantry. Soon after he was transferred to company A, Thirteenth Virginia regiment of infantry, and was detailed as a courier on Gen. J. B. Early's staff. He acted in that capacity until the surrender at Appomattox. He took part in the following named battles; Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania C. H., Wilderness, the fights around Richmond, Monocacy, Winchester, and Cedar Creek, the fights around Petersburg and many engagements of less note. After the surrender at Appomattox Mr. Williams returned to his home in Orange county, arriving there Saturday, April 16, 1865, and on April 18 he went to work on his father's farm, remaining there until 1871, when he was admitted to the bar. He located at Orange and began the practice of law, which he has pursued there ever since. In 1870 he was appointed clerk of the courts and held that position for one year. He was elected commonwealth attorney in 1881, an office which he has ever since held. Mr. Williams has served as chairman of the

Orange county democratic central committee. August 16, 1871, he was married to Miss Kate Murat Willis, daughter of Col. George Willis, a native of Fredericksburg, Va. They have had born to them the following children: Sallie Innis, Lewis Catlett, Kate Burwell, Mary Page and John Green Williams, Jr., Lewis B. Williams, the father of Mr. Williams, was born in Fredericksburg, Va., January 27, 1802, and was educated at Princeton, N. J. He was admitted to the bar in 1823, and located at Culpeper, where he remained two years and then went to Orange and practiced law until his death April 20, 1879. In 1832 he was elected to the house of delegates, serving there one term. He was appointed commonwealth attorney for Orange county in 1833 and held that office about forty-seven years, at the expiration of which time his son succeeded him. It is a proof of their fitness and efficiency in administering the duties of this office that they have been the only individuals who have ever held the office since the organization of the present judiciary system in the county. The father was married three times; first, in 1828, to Mary, daughter of Robert Catlett, of Fauquier county. The issue of this marriage was nine children, of whom eight came to maturity. Their names were William G., of Orange; he was commissary of the Fifty-eighth regiment of Virginia infantry all through the Civil war, and married Miss Roberta B. Hansbrough; Lewis B., who was first lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Virginia regiment of infantry, and after May, 1862, was made colonel of the First regiment, and was killed at Gettysburg, leaving no issue; Mary B., widow of George C. Lee, of King William's county; Mildred P., widow of R. S. Booton, of Madison

county; Alice C.; John G.; Charles C., who was first in the Thirteenth regiment and afterward in the First regiment, served all through the war and died in June, 1865, from disease contracted in the service; and Nannie Clayton, wife of P. G. Caldwell, of King William county. Mr. Williams' mother died in 1849, and his father was married again in 1852, to Miss Charlotte J. Blair, of Orange county; she died in June, 1865, without issue, and the father was married again in 1870, to Emily F. O'Bannon, *nee* Brent, of Winchester, Va., by whom he had no issue. Mr. Williams' grandfather was William Clayton Williams, who was born in 1760 in Fredericksburg, Va., where he practiced law for many years and then removed to Richmond, where he remained engaged in the professional work of his life, until his death in 1820. He married Alice Burwell, of Gloucester county, Va., and they had several children, three of whom came to adult age. Their names are John G., Lewis B. and Luther Page Williams. The great-grandfather was a native of Virginia and was also a member of the legal profession. Mr. Williams' ancestors upon his father's side were English.

WILLIAM GRYMES WILLIAMS,

brother of John G. Williams, above mentioned, was born November 8, 1829, at Orange Court House, Orange county, Va. He was educated in his native town and at the university of Virginia; took a law course at William and Mary college and was admitted to the bar in 1853, when he located at Orange Court House, where he practiced his profession until 1857, and then went to Richmond, where he taught school until 1861. He then enlisted in the Confederate service, going into the Fifty-eighth Virginia infantry regiment

as company commissary, serving in that capacity all through the war, though for a long time he acted as brigade commissary. After the war had come to an end, Mr. Williams resumed the practice of law at Orange Court House, and continued his practice until 1870, when he was elected judge of the county court. He served in this capacity ten years and then resigned and went into business on New river; he remained there until 1883 and then returned to Orange. In 1884, he went into business there, which he still carries on. He was married September 10, 1857, to Miss Roberta Hansbrough and they had nine children, five of whom came to maturity. Their names are William Clayton, who married Evelyn Johnson, daughter of Joseph H. Johnson; Richard Catlett, deceased in April, 1888; Lewis B., Bessie C., and James S. Williams.

THEODORICK ARMISTEAD WILLIAMS.

a well known and successful wholesale dealer, was born in Norfolk, Va., February 20, 1840. He was educated in the schools of that city, and at the age of seventeen entered the wholesale shipping house of Rowland & Reynolds, where he remained a year, and after keeping the books of another large firm, he gained sufficient education to embark in the wholesale grocery business for himself, which, with the exception of the period of the Civil war, he has since conducted with the largest measure of success. At the beginning of that great struggle he entered the service of the Confederacy, enlisting in company E, Sixth Virginia infantry, as a private, but was shortly afterward promoted to the highest non-commissioned position, and for gallant and meritorious conduct was subsequently

commissioned lieutenant of company K, of the same regiment. In this position he served with great credit for some time, and at Appomattox was in command of two companies. He served in the army of northern Virginia under Gen. R. E. Lee in Gen. A. P. Hill's corps, and was in every battle fought by the army of northern Virginia except Malvern Hill, at which time he was in the hospital. He served successively in the seizure of the magazine at Norfolk, Craney's Island, near Norfolk, Drewry's Bluff, Seven Days' fight around Richmond, French's Farm, Charles City Roads, Warrenton, Va., second Manassas, Hampton Gap, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Culpeper Court House, Williamsport, Martinsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Hatcher's Run, Wilcox House, Boynton Plank Road, Bellefield, Ream's Station, the battle of the Crater, where the regiment went into action with ninety-three men, of whom eighty-four went down in that red vortex of death. Williams' company, consisting of sixteen men and three officers at the beginning of the battle, had fifteen men and two officers killed and wounded. At the close of the war, Mr. Williams resumed his business in Norfolk under very discouraging circumstances, but his thorough business training and great popularity soon put him again on the road to success, and within a short time his prosperity became thoroughly assured. In 1869 he was elected a director of the Citizens' bank of Norfolk, which position he held for a period of twenty years, and in 1889 he was elected president of the bank of Commerce, the duties of which he has since ably discharged. He is trustee of the Norfolk academy, director of the Seamen's Friends' society, and is

prominently connected with other public and commercial enterprises, being chairman of the Citizens' select committee of Norfolk, and of the financial committee for years, and also one of the managers of the Boys' home. He was married in February, 1864, to Gertrude Smart, daughter of John P. Smart, of Leesburg. To this union six children were born, of whom five survive, as follows: John, Pierson, Henrietta A., Theodorick A., Jr., and Mary Wherry Williams. Mr. Williams's father was John Williams, who was born in Fairfax county, in November, 1803. He removed to Norfolk in 1830, and entered the clerk's office, to which position he was afterward elected, and which he held until his removal, in 1862, by order of Gen. B. F. Butler, then military dictator of the district. He served as city treasurer for several years and retired from active life a short time prior to his death, which event occurred in 1875. He was married, in 1831, to Martha Armistead, who bore him four children: Eliza D., wife of William Sharpe, of Norfolk; Walter W., rector of Christ's Episcopal church, of Baltimore, Md.; Theodorick A., of Norfolk, and John Newton, of Norfolk. The grandfather of Mr. Williams was named William Walter Williams, born in Virginia in 1775. He married Henrietta Wheeler about 1800 and died in 1815. He was an extensive farmer and a representative man of his day. The paternal ancestors of the Williams family were of Welsh extraction, and on the maternal side English. The maternal grandmother of Mr. Williams is Martha Newton, and she is still a resident of Norfolk.

GEORGE WISE

was born in Alexandria, Va., May 14, 1840, and was educated in his native city

and at Stanton school near Sandy Spring, Md. Before the war he was engaged as a clerk and went into the Confederate service May 24, 1861, as a member of the Old Dominion Rifles, which organization was afterward assigned to the Seventeenth Virginia regiment and known as company H. Mr. Wise went into the company as a corporal, and soon afterward was made second sergeant. He served in company H of the same regiment until December, 1863, when he was transferred to the First engineer troop and made sergeant, serving as such to the close of the war. He took part in the following battles: Langley, Alexandria C. H., the seven days' fight around Richmond, except Malvern Hill and Fraser's farm; Wilderness, Petersburg, and put up large guns there as engineer, erected embankments, etc. At the close of the war he returned to Alexandria, and soon afterward went into the employ of the Orange & Alexandria railroad, and then the Washington road, in which he remained for two years. In January, 1867, he went into the insurance business, which he now carries on.

Mr. Wise was happily married, in 1868, to Miss Ida V., daughter of James Smoot, of Alexandria, and they have had three children: Claude Newton, who died in 1887 at the age of eighteen years; Cary May and Florence Wise. The name of Mr. Wise's father was George Peter Wise, who was born, in 1805, near Alexandria. He carried on the mercantile trade in that city for many years and served several terms as mayor. He was a member of a company called the light horse cavalry, formed in Alexandria to take part in the Mexican war, but the company saw no active service. He was one of the escort which received Gen-

eral Lafayette in Alexandria in 1824. Mr. Wise was married in 1829 to Miss Sina Ann, daughter of William Newton, of Alexandria, and they had ten children, nine of whom came to maturity. Their names were Peter, Jennie S., deceased; Edwin N., of Redford county, Va.; Martha N., George, Frank Adams, William N., of Leesburg; Mary Ann and James Cloud, of Prince William county. The father of Mr. Wise died in 1882; his mother in 1865. Mr. Wise's grandfather was George Wise, who was born in Virginia in 1778. He was a man of considerable means and was twice married. After the death of his first wife he married Miss Grath. He died in 1856. The great-grandfather of Mr. Wise was Peter Wise, who was a native of England.

HON. GEORGE D. WISE,

a leading citizen of Richmond, Va., and one of her most eminent attorneys, was born in Accomac county, Va., in 1835, a son of Tully and Margaret D. (Wise) Wise. Tully Wise was also born in Accomac county and was educated to the law, but never practiced, preferring planting for a vocation. He was very popular as a gentleman and a scholar and was twice elected to the state legislature; he also held the office of state auditor, and was generally active in directing the political affairs of his district. He was united in marriage to a daughter of John Wise, Esq., a prominent lawyer, who once served as speaker in the house of delegates and was thoroughly posted in the politics of Virginia.

George D. Wise received his education at the Indiana university and at William and Mary college, beginning the study of the law at the latter institution and continuing the study thereof after leav-

ing. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, but, owing to the opening of the inter-state war, did not immediately begin practice. On the contrary, fired with zeal for the cause of the south, he enlisted that year in the First Kentucky national guard, of a company of which he was appointed lieutenant, and was assigned to duty at Maryland Heights. He was soon made adjutant of his regiment, and served with it until it was disbanded in 1862. He was subsequently transferred to the southwestern army and served through the campaign of Tennessee and Mississippi, being wounded at Resaca. While with Stuart's division he was on the staff of Major Gen. E. L. Stevenson, and carried the last dispatch to Gen. Johnston before the fall of Vicksburg. After recovering from his wound he joined Hood in his march through Tennessee, and was with Hood and Johnston until the final surrender, in 1865, at Greensboro, N. C. He then began the active practice of his profession at Richmond, Va., and in 1870 was elected commonwealth attorney, served one term, and then was re-elected. In 1880 he was elected to congress (in which body he had served as a page in his youth). His career in the national legislature ran through the forty-seventh, forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth, and fifty-first congresses, in all of which he was noted for his untiring industry and comprehensive statesmanship. He held membership in the most important committees, such as those on naval affairs, foreign affairs, rivers and harbors, military affairs, merchant marine and fisheries, and in the forty-ninth congress was chairman of the committee on manufactures. Since his retirement from public life he has confined himself to the practice of his profession, in which he has no successful rival.

RICHARD HOSKINS WRIGHT.

The name of Richard Hoskins Wright is familiar in the business public of Norfolk, as he is a man of great financial ability and executive talent. He was born in Norfolk, September 17, 1854, and educated in the Norfolk academy. From his earliest years he developed qualities of accuracy and promptness which inspired him to make the choice of a strictly mercantile vocation. His first experience was obtained in a dry goods store in his native city, but this field proving too narrow for the development of his broader views of life, he sought, after a couple of years, employment as a bookkeeper in the National bank of Norfolk, where he remained ten years, during which time he acquired valuable information both of the system of banking and a knowledge of men and events so essential to a successful business career. After this, his promotion was both rapid and lucrative, being elected to the position of cashier of the Merchants & Miners' Transportation company, and in 1890 was thought worthy to be made the general agent of the large and important corporation, which position he holds at present, both with credit to himself and satisfaction to the company.

From 1886 to 1890 he was chairman of the committee of street, sewer and drainage commissioners, and for two years was treasurer of the Norfolk board of water commissioners.

Mr. Wright was married in 1886 to Mary Morrison Hobson, daughter of Capt. John D. Hobson, of Goochland county— one son, Richard Hobson Wright, being the only issue of the union. Mr. Wright is the son of Richard Baker Wright, an old and honored resident of Norfolk, who was born in that city in 1816. His wife, with whom he contracted marriage in 1840, was Martha Howard Shields, daughter of Henry Howard Shields, of York county, Va. To this union were born seven children, of whom Martha L. Wright and Richard H. Wright survive. Richard B. Wright was principally engaged in farming all his life, but at the time of his death, in 1867, was treasurer of the city of Norfolk. The grandfather of Richard H. Wright was William Wright, also a native of Norfolk county, being born in 1786. He was a farmer, a man of wealth, and for many years held the honorable position of presiding magistrate of Norfolk county. He died, full of years and honors, in 1841.